

The
**NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION**



1955-1956 YEARBOOK

1955-1956

Yearbook

of the

National Collegiate Athletic Association

*Containing the Association's Year-End Reports
and the Proceedings of the Fiftieth Annual
Convention at Los Angeles, California,
January 9-11, 1956*



50th Anniversary Year

1955-1956

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ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION—1956

President

CLARENCE P. HOUSTON, Tufts University
Vice-President

Secretary-Treasurer

RALPH W. AIGLER, University of Michigan
Professor of Law

Executive Director

WALTER BYERS, Fairfax Building, Kansas City, Mo.

The Council

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

Vice-Presidents

District 1—Paul F. Mackesey, Brown University
Director of Athletics

District 2—Percy L. Sadler, Lehigh University
Professor and Director of Athletics and Physical Education

District 3—D. S. McAlister, The Citadel
Director of Cadet Affairs

District 4—Harold S. Wood, Beloit College
Vice-President and Treasurer

District 5—Warren O. Thompson, University of Colorado
Professor of Geology and Head of the Department

District 6—Henry B. Hardt, Texas Christian University
Professor of Chemistry and Head of the Department

District 7—H. J. Dorricott, Western State College of Colorado
Registrar and Director of Admissions

District 8—H. P. Everest, University of Washington
Vice-President

At-Large—Theodore Harder, Santa Barbara College
Director of Athletics, Chairman, Dept. of Physical-Health
Education

Members-at-Large

Thomas D. Bolles, Harvard University
Director of Athletics

Oliver K. Cornwell, University of North Carolina
Professor of Physical Education and Chairman of the Dept.

Frank N. Gardner, Drake University
Professor of Christian Thought

Richard C. Larkins, Ohio State University
Director of Athletics, Chairman, Dept. of Physical Education

Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr., Southern Methodist University
Professor of Mathematics and Chairman of the Department

Harry J. Rockafeller, Rutgers University
Director of Physical Education and Athletics

Victor O. Schmidt, Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference
Commissioner

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION—1956

Executive Committee

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE

H. J. Dorricott, Western State College of Colorado
Registrar and Director of Admissions

Ralph Furey, Columbia University
Director of Athletics

Roy S. Keene, Oregon State College
Director of Athletics

Bernie H. Moore, Southeastern Conference
Commissioner

Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr., Southern Methodist University
Professor of Mathematics and Chairman of the Department

George D. Small, University of Tulsa
Assistant to the President and Co-ordinator for Athletics

K. L. Wilson, Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference
Commissioner

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Executive Offices

Walter Byers, *Executive Director*

A. J. Bergstrom, *Assistant to Director*

Wayne Duke, *Assistant to Director*

Suite 209, Fairfax Building, Eleventh and Baltimore

Kansas City 5, Missouri

Telephone BALtimore 1-7127

Service Bureau

Homer F. Cooke, Jr., *Director*

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC BUREAU

Box 757, Grand Central Station

New York 17, N. Y.

Telephone LIggett 4-0900

The NCAA service bureau collects, compiles and distributes the official statistics of college football, basketball and track; publishes the Official Guides, Rules Books and scorebooks of the Association, and performs other services commonly associated with a sports information agency. The bureau is located at 68-61 Yellowstone Blvd., Forest Hills, N. Y.

COMMITTEES FOR 1956

Note: The Basketball, Football, Swimming and Track and Field Rules Committees are appointed on the "rotation-district representation" plan. For those Committees the districts represented are indicated together with the years remaining in the term of appointment including 1956. All other committees are appointed annually. The terms of members of rules committees commence on the first day of February following their election, except that members of the Football Rules Committee take office the first day of January following their election. AL—denotes Members-at-large; HS—denotes appointee and representative of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations.

RULES COMMITTEES

Dist.	Committeeman	Institution	Term
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Basketball Rules

1st	John Bunn	Springfield College	3
2nd	Kenneth Norton	Manhattan College	2
3rd	E. M. Cameron	Duke University	4
4th	Floyd S. Stahl	Ohio State University	1
5th	Clarence V. Iba	University of Tulsa	3
6th	Fred Enke	University of Arizona	4
7th	Stanley Watts	Brigham Young University	1
8th	W. H. H. Dye	University of Washington	2
AL	Paul D. Hinkle	Butler University	3

Chairman—Paul D. Hinkle

Rules Editor—Oswald Tower, Phillips Academy

Guide Editor—Homer F. Cooke, Jr., National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, Box 757, Grand Central Station, New York, 17.

Football Rules

1st	Lloyd P. Jordan	Harvard University	3
2nd	Ellwood A. Geiges	Temple University	2
3rd	Wallace Butts	University of Georgia	4
4th	Ray Eliot	University of Illinois	4
5th	C. B. Wilkinson	University of Oklahoma	*
6th	L. R. Meyer	Texas Christian University	1
7th	Jack C. Curtice	University of Utah	3
8th	Frank G. McCormick	Pacific Coast Conference	1
AL	H. O. Crisler	University of Michigan	3
AL	E. E. Wieman	University of Denver	1

Life Member—Alonzo Stagg

Chairman—H. O. Crisler

Secretary—E. E. Wieman

Guide Editor—Homer F. Cooke, Jr., National Collegiate Athletic Bureau

*—Appointed to serve until January, 1957 Convention.

Swimming Rules

1st Robert M. Muir	Williams College	4
2nd William T. Christian	Lehigh University	3
3rd Willis R. Casey	North Carolina State	2
4th Robert Royer	Indiana University	1
5th Arthur E. Eilers	Missouri Valley Conference	3
6th Alfred R. Barr	Southern Methodist University	2
7th Peter L. Carlston	University of Utah	1
8th George Schroth	University of California (Berkeley)	1
AL Philip E. Moriarty	Yale University	2
HS C. E. Forsythe	East Lansing, Michigan	

Chairman—Robert Royer

Secretary—Charles McCaffree, Jr., Michigan State University

Guide Editor—Charles McCaffree, Jr.

Track and Field Rules

1st Fred D. Tootell	University of Rhode Island	3
2nd George T. Eastment	Manhattan College	1
3rd Wilbur Hutsell	Alabama Polytechnic Institute	4
4th James D. Kelly	University of Minnesota	1
5th Frank C. Potts	University of Colorado	2
6th J. McAdoo Keaton	Southern Methodist University	3
7th Ralph B. Maughan	Utah State College	4
8th Jesse P. Mortensen	U. S. C.	2
AL Brutus Hamilton	University of California (Berkeley)	2
HS E. A. Thomas	Topeka, Kansas	

Chairman—Brutus Hamilton

Secretary—Elliot B. Noyes

Guide Editor—Homer F. Cooke, Jr., National Collegiate Athletic Bureau

Baseball Rules

1st J. O. Christian	University of Connecticut	
2nd William H. Anderson	Lafayette College	
3rd Walter W. Rabb	University of North Carolina	
4th John H. Kobs	Michigan State University	
5th John C. Simmons	University of Missouri	
6th Dell Morgan	Rice Institute	
7th L. C. Butler	Colorado State College	
8th Raoul Dedeaux	U. S. C.	

Chairman—John H. Kobs

Boxing Rules

William J. Bartz	Idaho State College	
Anthony R. Curreri	University of Wisconsin	
Edmund R. LaFond	Catholic University	
Clarence Munn	Michigan State University	
Roy D. Simmons	Syracuse University	
I. F. Toomey	University of California (Davis)	

Chairman—I. F. Toomey

Secretary—Edmund R. LaFond

Guide Editor—Homer F. Cooke, Jr., National Collegiate Athletic Bureau

Fencing Rules

Miguel deCapriles.....New York University
Joseph Fiems.....U. S. Naval Academy
Alvar Hermanson.....University of Chicago
Charles R. Schmitter.....Michigan State University
Silvio N. Vitale.....Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Chairman—Alvar Hermanson
Secretary—Charles R. Schmitter

Gymnastics Rules

Charles W. GravesU. S. C.
Joseph M. HewlettOhio State University
Ralph A. PiperUniversity of Minnesota
Paul C. RomeoSyracuse University
Anthony RossiColorado State College
Lyle WelserGeorgia Institute of Technology

Chairman—Ralph A. Piper
Secretary—Paul C. Romeo
Rules Editor—Lyle Welser

Ice Hockey Rules

Neil R. CelleyUniversity of Denver
Herbert W. Gallagher.....Northeastern University
Victor M. Heyliger.....University of Michigan
Paul F. Mackesey.....Brown University
John P. Riley, Jr.....U. S. Military Academy
David A. TirrellTrinity-Pawling

Chairman—Herbert W. Gallagher
Secretary—David A. Tirrell
Guide Editor—David A. Tirrell

Lacrosse Rules

Ned HarknessRensselaer Polytechnic Institute
William Kelso Morrill.....Johns Hopkins University
J. Bruce Munro.....Harvard University
Timothy F. Ring.....Tufts University
William Charles Stiles.....Kenyon College
Ferris ThomsenPrinceton University

Chairman—Ferris Thomsen
Secretary—J. Bruce Munro
Guide Editor—Albert A. Brisotti, New York University

Skiing Rules

Edward T. BloodUniversity of New Hampshire
Alan J. BovardMichigan Mining & Technology
Thomas JacobsUniversity of Colorado
Elvin R. JohnsonWhitman College
Walter PragerDartmouth College
Willy SchaefflerUniversity of Denver

Chairman—Thomas Jacobs
Secretary—Elvin R. Johnson

Soccer Rules

Lawrence E. Briggs.....	University of Massachusetts
Thomas J. Dent.....	Dartmouth College
Robert H. Dunn.....	Swarthmore College
James J. Reed.....	Princeton University
Clifford Stevenson	Oberlin College
John Y. Squires.....	University of Connecticut

Chairman—James J. Reed

Guide Editor—Richard Schmelzer, Rensselaer Poly. Institute

Wrestling Rules

Arthur Griffith	Oklahoma A&M College
Willard Hammer	University of Oregon
Everett D. Lantz.....	University of Wyoming
Joseph C. McDaniel.....	Syracuse University
Charles Parker	Davidson College
Claude Reeck	Purdue University
Raymond E. Sparks.....	Springfield College
Harold D. Kester (HS)...	Collinwood High School, Cleveland, Ohio

Chairman—Arthur Griffith

Secretary—Joseph C. McDaniel

Guide Editor—B. R. Patterson, University of Illinois

TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

College Basketball Tournament

The 50th Convention authorized the NCAA Council to appoint this Committee for 1956.

Cross-Country Meet

M. E. Easton.....	University of Kansas
Karl Schlademan	Michigan State University

Chairman—M. E. Easton

Golf Tournament

Charles P. Erickson	University of North Carolina
Charles E. Finger.....	Stanford University
Labron Harris.....	Oklahoma A&M College
Robert H. Kepler.....	Ohio State University
T. B. Payseur.....	Northwestern University
R. B. Rutherford, Jr.....	Pennsylvania State University

Chairman—T. B. Payseur

Tennis Tournament

William C. Ackerman.....	U. C. L. A.
Paul Bennett	Northwestern University
Norman B. Bramall.....	Haverford College
John F. Kenfield.....	University of North Carolina
Harry J. Schmidt.....	Iowa State College
George White.....	University of New Mexico

Chairman—Paul Bennett

University Basketball Tournament

Lewis P. Andreas.....	Syracuse University
Arthur C. Lonborg.....	University of Kansas
Reaves E. Peters.....	Missouri Valley I.A.A.
Everett F. Shelton.....	University of Wyoming
Chairman—Arthur C. Lonborg	

MISCELLANEOUS COMMITTEES

College

1st Malcolm E. Morrell.....	Bowdoin College
2nd Mox A. Weber.....	Hamilton College
3rd Thomas E. McDonough, Sr.....	Emory University
4th James C. Loveless.....	DePauw University
5th L. L. Mendenhall.....	Iowa State Teachers College
6th Edwin J. Knapp.....	Texas Western College
7th M. I. Signer.....	Colorado School of Mines
8th Theodore Harder.....	Santa Barbara College
AL Ralph A. Ginn.....	South Dakota State College
Chairman—Ralph A. Ginn	

Olympic*

1st Malcolm E. Morrell.....	Bowdoin College
2nd Robert J. Kane.....	Cornell University
3rd E. M. Cameron.....	Duke University
4th T. N. Metcalf.....	University of Chicago
5th A. G. Haussler.....	Bradley University
6th Madison Bell.....	Southern Methodist University
7th Glenn J. Jacoby.....	University of Wyoming
8th Stanley Bates.....	State College of Washington
AL Willis O. Hunter.....	University of Southern California
Chairman—Willis O. Hunter	

Television*

1st Warren P. McGuirk.....	University of Massachusetts
2nd Robert J. Kane.....	Cornell University
3rd James H. Weaver.....	Atlantic Coast Conference
4th Douglas R. Mills.....	University of Illinois
5th Reaves E. Peters.....	Missouri Valley I.A.A.
6th Howard Grubbs.....	Southwest Athletic Conference
7th E. L. Romney.....	Mountain States Conference
8th Alfred R. Masters.....	Stanford University
Small College (East)—Rix N. Yard.....	Denison University
Small College (West)—Theodore Harder....	Santa Barbara College
AL Asa S. Bushnell.....	Eastern College Athletic Conference
AL Walter Byers.....	NCAA Executive Director
Chairman—Howard Grubbs	

Basketball Television*

Josh Cody.....	Temple University
Alfred R. Masters.....	Stanford University
Reaves E. Peters.....	Missouri Valley I.A.A.
Chairman—Reaves E. Peters	

Constitution and By-Laws

Marcus L. PlantUniversity of Michigan
A. D. KirwanUniversity of Kentucky
Victor O. Schmidt.....Pacific Coast Conference
Chairman—Victor O. Schmidt

Eligibility

Oliver K. Cornwell.....University of North Carolina
Wilfred H. CrowleyUniversity of Santa Clara
Victor O. Schmidt.....Pacific Coast Conference
Chairman—Victor O. Schmidt

Extra Events

Geary EppleyUniversity of Maryland
Wilbur C. JohnsU. C. L. A.
Edwin R. Kimball.....Brigham Young University
Norris A. PattersonWilliam Jewell College
George D. Small.....University of Tulsa
Chairman—Wilbur C. Johns

Infractions*

Frank N. Gardner.....Drake University
A. D. KirwanUniversity of Kentucky
George H. Young.....University of Wisconsin
Chairman—A. D. Kirwan

Insurance*

H. A. Fisher.....North Carolina State College
Walter Hass.....Carleton College
Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr.....Southern Methodist University
Chairman—Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr.

Publications

Asa S. Bushnell.....Eastern College Athletic Conference
James V. Gilloon, Jr.....New York University
James W. Liebertz.....U. S. M. M. A.
Chairman—James V. Gilloon, Jr.

Public Relations*

Joseph M. Cahill.....U. S. Military Academy
Wilbur C. Evans.....University of Texas
H. P. Everest.....University of Washington
Wiles Hallock.....University of Wyoming
Wilbur C. Johns.....U. C. L. A.
D. O. McLaughry.....Dartmouth College
Ray Oosting.....Trinity College
Reaves E. Peters.....Missouri Valley I.A.A.
William R. Reed.....Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference
George L. Rider.....Miami University
Paul StaggPacific University
Chairman—H. P. Everest

*—Appointed by Council.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS

Note: Following is a partial list of Council-appointed NCAA delegates or representatives to committees of related organizations.

Joint Committee on Amateurism

To work with the representatives of other amateur organizations to strengthen the amateur code through cooperative programming.

Ralph FureyColumbia University
Everett D. Barnes.....Colgate University

Joint Committee on Physical Education and Athletics of NCAA, AAHPER and CPEA

Paul W. Brechler.....State University of Iowa
Howard Danford.....Florida State University
Lester M. Fraley.....University of Maryland

Olympic Association Board of Directors

Madison BellSouthern Methodist University
E. M. Cameron.....Duke University
Don FaurotUniversity of Missouri
Robert J. Kane.....Cornell University

Olympic Committee Executive Board

T. J. Hamilton.....University of Pittsburgh
W. O. Hunter.....University of Southern California
T. N. Metcalf.....University of Chicago
H. Jamison Swarts.....University of Pennsylvania

ROLL OF MEMBERS

This listing is based on information available to the Secretary, March 1, 1956. The abbreviations are (P) President, Chancellor or Provost; (F) Faculty Representative or Athletic Chairman; (AD) Athletic Director or Graduate Manager of Athletics.

First District

- American International College, Springfield, Mass.: Admiral John F. Hines (P), Dean Albert S. Anthony (F), Henry A. Butova (AD).
- Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.: Charles W. Cole (P), Allison W. Marsh (F) and (AD).
- Babson Institute, Babson Park, Mass.: Edward B. Hinckley (P), Earl K. Bowen (F) and (AD).
- Bates College, Lewiston, Maine: Charles F. Phillips (P), Lloyd H. Lux (F) and (AD).
- Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Mass.: Very Rev. Joseph R. N. Maxwell (P), Rev. Maurice V. Dullea (F), John P. Curley (AD).
- Boston University, Boston, Mass.: Harold C. Case (P), Paul M. Siskind (F), Aldo T. Donelli (AD).
- Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.: James S. Coles (P), Malcolm E. Morrell (F) and (AD).
- Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass.: Abram L. Sachar (P), Dr. Jean-Pierre Barricelli (F), Benjamin Friedman (AD).
- Brown University, Providence, R. I.: Barnaby C. Keeney (P), Samuel T. Arnold (F), Paul F. Mackesey (AD).
- Clark University, Worcester, Mass.: Howard B. Jefferson (P), R. X. Granger, Jr. (F) and (AD).
- Colby College, Waterville, Me.: Julius S. Bixler (P), G. F. Loebs (F), Lee P. Williams (AD).
- College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass.: Very Rev. William A. Donaghy (P), Rev. Joseph A. Glavin (F), Eugene F. Flynn (AD).
- Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.: John S. Dickey (P), Robert F. Rolfe (AD).
- Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.: Nathan M. Pusey (P), Thomas D. Bolles (F) and (AD).
- Lowell Technological Institute, Lowell, Mass.: Martin J. Lydon (P), James W. Bell (F), Lester H. Cushing (AD).
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.: James R. Killian, Jr. (P), John A. Hrones (F), Richard L. Balch (AD).
- Merrimack College, North Andover, Mass.: Very Rev. Vincent A. McQuade (P), Rev. William G. Cullen (F) and (AD).
- Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.: Samuel S. Stratton (P), Reginald L. Cook (F), Arthur M. Brown (AD).
- Northeastern University, Boston, Mass.: Carl S. Ell (P), Herbert W. Gallagher (F) and (AD).
- Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.: Major General E. N. Harmon (P), H. C. Hamilton (F), Joseph F. Garrity (AD).
- Providence College, Providence, R. I.: Very Rev. Robert J. Slavin (P), Rev. A. B. Begley (F) and (AD).

St. Anselm's College, Manchester, N. H.: Rt. Rev. Bertrand C. Dolan (P), Rev. Walter Mullally (F) and (AD).

St. Michael's College, Winooski, Vt.: Very Rev. Francis E. Moriarty (P), Rev. John A. Stankiewicz (F), George W. Jacobs (AD).

Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.: D. C. Stone (P), Ellis H. Champlin (F), John W. Bunn (AD).

Suffolk University, Boston, Mass.: Robert J. Munce (P), Charles Law (F) and (AD).

Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.: Albert C. Jacobs (P), Daniel E. Jesse (F), Raymond Oosting (AD).

Tufts University, Medford, Mass.: Nils Y. Wessell (P), Harry Arlan-son (AD).

United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.: Rear Admiral Raymond J. Mauerman (Superintendent), Captain E. P. Vetterick (F), Commander John S. Merriman, Jr. (AD).

University of Bridgeport, Bridgeport, Conn.: James H. Halsey (P), John W. Kearns (F), Herbert E. Glines (AD).

University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.: A. N. Jorgensen (P), Carl Gladfelter (F), J. O. Christian (AD).

University of Maine, Orono, Me.: Arthur A. Hauck (P), Wallace Elliott (F), Rome Rankin (AD).

University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass.: Jean Paul Mather (P), Warren P. McGuirk (AD).

University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.: Eldon L. Johnson (P), Edward T. Donovan (F), Carl L. Lundholm (AD).

University of Rhode Island, Kingston, R. I.: Carl R. Woodward (P), John F. Quinn (F), Frederic D. Tootell (AD).

University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.: Carl W. Borgmann (P), Edward Donnelly (AD).

Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.: Victor L. Butterfield (P), Norman Daniels (F), Hugh McCurdy (AD).

Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.: James P. Baxter III (P), Vincent M. Barnett (F), Frank R. Thoms, Jr. (AD).

Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.: Arthur B. Brownell (P), Robert W. Pritchard (F) and (AD).

Yale University, New Haven, Conn.: A. Whitney Griswold (P), Delaney Kiphuth (AD).

Second District

Adelphi College, Garden City, N. Y.: Paul D. Eddy (P), Chester L. Barrows (F), George E. Faherty (AD).

Albright College, Reading, Pa.: Harry V. Masters (P), Eugene L. Shirk (F) and (AD).

Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y.: M. Ellis Drake (P), Henry C. Langer, Jr. (F), James A. McLane (AD).

Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.: Lawrence L. Pelletier (P), Christopher Katope (F), H. P. Way (AD).

Bluefield State College, Bluefield, W. Va.: S. J. Wright (P), Richard A. Brown (F), S. B. Taylor (AD).

Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Harry D. Gideonse (P), Joseph Smith (F), Nelson S. Walke (AD).

Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.: H. S. Rogers (P), Arthur H. Meinhold (F) and (AD).

Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.: Merle M. Odgers (P), John S. Gold (F), Albert E. Humphreys (AD).
 Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y.: Very Rev. Philip E. Dobson (P), Rev. Peter M. Martin (F), J. Joseph Curran (AD).
 City College of New York, New York, N. Y.: Buell G. Gallagher (P), Frank Rappolt (F), Arthur Desgrey (AD).
 Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, N. Y.: William G. Van Note (P), Henry R. Hodge (F) and (AD).
 Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.: Everett Case (P), Everett D. Barnes (F) and (AD).
 Columbia University, New York, N. Y.: Grayson Kirk (P), Ralph Furey (F) and (AD).
 Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.: Deane W. Malott (P), F. G. Marcham (F), Robert J. Kane (AD).
 Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.: William W. Edel (P), David B. Eavenson (F) and (AD).
 Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, Pa.: James Creese (P), Major General Douglass T. Greene (AD).
 Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Very Rev. V. F. Gallagher (P), Rev. J. R. Kletzel (F), Louis Skender (AD).
 Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, Pa.: A. C. Baugher (P), Ira R. Herr (F) and (AD).
 Fairleigh Dickinson College, Rutherford, N. J.: Peter Sammartino (P), Kenneth MacKenzie (F), Harvey D. Woods (AD).
 Fordham University, New York, N. Y.: Rev. Laurence McGinley (P); Rev. Victor R. Yanitelli (F), John J. Coffey (AD).
 Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.: William W. Hall (P), J. Shober Barr (F) and (AD).
 Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.: Very Rev. Edward B. Bunn (P), Rev. Richard Law (F), John L. Hagerty (AD).
 Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa.: Robert Fortenbaugh (P), Seymour B. Dunn (F), Henry T. Bream (AD).
 Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.: Robert W. McEwen (P), Mox A. Weber (F) and (AD).
 Hartwick College, Oneonta, N. Y.: M. A. F. Ritchie (P), Thomas Greene (F) and (AD).
 Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.: Gilbert F. White (P), Archibald MacIntosh (F), Roy Randall (AD).
 Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.: H. N. Hubbs (Act. P.), Robert L. Beinert (F), Francis L. Kraus (AD).
 Hofstra College, Hempstead, N. Y.: John Cranford Adams (P), Howard Meyers, Jr. (F) and (AD).
 Iona College, New Rochelle, N. Y.: Rev. Brother W. H. Barnes (P), Rev. Brother F. J. Bernard (F), P. James McDermott (AD).
 Ithaca College, Ithaca, N. Y.: Leonard B. Job (P), Ben Light (F), Laurence S. Hill (AD).
 Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa.: Calvert N. Ellis (P), Edgar S. Kiracofe (F), P. M. Snider (AD).
 Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.: Ralph C. Hutchison (P), John G. Reifsnnyder (F), William H. Anderson (AD).
 LaSalle College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Brother E. Stanislaus (P), James J. Henry (AD).

Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa.: Frederic K. Miller (P), Ellis R. McCracken (F) and (AD).
 Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.: Martin D. Whitaker (P), General P. L. Sadler (F) and (AD).
 LeMoyne College, Syracuse, N. Y.: Very Rev. Robert F. Grewen (P), Rev. Vincent B. Ryan (F), Thomas J. Niland, Jr. (AD).
 Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pa.: Horace M. Bond (P), Thomas M. Jones (F), Manuel Rivero (AD).
 Lycoming College, Williamsport, Pa.: D. Frederick Wertz (P), Robert F. Smith (AD).
 Manhattan College, New York, N. Y.: Brother Augustine Philip (P), Brother Donatian Joseph (F), Kenneth A. Norton (AD).
 Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pa.: Raymond S. Hauptert (P), Marlyn A. Rader (F), Harvey T. D. Gillespie (AD).
 Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.: J. Conrad Seegers (P), George Lawson (F) and (AD).
 New York Maritime College, New York, N. Y.: Vice Admiral C. T. Durgin (P), W. Roger Reinhart (F) and (AD).
 New York University, New York, N. Y.: Henry T. Heald (P), James V. Gilloon, Jr. (F) and (AD).
 Niagara University, Niagara University, N. Y.: Very Rev. Francis L. Meade (P), Rev. Vincent R. Young (F), John J. Gallagher (AD).
 Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.: General Edward E. MacMorland (P), George A. Hansell (F) and (AD).
 Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.: Milton S. Eisenhower (P), N. R. Sparks (F), Ernest B. McCoy (AD).
 Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Francis H. Horn (P), Harry C. Hostetter (F) and (AD).
 Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.: Harold W. Dodds (P), J. S. Finch (F), R. Kenneth Fairman (AD).
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.: Livingston W. Houston (P), H. Oakley Sharp (F), Paul S. Graham (AD).
 Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.: Lewis W. Jones (P), Mason W. Gross (F), Harry J. Rockafeller (AD).
 St. Bonaventure University, St. Bonaventure, N. Y.: Very Rev. Brian Lhota (P), Rev. Walter Fox (F) and (AD).
 St. Francis College, Loretto, Pa.: Rev. Xavier Crowley (P), Irwin V. Davis (F) and (AD).
 St. John's University, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Very Rev. John A. Flynn (P), Rev. William J. Casey (F), Walter T. McLaughlin (AD).
 St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Very Rev. Edward G. Jacklin (P), Rev. Joseph M. Geib (F), George Bertelsman (AD).
 St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.: Eugene G. Bewkes (P), R. S. Landry (F), Ronald T. Burkman (AD).
 St. Peter's College, Jersey City, N. J.: Rev. James J. Shanahan (P), Rev. Joseph J. Parrell (F), John W. Kennedy (AD).
 Seton Hall University, South Orange, N. J.: Rt. Rev. John L. McNulty (P), Rev. Thomas G. Fahy (F) and (AD).
 Siena College, Loudonville, N. Y.: Rev. Edmund F. Christy (P), Rev. Sixtus O'Connor (F), Rev. Michael Feeney (AD).
 State Teachers College, Bloomsburg, Pa.: Harvey A. Andruss (P), Jack Yohe (F) and (AD).

State Teachers College, Cortland, N. Y.: Donnal V. Smith (P), Ross L. Allen (F), Whitney T. Corey (AD).

State Teachers College, Lock Haven, Pa.: Richard T. Parsons (P), W. Darrel Black (F) and (AD).

State Teachers College, Millersville, Pa.: D. L. Biemesderfer (P), John A. Pucillo (F) and (AD).

State Teachers College, Shippensburg, Pa.: Harry L. Kriner (P), Tom Crist (F) and (AD).

State Teachers College, Slippery Rock, Pa.: Dale W. Houk (P), Archie Dodds (F) and (AD).

State Teachers College, West Chester, Pa.: Charles S. Swope (P), William R. Benner (F) and (AD).

State University College for Teachers, Buffalo, N. Y.: Harvey M. Rice (P), Artnoll L. Wegner (F) and (AD).

Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.: Jess H. Davis (P), William J. Farrisee (F), John C. Sim (AD).

Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pa.: G. Morris Smith (P), Russell Gilbert (F), Amos Alonzo Stagg II (AD).

Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.: Courtney Smith (P), Willis J. Stetson (F) and (AD).

Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.: William P. Tolley (P), F. G. Crawford (F), Lewis P. Andreas (AD).

Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.: Robert L. Johnson (P), William Rogerd (F), Josh C. Cody (AD).

Thiel College, Greenville, Pa.: Frederic B. Irvin (P), Spencer Goodrods (F), John B. Stoeber (AD).

Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.: Carter Davidson (P), Wilford H. Ketz (F) and (AD).

United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N. Y.: Rear Admiral Gordon McLintock (Superintendent), Commander James W. Liebertz (AD).

United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.: Lt. General B. M. Bryan (Superintendent), Earl H. Blaik (AD).

United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.: Rear Admiral Walter F. Boone (Superintendent), Captain Charles E. Loughlin (F) and (AD).

University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.: Clifford C. Furnas (P), Frederick Thomas (F), James Peelle (AD).

University of Delaware, Newark, Del.: John A. Perkins (P), Ralph Jones (F), David M. Nelson (AD).

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.: Gaylord P. Harnwell (P), Gene D. Gisburne (F), Jeremiah Ford II (AD).

University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Edward H. Litchfield (P), Vincent W. Lanfear (F), T. J. Hamilton (AD).

University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, P. R.: Jaime Benitez (P), David Furman (AD).

University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.: C. W. de Kiewiet (P), Edwin O. Wiig (F), Louis A. Alexander (AD).

University of Scranton, Scranton, Pa.: Very Rev. John J. Long (P), Rev. John P. McNicholas (F), Peter A. Carlesimo (AD).

Upsala College, East Orange, N. J.: Evald B. Lawson (P), Donald B. Walker (F) and (AD).

Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa.: Norman E. McClure (P), Everett M. Bailey (F) and (AD).
 Villanova University, Philadelphia, Pa.: Very Rev. James A. Donnellan (P), Rev. Edward McKee (F), Ambrose F. Dudley (AD).
 Wagner College, Staten Island, N. Y.: David M. Delo (P), Herbert E. Sutter (F) and (AD).
 Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pa.: Paul R. Stewart (P), Charles A. Bryner (F), Raymond E. Williams (AD).
 Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa.: Will W. Orr (P), Grover C. Washabaugh (F) and (AD).
 West Virginia State College, Institute, West Va.: William J. L. Wallace (P), Paul J. Moore (F), Charles C. Hawkins (AD).
 Wilkes College, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Eugene S. Farley (P), Russell R. Picton (F) and (AD).

Third District

Alabama A&M College, Normal, Ala.: J. F. Drake (P), G. O. McCalep (F), G. H. Hobson (AD).
 Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.: Ralph B. Draughon (P), Roger W. Allen (F), G. W. Beard (AD).
 Allen University, Columbia, S. C.: Samuel R. Higgins (P), R. L. Peguese (F), R. S. Turner (AD).
 American University, Washington, D. C.: Hurst R. Anderson (P), Hugo Schulze (F) and (AD).
 Belmont College, Nashville, Tenn.: R. Kelly White (P), W. C. Griffith (F) and (AD).
 Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.: Richard V. Moore (P), James Williams (F), Harold B. Whitehurst (AD).
 Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.: Most Rev. Bryan J. McEntegart (P), Edmund R. LaFond (F) and (AD).
 Centenary College, Shreveport, La.: J. J. Mickel (P), John B. Entrikin (F), F. H. Delaney (AD).
 Citadel, Charleston, S. C.: General Mark W. Clark (P), Col. D. S. McAlister (F), John E. Sauer (AD).
 Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.: James P. Brawley (P), J. J. Dennis (F), Leonidas S. Epps (AD).
 Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, S. C.: Robert F. Poole (P), R. R. Ritchie (F), Frank Howard (AD).
 College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.: Alvin Duke Chandler (P), R. Wayne Kernodle (F), John J. Freeman (AD).
 Davidson College, Davidson, N. C.: John R. Cunningham (P), Frontis W. Johnston (F), Tom Scott (AD).
 Duke University, Durham, N. C.: A. Hollis Edens (P), Charles E. Jordan (F), E. M. Cameron (AD).
 Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, Ky.: W. F. O'Donnell (P), Smith Park (F), Charles T. Hughes (AD).
 Emory University, Emory University, Ga.: G. C. White (P), S. L. Laird, Jr. (F), Thomas E. McDonough (AD).
 Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayetteville, N. C.: J. W. Seabrook (P), J. E. Coppage (F), W. A. Gaines (AD).
 Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.: Charles S. Johnson (P), John W. Work (F), Herbert B. Thompson (AD).

Florida A&M University, Tallahassee, Fla.: George W. Gore, Jr. (P), A. S. Gaither (AD).
 Florida State University, Tallahassee, Fla.: Doak S. Campbell (P), Howard G. Danford (AD).
 Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga.: Cornelius V. Troup (P), A. C. Robinson (F), Osly J. Gates (AD).
 Furman University, Greenville, S. C.: John L. Plyler (P), Winston C. Babb (F), Julian H. Scarborough (AD).
 George Washington University, Washington, D. C.: Cloyd H. Marvin (P), C. Max Farrington (F), Robert K. Faris (AD).
 Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.: Lloyd W. Chapin (F), Robert L. Dodd (AD).
 Georgia Teachers College, Collegeboro, Ga.: Zach S. Henderson (P), W. S. Hanner (F), J. B. Searce (AD).
 Grambling College, Grambling, La.: R. W. E. Jones (P), E. F. Purvis (F), Eddie G. Robinson (AD).
 Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.: Alonzo G. Moron (P), Victor H. Fields (F), Harry R. Jefferson (AD).
 Howard University, Washington, D. C.: Mordecai W. Johnson (P), J. St. Clair Price (F), James T. Chambers (AD).
 Jackson College, Jackson, Miss.: Jacob L. Reddix (P), Bolton C. Price (F), Tellis B. Ellis, Jr. (AD).
 Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.: Lowell J. Reed (P), Marshall S. Turner, Jr. (F) and (AD).
 Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.: Hardy Liston (P), T. E. McKinney (F), B. D. Crudup (AD).
 Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.: R. B. Atwood (P), George E. Edwards (AD).
 Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Ky.: Oscar W. Lever (P), Charles L. Higgs (F), Robert R. Wilson (AD).
 Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston, La.: R. L. Ropp (P), R. A. McFarland (F), Joe Aillet (AD).
 Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.: Troy H. Middleton (P), A. R. Choppin (F), James J. Corbett (AD).
 Loyola College, Baltimore, Md.: Very Rev. Vincent F. Beatty (P), Rev. Robert P. Arthur (F), Emil G. Reitz, Jr. (AD).
 Loyola University, New Orleans, La.: Rev. W. P. Donnelly (P), Rev. Joseph Molloy (F) and (AD).
 Memphis State College, Memphis, Tenn.: J. M. Smith (P), R. M. Robison (F), C. C. Humphreys (AD).
 Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro, Tenn.: Q. M. Smith (P), Gene Sloan (F), Charles Murphy (AD).
 Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss.: D. M. Nelson (P), L. M. Lanier (F), Stanley L. Robinson (AD).
 Mississippi Southern College, Hattiesburg, Miss.: W. D. McCain (P), Lloyd Milan (F), Reed Green (AD).
 Mississippi State College, State College, Miss.: Ben F. Hilbun (P), R. C. Weems, Jr. (F), C. R. Noble (AD).
 Morehead State College, Morehead, Ky.: Adron Doran (P), L. A. Fair (F), Robert G. Laughlin (AD).
 Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.: Benjamin E. Mays (P), Franklin L. Forbes (F) and (AD).

Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md.: Martin D. Jenkins (P), Thomas P. Fraser (F), Edward P. Hurt (AD).

Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.: John H. Lewis (P), A. J. Lockhart (F), E. J. Clemons (AD).

Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md.: Rt. Rev. John L. Sheridan (P), Rev. Carl J. Fives (F), John J. Dillon, Jr. (AD).

Murray State College, Murray, Ky.: Ralph H. Woods (P), William G. Nash (F), Roy S. Stewart (AD).

North Carolina A&T College, Greensboro, N. C.: Ferdinand D. Bluford (P), William M. Bell (F) and (AD).

North Carolina College, Durham, N. C.: Alfonso Elder (P), S. B. Fulbright (F), Floyd Brown (AD).

North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.: Carey H. Bostian (P), H. A. Fisher (F), Roy B. Clogston (AD).

Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.: Hugh F. McKean (P), Sidney French (F), Jack W. McDowall (AD).

St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C.: James A. Boyer (P), W. W. Johnson (F), George R. Walker (AD).

St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville, Va.: Earl H. McClenney (P), W. H. Whitehurst (F), J. E. Thompson (AD).

Savannah State College, Savannah, Ga.: W. K. Payne (P), E. J. Dean (F), Theodore A. Wright (AD).

Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.: William R. Strassner (P), H. L. Irons (F), J. E. Lytle (AD).

South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, S. C.: B. C. Turner (P), F. M. Staley (F), Roy D. Moore (AD).

Southern University A&M College, Baton Rouge, La.: F. G. Clark (P), E. C. Harrison (F), A. W. Mumford (AD).

Southwestern College, Memphis, Tenn.: Peyton N. Rhodes (P), C. I. Diehl (F), Glenn A. Johnson (AD).

Spring Hill College, Mobile, Ala.: Rev. Andrew C. Smith (P), Rev. Daniel Cronin (F), William Gardiner (AD).

State Teachers College, Florence, Ala.: E. B. Norton (P), H. H. Floyd (F), H. A. Flowers (AD).

Stetson University, DeLand, Fla.: J. Ollie Edmunds (P), Edward C. Furlong (F), Warren C. Cowell (AD).

Tennessee A&I State University, Nashville, Tenn.: Walter S. Davis (P), Carl M. Hill (F), Raymond Kemp (AD).

Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, Tenn.: Everett Derryberry (P), P. V. Overall (F), Hooper Eblen (AD).

Tulane University, New Orleans, La.: Rufus C. Harris (P), Forrest U. Lake (F), Richard O. Baumbach (AD).

Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.: L. H. Foster (P), G. R. Trammell (F), R. C. Owen (AD).

University of Alabama, University, Ala.: Oliver C. Carmichael (P), A. B. Moore (F), H. G. Crisp (AD).

University of Baltimore, Baltimore, Md.: Theodore Halbert Wilson (P), Harold Gottshall (F) and (AD).

University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tenn.: David A. Lockmiller (P), W. O. Swan (F), A. C. Moore (AD).

University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.: J. Wayne Reitz (P), H. P. Constans (F), George R. Woodruff (AD).

University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.: O. C. Aderhold (P), Alfred W. Scott (F), Wallace Butts (AD).

University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.: H. L. Donovan (P), A. D. Kirwan (F), Bernie Shively (AD).

University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.: Philip Davidson (P), Mor-ton Walker (F), Bernard Hickman (AD).

University of Maryland, College Park, Md.: Wilson H. Elkins (P), Geary Eppley (F).

*University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.: Jay F. W. Pearson (P), James M. Godard (F), John J. Harding (AD).

University of Mississippi, University, Miss.: John D. Williams (P), T. A. Bickerstaff (F), C. M. Smith (AD).

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.: J. Harris Purks (P), A. W. Hobbs (F), C. P. Erickson (AD).

University of Richmond, Richmond, Va.: George M. Modlin (P), R. C. McDanel (F), Malcolm U. Pitt (AD).

University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.: Edward McCrady (P), G. S. Bruton (F), Walter Bryant (AD).

University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.: Donald S. Russell (P), James T. Penney (F), Rex Enright (AD).

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.: C. E. Brehm (P), R. R. Neyland (F) and (AD).

University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.: Colgate W. Darden, Jr. (P), G. L. Moffatt (F), G. K. Tebell (AD).

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.: Harvie Branscomb (P), C. M. Sarratt (F), Arthur L. Guepe (AD).

Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.: Major General Wm. H. Milton, Jr. (P), Colonel M. P. Echols (AD).

Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.: Walter S. Newman (P), C. P. Miles (F), Frank O. Moseley (AD).

Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.: R. P. Daniel (P), G. G. Singleton (F), J. A. Moore (AD).

Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.: Samuel D. Proctor (P), Lawrence D. Smith (F), Thomas Harris (AD).

Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C.: Harold W. Tribble (P), Forrest W. Clonts (F), William Gibson (AD).

Washington College, Chestertown, Md.: Daniel Z. Gibson (P), Ed-ward L. Athey (F) and (AD).

Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.: Francis P. Gaines (P), William M. Hinton (F), E. P. Twombly (AD).

Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Ky.: E. Kelly Thompson (P), L. T. Smith (F), E. A. Diddle (AD).

Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.: Lowell S. Ensor (P), W. Allan MacDonald (F), Charles W. Havens (AD).

West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.: Irvin Stewart (P), Ray O. Duncan (F), Robert N. Brown (AD).

Xavier University, New Orleans, La.: Sister M. Josephina (P), Ray-mond Floyd (F), Alfred Priestley (AD).

*—Placed on probation for a period of one year effective October 20, 1954, and ruled ineligible for all 1955 National Collegiate Championship events, and designated invitational events for violation of Article III, Section 1 of the Constitution, and Article VI, Sections 2 and 3 of the By-laws. Probation and ineligibility status continued until January 10, 1957.

Fourth District

- Albion College, Albion, Mich.: W. W. Whitehouse (P), W. J. Gilbert (F), Dale Sprankle (AD).
- Alma College, Alma, Mich.: Stanley Harker (P), Lloyd Eaton (F) and (AD).
- Ashland College, Ashland, Ohio: Glenn L. Clayton (P), Harry E. Weidenhamer (F).
- Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill.: Conrad Bergendoff (P), Vincent Lundeen (F) and (AD).
- Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio: Alfred B. Bonds (P), Theodore Bogardus (F), Ray E. Watts (AD).
- Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.: Miller Upton (P), Clarence Von Eschen (F), Dolph Stanley (AD).
- Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio: Ralph W. McDonald (P), Ralph G. Harshman (F), W. Harold Anderson (AD).
- Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind.: M. O. Ross (P), William L. Howard (F), Paul D. Hinkle (AD).
- Capital University, Columbus, Ohio: Harold L. Yochum (P), Grover L. Orr (F), William Bernlohr (AD).
- Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.: Laurence M. Gould (P), Ralph L. Henry (F), Walter L. Hass (AD).
- Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis.: Robert D. Steele (P), LeRoy Weir (F), Francis J. McCormick (AD).
- Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio: T. Keith Glennan (P), A. P. Leary (F) and (AD).
- Central Michigan College, Mount Pleasant, Mich.: Charles L. Anspach (P), D. P. Rose (F) and (AD).
- Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio: Charles H. Wesley (P), John C. Alston (F), Mack M. Greene (AD).
- College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio: Howard F. Lowry (P), Charles B. Moke (F).
- Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill.: Rev. Martin L. Koehneke (P), Richard A. Lange (F) and (AD).
- Denison University, Granville, Ohio: A. Blair Knapp (P), Robert Seager (F), Rix Yard (AD).
- DePaul University, Chicago, Ill.: Rev. Comerford O'Malley (P), Rev. Gerald Mullen (F), Raymond J. Meyer (AD).
- DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.: Russell J. Humbert (P), Laurel H. Turk (F), James C. Loveless (AD).
- Elmhurst College, Elmhurst, Ill.: H. W. Dinkmeyer (P), Carl E. Kommes (F), Oliver Langhorst (AD).
- Evansville College, Evansville, Ind.: Melvin W. Hyde (P), Ralph H. Coleman (F), Don Ping (AD).
- Fenn College, Cleveland, Ohio: G. Brooks Earnest (P), Homer E. Woodling (F) and (AD).
- Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn.: Edgar M. Carlson (P), George W. Anderson (F), Lloyd Hollingsworth (AD).
- Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.: Paul H. Giddens (P), Perry A. Moore (F), Joseph W. Hutton (AD).
- Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio: Terry Wickham (P), C. M. Prugh (F), T. R. Turney (AD).

Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich.: J. Donald Phillips (P), Harold M. Davidson (F), Frank Waters (AD).

Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio: Paul H. Fall (P), Marvin H. Eyler (F) and (AD).

Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Ill.: J. T. Rettaliata (P), C. E. Deakins (F), Bernard Weissman (AD).

Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Ill.: Arthur H. Larsen (P), F. Russell Glasener (F), Howard J. Hancock (AD).

Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.: H. B. Wells (P), John F. Mee (F), Frank E. Allen (AD).

James Millikin University, Decatur, Ill.: J. Walter Malone (P), C. L. Miller (F), Ralph Allan (AD).

John Carroll University, University Heights, Ohio: Very Rev. Frederick E. Welfe (P), Rev. Owen J. Englum (F), Herbert C. Eisele (AD).

Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich.: Weimer K. Hicks (P), Allen B. Stowe (F), Rolla Anderson (AD).

Kent State University, Kent, Ohio: George A. Bowman (P), Walton Clarke (F), Trevor Rees (AD).

Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio: Gordon K. Chalmers (P), William Stiles (AD).

Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.: Sharvy G. Umbeck (P), A. C. Walton (F), Dean S. Trevor (AD).

Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill.: Ernest A. Johnson (P), Louis A. Keller (F), John W. Breen (AD).

Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.: Douglas M. Knight (P), Andrew Berry (F), Arthur C. Denney (AD).

Loyola University, Chicago, Ill.: Very Rev. James F. Maguire (P), Rev. Cletus F. Hartmann (F) and (AD).

Mankato State Teachers College, Mankato, Minn.: C. L. Crawford (P), John A. Johnson (F), Roy B. Moore (AD).

Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio: W. Bay Irvine (P), E. B. Krause (F), Donald D. Drumm (AD).

Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.: Rev. Edward J. O'Donnell (P), Rev. John Holbrook (F), Laurence A. Mullins (AD).

Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va.: Stewart H. Smith (P), Hunter Hardman (F), R. A. Morris, Jr. (AD).

Miami University, Oxford, Ohio: John D. Millett (P), William Shideler (F), John L. Brickels (AD).

Michigan College of Mining and Technology, Houghton, Mich.: Grover C. Dillman (P), William A. Longacre (F), Alan J. Bovard (AD).

Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Mich.: Eugene B. Elliott (P), Ralph F. Gilden (F), Elton J. Rynearson (AD).

Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.: John A. Hannah (P), Leslie W. Scott (F), Clarence L. Munn (AD).

Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill.: Robert W. Gibson (P), Hugh R. Beveridge (F), Glenn E. Robinson (AD).

Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio: Carl C. Bracy (P), W. M. Morgan (F), Nelson Jones (AD).

Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio: Robert N. Montgomery (P), Charles D. Morehead (F), Edgar Sherman (AD).

North Central College, Naperville, Ill.: C. Harve Geiger (P), Marcus Bruhn (F), Lester C. Belding (AD).

Northern Illinois State College, DeKalb, Ill.: Leslie A. Holmes (P), Frederick W. Rolf (F), George Evans (AD).

Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.: J. Roscoe Miller (P), George Seulberger (F), Stuart Holcomb (AD).

Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio: William E. Stevenson (P), Lysle Butler (F) and (AD).

Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio: F. Bringle McIntosh (P), Alton D. Taylor (F), Clyde A. Lamb (AD).

Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio: Howard L. Bevis (P), Wendell D. Postle (F), Richard C. Larkins (AD).

Ohio University, Athens, Ohio: John C. Baker (P), Fred Q. Picard (F), Carroll C. Widdoes (AD).

Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio: Frank J. Prout (P), J. J. Somerville (F), Robert Strimer (AD).

Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio: J. Gordon Howard (P), Frederick Bamforth (F), Harry Ewing (AD).

Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.: Frederick L. Hovde (P), V. C. Freeman (F), Guy J. Mackey (AD).

Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.: Fred O. Pinkham (P), Robert P. Ashley (F), Carl H. Doehling (AD).

St. Norbert College, West De Pere, Wis.: Very Rev. D. M. Burke (P), Rev. S. C. Becker (F), Mel Nicks (AD).

St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.: Clemens M. Granskou (P), Kenneth Bjork (F), Adrian L. Christenson (AD).

Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill.: Delyte W. Morris (P), Orville Alexander (F), Carl E. Erickson (AD).

State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa: Virgil M. Hancher (P), Robert F. Ray (F), Paul W. Brechler (AD).

Stout State College, Menomonie, Wis.: Verne C. Fryklung (P), Dwight Chinnock (F), Ray C. Johnson (AD).

University of Akron, Akron, Ohio: Norman P. Auburn (P), Samuel M. Selby (F), Kenneth Cochrane (AD).

University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.: Lawrence A. Kimpton (P), T. Nelson Metcalf (AD).

*University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio: Walter C. Langsam (P), Ralph C. Bursiek (F), M. Charles Mileham (AD).

University of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio: Very Rev. Andrew L. Seebold (P), Rev. Charles L. Collins (F), Harry Baujan (AD).

University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.: David D. Henry (P), Robert B. Browne (F), Douglas R. Mills (AD).

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.: Harlan Hatcher (P), Marcus L. Plant (F), H. O. Crisler (AD).

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.: J. L. Morrill (P), Henry Rottschaefer (F), Ike J. Armstrong (AD).

University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.: Rev. Theodore M. Hesburg (P), Rev. Edmund P. Joyce (F), Edward Krause (AD).

University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio: Asa S. Knowles (P), Edwin L. Saxer (F).

*—Placed on probation for a period of one year effective April 26, 1955, and ruled ineligible for all National Collegiate Championship events and designated invitational events, for violation of Article VI, Sections 1, 2 and 3 of the By-laws, and Article III, Sections 1 and 4 of the Constitution.

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.: Edwin B. Fred (P), George Young (F), Ivan B. Williamson (AD).
 Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind.: O. P. Kretzmann (P), Dana Schwanholt (F), Karl H. Henrichs (AD).
 Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.: Frank H. Sparks (P), Ted Bedrick (F), Garland Frazier (AD).
 Wayne University, Detroit, Mich.: Clarence B. Hilberry (P), Michael P. McIntyre (F), A. W. Thompson (AD).
 Western Illinois State College, Macomb, Ill.: Frank A. Beu (P), Dempsey E. Reid (F), Ray W. Hanson (AD).
 Western Michigan College, Kalamazoo, Mich.: Paul V. Sangren (P), C. B. MacDonald (F), M. J. Gary (AD).
 Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio: John S. Millis (P), Arvel B. Erickson (F), Edward L. Finnigan (AD).
 Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.: V. Raymond Edman (P), Harvey C. Chrouser (F) and (AD).
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*—Placed on probation for a period of one year effective October 25, 1955, for violation of Article VI, Section 1 of the By-laws, and Article III, Sections 1 and 4 of the Constitution.

**—Placed on probation for a period of two years effective April 26, 1955, for violation of Article VI, Section 1 of the By-laws, and Article III, Sections 1 and 4 of the Constitution.

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- North Texas State College, Denton, Texas: J. C. Matthews (P), A. W. Blair (F), Emmett Cambron (AD).
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Lebanon Valley College

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Moravian College

Muhlenberg College

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Rutgers University

St. Joseph's College

Seton Hall University

Stevens Inst. of Technology

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Swarthmore College

Temple University

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Colorado College	Montana State College
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Colorado State College of	Colorado
Education	

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Mailing Address: Howard Grubbs, 1129 National City Building,
 Dallas 1, Texas

President—E. D. Mouzon, Jr., Southern Methodist University
 Executive Secretary—Howard Grubbs

Baylor University	Texas Christian University
Rice Institute	University of Arkansas
Southern Methodist University	University of Texas
Texas A&M College	

Yankee Conference

Mailing Address: J. O. Christian, University of Connecticut,
 Storrs, Connecticut

President—Albert Jorgenson, University of Connecticut
 Secretary—J. O. Christian, University of Connecticut

University of Connecticut	University of New Hampshire
University of Maine	University of Rhode Island
University of Massachusetts	University of Vermont

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

- Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C.: Leonard M. Elstad (P), Donald A. Padden (F), Thompson B. Clayton (AD).
- Lawrence Institute of Technology, Detroit, Mich.: E. George Lawrence (P), Donald G. Ridler (F) and (AD).
- Long Island University, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Richard L. Connolly (P), Theodore E. Kruglak (F), William T. Lai (AD).
- McNeese State College, Lake Charles, La.: Wayne Cusic (P), Frank M. Rolufs (F), W. C. Johnson (AD).
- National Agricultural College, Doylestown, Pa.: James Work (P), Donald M. Meyer (F).
- United States Air Force Academy, Denver, Colo.: Lt. Gen. Hubert R. Harmon (Superintendent), Col. James V. Wilson (F), Col. Robert V. Whitlow (AD).
- University School, Cleveland, Ohio: Harold Cruikshank (P), J. D. McCarraher (F) and (AD).

AFFILIATED MEMBERS

- American College Public Relations Association Sports Division
- American Association of College Baseball Coaches
- American Football Coaches Association
- American Hockey Coaches Association
- College Athletic Business Managers Association
- College Swimming Coaches Association
- National Association of Basketball Coaches of the United States
- National Association of Collegiate Commissioners
- National Collegiate Track Coaches Association
- National Fencing Coaches Association
- National Intercollegiate Boxing Coaches Association

FIFTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION

DELEGATES, VISITORS

Active Member Institutions

First District

Amherst College: A. W. Marsh
Boston College: John P. Curley
Boston University: Aldo T. Donelli
Bowdoin College: Adam Walsh
Brown University: Paul F. Mackesey
Dartmouth College: Robert A. Rolfe, Irving Smith
Harvard University: Thomas D. Bolles, W. Henry Johnston
Holy Cross College: Eugene F. Flynn, Rev. Joseph Glavin
Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Richard L. Balch
Northeastern University: Herbert W. Gallagher
Providence College: Rev. A. B. Begley
Trinity College: Daniel E. Jessee
Tufts University: Harry Arlanson, C. P. Houston
U. S. Coast Guard Academy: John S. Merriman
University of Connecticut: J. O. Christian
University of Massachusetts: Warren P. McGuirk
University of Rhode Island: Fred D. Tootell
University of Vermont: J. Edward Donnelly
Wesleyan University: Norman J. Daniels
Williams College: Frank R. Thoms, Jr.
Yale University: Delaney Kiphuth

Second District

Colgate University: Everett D. Barnes
Columbia University: Ralph Furey
Cornell University: Robert J. Kane
Fordham University: Rev. Tim Healy
Franklin and Marshall College: J. Shober Barr
Lehigh University: William B. Leckonby, P. L. Sadler
Manhattan College: Albert Forn
New York University: James V. Gilloon
Pennsylvania State University: Harold Gilbert, N. R. Sparks
Princeton University: R. K. Fairman
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute: Paul S. Graham
Rutgers University: Harry J. Rockafeller
St. John's University: Walter T. McLaughlin
St. Joseph's College: Rev. Joseph M. Geib
Syracuse University: L. P. Andreas
U. S. Naval Academy: Elliott Loughlin
U. S. Military Academy: Earl Blaik, Gerald Counts
University of Buffalo: James E. Peelle
University of Delaware: David M. Nelson
University of Pennsylvania: Jeremiah Ford
University of Pittsburgh: T. J. Hamilton
University of Puerto Rico: David C. Furman
Villanova University: A. F. Dudley

Third District

Alabama A&M College: G. H. Hobson
Alabama Polytechnic Institute: Hal Herring
Catholic University: Edmund LaFond
Centenary College: Frederick H. Delaney
The Citadel: D. S. McAlister, John A. Sauer
Clemson College: R. R. Ritchie
College of William and Mary: Jack Freeman, R. W. Kernodle
Davidson College: William E. Dole, F. W. Johnston
Duke University: Charles E. Jordan, E. M. Cameron
Emory University: Thomas E. McDonough
Florida State University: H. G. Danford
Furman University: Johnny Griffith, Billie Henderson
George Washington University: Robert Faris, Max Farrington, Ralph Kennedy
Georgia Institute of Technology: L. W. Chapin, Tonto Coleman, Howard Ector, Blake R. VanLeer
Hampton Institute: Harry R. Jefferson
Johns Hopkins University: Marshall S. Turner, Jr.
Howard University: Thomas F. Johnson
Louisiana State University: James J. Corbett
Memphis State College: C. C. Humphreys
Mississippi College: S. L. Robinson
Mississippi Southern College: Reed Green, William D. McCain
Morgan State College: Edward P. Hurt, Martin D. Jenkins
North Carolina State College: Roy B. Clogston, H. A. Fisher
St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute: J. L. Whitehead
Southern University: A. W. Mumford
Stetson University: Joe Berry
Tulane University: Richard O. Baumbach, Forrest U. Lake
University of Alabama: Jeff Coleman, A. B. Moore
University of Chattanooga: A. C. Moore
University of Florida: Percy Beard, Rolland Eutsler, F. H. Hart, H. P. Constans
University of Georgia: A. W. Scott
University of Kentucky: A. D. Kirwan, Bernie Shively
University of Maryland: W. W. Cobey, Geary Eppley, James M. Tatum
University of Miami: J. J. Harding, H. Franklin Williams
University of North Carolina: O. K. Cornwell, C. P. Erickson
University of Richmond: R. C. McDanel
University of South Carolina: Rex Enright, J. T. Penney
University of Tennessee: N. W. Dougherty
University of Virginia: L. Gaston Moffatt, Gus Tebell
Virginia Military Institute: M. P. Echols
Virginia Polytechnic Institute: H. M. McEver, C. P. Miles, Frank O. Moseley
Wake Forest College: Forrest W. Clonts, Worth H. Copeland, Pat Preston
Washington and Lee University: E. P. Twombly, Norman F. Lord
West Virginia University: Ray O. Duncan, Robert N. Brown
Xavier University: Alfred C. Priestly

Fourth District

Ashland College: George Donges
Beloit College: C. VonEschen
Carleton College: Walter L. Hass
Central State College: Mack M. Greene
Hillsdale College: Frank Waters
Indiana University: Frank E. Allen
Marquette University: Conrad Jennings
Marshall College: Hunter Hardman, Robert A. Morris, Jr.
Miami University: John L. Brickels
Michigan State University: H. D. Daugherty, C. L. Munn, Leslie Scott
Northern Illinois State College: George Evans, Frederick W. Wolf
Northwestern University: S. K. Holcomb, T. B. Payseur, F. George Seulberger
Oberlin College: J. H. Nichols
Ohio State University: R. C. Larkins, W. D. Postle
Ohio University: Fred Picard, Carroll C. Widdoes
Purdue University: V. C. Freeman, G. J. Mackey
State University of Iowa: Paul J. Blommers, Paul W. Brechler, Robert F. Ray
University of Akron: Joseph McMullen
University of Chicago: J. Kyle Anderson
University of Cincinnati: Charles Mileham
University of Dayton: H. C. Baujan
University of Illinois: Robert B. Browne, Charles E. Flynn, Douglas R. Mills
University of Michigan: Ralph W. Aigler, H. O. Crisler, Marcus L. Plant
University of Minnesota: Ike J. Armstrong
University of Notre Dame: Terrance Brennan, Herb Jones, Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, Edward W. Krause
University of Wisconsin: William Aspinwall, Ivan B. Williamson, George H. Young
Wabash College: Garland Frazier
Wayne University: Herbert Smith
Western Illinois State College: Wesley C. Stevens
Western Michigan College: John W. Gill, Charles H. Maher, Ernest J. Petoskey
Wheaton College: H. C. Chrouser
Youngstown University: Willard L. Webster

Fifth District

Bradley University: Philip Becker, A. J. Bergstrom, A. G. Haussler
Drake University: Frank Gardner
Iowa State College: H. D. Bergman
Iowa State Teachers College: L. L. Mendenhall
Kansas State College: Laurence A. Mullins
Loras College: Al Schramm
Oklahoma A&M College: C. H. McElroy
St. Louis University: Charles L. Sanderson
South Dakota State College: Ralph Ginn

University of Colorado: Harry Carlson, Warren Thompson
University of Detroit: Rev. E. J. O'Conner, Ray Null
University of Houston: Harry Fouke, Bill Meek, Franklin Stovall
University of Kansas: A. C. Lonborg
University of Missouri: Don B. Faurot
University of Nebraska: Earl S. Fullbrook, James W. Orwig
University of Omaha: James Porterfield, Virgil Yelkin
University of Tulsa: George D. Small
University of Wichita: Bob Kirkpatrick, James K. Sours
Washington University: Carl G. Snavelly

Sixth District

Arizona State College: Clyde Smith
Arkansas State College: J. A. Tomlinson
Baylor University: Abner V. McCall, George Sauer
Midwestern University: D. L. Ligon
North Texas State College: Witt Blair, E. F. Cambron, Odus Mitchell
Rice Institute: G. L. Hermance
Southern Methodist University: E. D. Mouzon, Jr., Madison Bell,
Lester Jordan, Truxton Shaw
Texas A&M College: Chris Groneman
Texas Christian University: Henry B. Hardt, L. R. Meyer, Walter
Roach, Allie White
Texas Technological College: J. William Davis, DeWitt T. Weaver
Texas Western College: E. J. Knapp
Trinity University: W. A. McElreath
University of Arizona: J. F. McKale, Charles S. Tribolet
University of Arkansas: Delbert Swartz
University of Texas: D. X. Bible, J. Neils Thompson
West Texas State College: W. Mitchell Jones

Seventh District

Brigham Young University: Edwin R. Kimball
Colorado A&M College: Andrew G. Clark
Colorado College: Otis A. Barnes
Colorado School of Mines: M. I. Signer
Colorado State College: John Hancock, A. R. Reynolds
Idaho State College: John Vesser
New Mexico College of A&M: G. R. Hamiel
University of Denver: Louis A. Breternitz, E. E. Wieman
University of New Mexico: John Dolzadelli, Verle Seed
University of Utah: L. David Hiner, Jack C. Curtice
University of Wyoming: G. J. Jacoby
Utah State Agricultural College: King Hendricks, H. B. Hunsaker
Western State College of Colorado: H. J. Dorricott

Eighth District

California Institute of Technology: Bert LaBrucherie, H. A. Musselman
California State Polytechnic College: LeRoy B. Hughes
Chico State College: A. L. Acker, Jim Gorman, Gus G. Manolis, Mac
Martin, Les Oliver

College of the Pacific: Edward S. Betz, Paul Christopoulos, Carroll Doty, Hans Stern
 Fresno State College: Larry Pape
 Long Beach State College: Marcel J. DeLotto, Billie Gibbons, Jack E. Montgomery, Willard H. Van Dyke
 Los Angeles State College: Cameron Scott Deeds, Ferron Losee
 Oregon State College: Glenn W. Holcomb, Roy S. Keene
 Pacific University: Paul Stagg
 Pepperdine College: R. L. Dowell, Al Duer
 Pomona College: Robert Strehle
 San Diego State College: Herbert C. Peiffer, William L. Terry, Dick Thomas
 San Francisco State College: Douglas Fessenden, Joe Verducci
 San Jose State College: Danny Hill, Glenn Hartranft, Wilbur V. Hubbard, Julius Menendez
 Santa Barbara College: Theodore Harder, Phil Jacks, M. S. Kelliher, Robert L. Lorden, Paul Scherer
 Stanford University: Alfred R. Masters
 State College of Washington: Stan Bates, Emmett B. Moore
 University of California: George Briggs, Brutus Hamilton, Glenn Seaborg
 University of California at Davis: Ted Forbes, Stanley B. Freeborn, Vern Hickey, Burton A. King, Will Lotter, I. F. Toomey, E. S. Wilson
 University of California at Los Angeles: Wilbur C. Johns, Joseph Kaplan
 University of Hawaii: Henry B. Vasconcellos
 University of Idaho: R. S. Gibb
 University of Oregon: Orlando John Hollis, Leo A. Harris
 University of San Francisco: Dick Blake
 University of Santa Clara: Rev: Wilfred H. Crowley
 University of Southern California: Alan D. Ewen, W. O. Hunter, H. D. Thoreau, Hugh C. Willett
 University of Washington: H. P. Everest, Harvey Cassill

Allied Conferences

Atlantic Coast Conference: Smith Barrier, Oliver K. Cornwell, James H. Weaver
 Border Intercollegiate Conference: Emil L. Larson
 Central Collegiate Conference: Stanley Lowe
 California Collegiate Athletic Association: LeRoy B. Hughes
 Eastern College Athletic Conference: Everett D. Barnes, Asa S. Bushnell, George L. Shiebler
 Gulf Coast Intercollegiate Conference: D. L. Ligon, Joe Musgrave
 Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference: W. R. Reed, K. L. Wilson, George Young
 Mid-American Conference: David E. Reese, Carroll Widdoes
 Middle Atlantic States Conference: Marshall S. Turner, Jr.
 Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association: R. E. Peters
 Missouri Valley Conference: A. E. Eilers
 Mountain States Athletic Conference: King Hendricks, David L. Hiner, E. L. Romney

New England Conference: Herbert Gallagher, Paul Mackesey
Pacific Coast Conference: Bernard Hammerbeck, Joseph Kaplan,
Frank McCormick, W. J. Parry, E. B. Moore, Victor O. Schmidt
Rocky Mountain Conference: H. J. Dorricott
Southeastern Conference: Bernie H. Moore
Southern Conference: Wallace Wade
Southwest Conference: Howard Grubbs, Abb Curtis
Yankee Conference: J. O. Christian

Associate Members

United States Air Force Academy: Forrest Cooke, Frank Merritt,
Jim Wilson, Robert V. Whitlow
University School: J. D. McCarraher

Affiliated Organizations

National Association of Collegiate Commissioners: R. E. Peters
National Intercollegiate Boxing Coaches Association: Ray Chisholm

Non-Member Institutions

University of San Diego: Eugene Lechowski

Visitors

Cramer Chemical Company: Lloyd L. Boughton
National Opinion Research Center: Paul Borsky
Pasadena Tournament of Roses Association: John H. Biggars, Jr.,
John Davidson, Alfred Gerrie, Lathrop K. Leishman, William
Nicholas
Skiatron Electronics and Television Company: Robert A. Hall
Sugar Bowl Association: Herbert Benson, Paul DeBlanc, Fred Digby,
Bernie Grenrood, Frank Schaub, George Schneider, Claude Sim-
ons, Charles Zatarian
U. S. Rubber Company: Donald M. Conran

Press, Radio and Television Coverage

Press

Associated Press: Bill Becker, Chris Edmonds, Bob Myers
Birmingham Post-Herald: Maylorn Stone
Boston Herald: Bill Cunningham
Chicago Tribune: Wilfrid Smith
Denver Rocky Mountain News: Chet Nelson
Des Moines Register and Tribune: Bert McGrane
Greensboro News: Smith Barrier
Houston Press: Bob Rule
Indianapolis Times: Tev Laudeman
Knoxville News-Sentinel: Tom Siler
Los Angeles Examiner: Mel Durslag, Bob Hunter, Morton Moss
Los Angeles Express: Harry Culver, George Davis, Bud Furillo,
John Old

Los Angeles Mirror-News: Harley Tinkham, Jack Tobin, Sid Ziff
Los Angeles Times: Braven Dyer, Jack Geyer, Paul Zimmerman
Minneapolis Tribune: Sid Hartman, Charles Johnson
Nashville Banner: Fred Russell
New York World-Telegram; Oscar Guilfoil, Larry Robinson
Pasadena Star-News: Mannie Pineda, Rube Samuelson
Pittsburgh Press: Carl Hughes
Salt Lake Tribune: John Mooney
San Diego Union: Jack Murphy
San Francisco News: Roger Williams
Santa Monica Outlook: Dick Vandeveld
Tucson Star: Abe Chanin
United Press: Bill Best, Hal Wood
Wall Street Journal: Ed Cony
Washington News: Ray Slattery

Radio and Television

ABC: Ed Conklin
CBS: Judson Bailey, Bill MacPhail
National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters: George Higgins
NBC: Tom Gallery, Lindsey Nelson

Magazines

Broadcasting-Telecasting: Larry Christopher
Collier's: Francis Wallace
Look: Tim Cohane
Radio-Television Daily: Hal Uplinger
TV Magazine: Sid Cassyd

SECTION II

Reports of Vice-Presidents

FIRST DISTRICT

PAUL F. MACKESEY, BROWN UNIVERSITY

THE TUMULT and the shouting about the NCAA enforcement program has in this area, as in other sections of the country, subsided to a whisper. Within the period of six years, the necessity for national regulation and enforcement is recognized almost without dissent. The question is now posed, "How far shall we go in this regulation business?"

District One institutions generally are of the opinion that we have reached the point where we must proceed with caution, lest we assume prerogatives which rightly belong to conferences and to institutions. It is considered, for example, that it would be unwise to spell out permissive and non-permissive activities by members of an athletic staff in the contacting of prospective students. Many colleges in this area send their representatives literally from coast-to-coast to meet and talk with secondary school students. It is only when coaches act in the capacity of admission offices and financial aid offices, in fact although not in name, that restrictions are necessary. It is our feeling, however, that present NCAA legislation adequately covers activity of this nature.

It was hoped that it would be possible to evaluate the effect of regional television on football attendance during this season. Both the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting Company arranged to televise what promised to be attractive games on each of the regional dates. Unfortunately, the Northeast was subjected to a series of storms on seven out of nine playing Saturdays, so that any accurate appraisal must await another year.

SECOND DISTRICT

PERCY L. SADLER, LEHIGH UNIVERSITY

THE NCAA MEMBERSHIP in the Second District totals 91. The general feeling of the District membership is that the NCAA is doing a good job, that there is a general acceptance of its rules and regulations and that it will support their aims and objectives.

The Eastern College Athletic Conference and its affiliated leagues and associations, the Middle Atlantic States Colle-

giate Athletic Conference and about 50 per cent of the Ivy League are located within the bounds of this District.

The District experienced a fine year in intercollegiate athletics; many institutions are expanding their athletic programs and facilities.

The ECAC is working and cooperating with the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and this contact with this Association has been helpful, pleasant and advantageous.

The NCAA would profit by a similar arrangement with the national and regional accrediting organizations. Thought is being given to this matter within the NCAA with the hope that an arrangement can be consummated in the near future.

A large majority of the membership in District Two feels that the chief problems of the moment are finding a solution to the recruiting abuses and the effect of television on attendance at intercollegiate athletic contests.

Wrestling is on the upswing as an interscholastic and intercollegiate sport throughout this District. More and more high schools, prep schools and colleges are becoming active in participation.

THIRD DISTRICT

D. S. McALISTER, THE CITADEL

THE MEMBERS of the Third District have enjoyed a fine season in football. Attendance at games has shown a healthy increase. Competition has been very keen and spectator interest has reached a new high.

The Atlantic Coast Conference 1954 football champion met and defeated the University of Nebraska in the Orange Bowl in Miami on January 1, 1955; Duke University represented the Conference in the National Collegiate Basketball Championship; Wake Forest won the National Collegiate Baseball Championship; and the University of Maryland was acclaimed national lacrosse champion.

The past year has been a good one for the Southern Conference from the standpoint of sportsmanship, competition, and interest. Conference member institutions are cooperating in the matter of regulations and objectives of the Conference and the NCAA. The Southern Conference basketball tournament was held in Richmond, Virginia, for the first time and the support given this tournament by that community was very gratifying.

In the Southeastern Conference the following events are cited: the University of Tennessee was host to the National Collegiate Golf Tournament and Louisiana State University won the team championship. The Southeastern Conference had two of its three representatives win 1955 bowl games—Georgia Tech beat Arkansas in the Cotton Bowl and Auburn defeated Baylor in the Gator Bowl. The 1954 Conference champion, Mississippi, lost to Navy in the Sugar Bowl in a very fine game. The Southeastern Conference was represented in the National Collegiate Basketball Championship by Kentucky. The Southeastern Conference was also represented in the National Collegiate Boxing Tournament by Louisiana State University.

The strength of teams in other regional conferences in the District has been gratifying. These teams have played a remarkably fine brand of football. These members have proved that good football can be played without a highly financed program. Without this evidence in hand, the so-called small colleges would have cause for grave concern about the future of their football programs.

FOURTH DISTRICT

PAUL BLOMMERS, STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

AS OF JANUARY, 1955, 83 institutions were listed as active members of the Association in the Fourth District. During the past year, five additional institutions from this District have been elected to membership bringing the total to 88. The new member institutions are:

Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Illinois
Elmhurst College, Elmhurst, Illinois
Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Michigan
Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio
Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio

In spite of the travel distance involved, slightly more than half the District Four institutions had delegates at the 1955 meeting of the Association, and more than two-thirds of these represented institutions that, at least athletically, might be classified in the small college category. This indicates a continuing healthy interest in the affairs and policies of the NCAA on the part of all types of District Four institutions.

There is developing in the Fourth District a growing respect for the NCAA effort to enforce at least a sound mini-

mum standard of athletic practice upon member institutions. Of eight institutions cited this year by the Council for infractions of NCAA policy, two were from District Four. Both these institutions are making every effort to bring their practices into conformity with NCAA standards, and the Association's enforcement program appears to be having a definite salutary effect upon all member institutions in this District.

In the two preceding annual reports of the District Four Vice-President, attention has been called to the efforts of the North Central Association to raise the standards of athletic administration. During this year this accrediting association has formally adopted a set of policies and criteria for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics. There is no real inconsistency in either the general objectives or the specific basic policies of this accrediting association and the NCAA, and it would seem that their efforts could be made complementary, with the accrediting agency placing particular emphasis on academic aspects such as scholastic eligibility and this Association placing emphasis on more purely athletic problems such as try-outs or improper recruiting. Of course, neither organization holds an exclusive on any aspect of the over-all problem and each should retain over-all responsibility. It is to be hoped, however, that a type of co-operative effort may be developed between the two associations which will make it possible for each to contribute in those ways in which it can be most effective. The North Central Association action calls for the establishment of a standing committee on athletics to be responsible for the enforcement of the association's policy. The personnel of this committee has not, as yet, been announced but the resolution which establishes it directs it to develop working relations with the NCAA.

Improper recruiting and subsidization of athletes still remain chief problems. It is this observer's opinion, however, that gains toward improved practices are occurring. This statement should in no sense be interpreted as implying the existence of satisfactory conditions. In this District, at least, there has been no lessening of public interest in intercollegiate athletics and the inevitable demand for a "winner" remains as high as ever. This Association must necessarily continue to exert every reasonable pressure toward further improvement or immediate regression in standards of practice is inevitable.

FIFTH DISTRICT

FRANK N. GARDNER, DRAKE UNIVERSITY

NCAA MEMBER INSTITUTIONS in the area covered by the Fifth District believe that the most severe problems confronting intercollegiate athletics at the present time are: (1) recruiting; (2) expanding television, and (3) increasing costs in relation to income. The last item is connected with the first two.

Several institutions state flatly that if television is allowed further expansion that they may be forced to drop football. Others say that unless present national and regional provisions are further restricted than they have been the past year it will be necessary to eliminate the sport from their programs.

Most institutions believe that recruiting evils have been lessened somewhat in recent years due to more vigorous enforcement of recruiting rules by national and conference agencies. Yet it is their opinion that recruiting practices still create severe problems and are the cause of many evils.

The "small" and "middle-size" institutions in the Fifth District report almost unanimously that they are having financial problems of a serious nature in keeping football alive due to the damaging effects of both national and regional television on attendance and to the costs of getting and keeping athletes due to the rising tide of "full ride" grants-in-aid. A few stated that if the present situation is not ameliorated soon it will not be long before the only institutions able to play football will be the large universities.

A few colleges are concerned over "raiding" and are interested in a national letter of intent. Others believe that the present rules applying to transfer students should be amended to provide for still further restrictions on the eligibility of athletic transfers.

A questionnaire directed to Fifth District institutions produced these additional concerns: (1) press and public condemnation of certain disciplinary actions; (2) tenuous coaching tenure; (3) conference reorganization for more equitable status; (4) criticism of officiating by coaches through the press; (5) criticism of the athletic programs of other institutions through the press; (6) the practice of employing private investigators to investigate other institutions rather than referring such matters to properly constituted agencies and authorities; (7) growing tendency to em-

ploy coaches from the professional ranks; (8) "tie-ups" of certain conferences with post-season contest sponsoring agencies, excluding consideration of other teams; (9) increasingly rough play in football.

The survey disclosed that the institutions of the Fifth District believe that the NCAA enforcement program has had a healthy effect on athletic practices. Almost all believe that this program should be pressed with even greater vigor. In connection with the enforcement program, one institution expressed the thought that when an allegation of non-compliance of NCAA rules is made that the name of the informant ought to be disclosed to the accused institution.

Beside the comments related to the NCAA's enforcement efforts, other improvements noted by Fifth District institutions were: (1) increasing emphasis upon the academic standing of athletes and scrutiny of their continuing progress toward a degree; (2) the growth of more honest attempts by most institutions to live within the spirit as well as the letter of the rules; (3) increased efforts to integrate athletes into the student body, rather than set them apart; (4) the swing of small colleges to membership in national organizations; (5) the increase of influence by student bodies on the conduct of intercollegiate athletics, and (6) increasing skepticism as to the advisability and practicability of heavy subsidization of athletes.

Several smaller institutions expressed their appreciation for the greater attention paid to the problems of their institutions by the NCAA in recent years, while one felt that the role played by smaller institutions in the affairs of the Association was still too small in comparison with their membership strength.

Several institutions in this District are contemplating or have completed improvements on their athletic facilities. The University of Kansas moved into its 17,000-capacity, \$2½-million fieldhouse this past spring, as did the University of Wichita into its 11,000-capacity arena. The University of Oklahoma City expects to have a new fieldhouse next year which will seat 13,000. The University of Colorado is adding 15,000 seats to its football stadium to increase its capacity to 45,000 and William Jewell College this past year constructed a new all-concrete 7,000-seat stadium at a cost of \$100,000. The University of Missouri recently purchased a 450-acre tract, half of which will be for athletic department

use. Iowa State College has increased the size of its Armory to 8,000 capacity.

Member institutions in the Fifth District are happy to announce to the Association the election of the following new members: North Dakota State College, Fargo; University of South Dakota, Vermillion, and Loras College, Dubuque, Iowa.

SIXTH DISTRICT

HENRY B. HARDT, TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

AS A CHEMIST by profession and sports enthusiast by choice and conviction, I consider myself most fortunate to serve as faculty representative for athletics at Texas Christian University. This connection with athletics becomes even more enjoyable when my duties extend into the Southwest Conference and the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

It is my belief that you may have complete confidence in your Council. On entering the Council, I was obliged to evaluate its members and have found them to be competent and devoted men. My observation is that the Council members consider their obligations to be two-fold: each Councilman represents his area, and takes care of the interests of his region; but just as truly, each Councilman considers himself charged with the welfare of the NCAA as a whole. This is indicated, for example, in consideration of rules infractions cases. A Councilman naturally knows conditions and cases in his own area better than average, his views are more important, and his interests are deeper. He strives both for justice for the institution involved and for justice for the NCAA. That is often a difficult job. Yet, I have seen *no evidence* of regional favoritism by Councilmen in such cases. That is good. It engenders confidence in the plan and in its operation.

One absolute essential for a top quality athletic program is the integrity of your group; a close second essential is assurance of the integrity of others. There is nothing more destructive of wholesome relations than a feeling that your associates and co-workers cannot be trusted. I am glad to report that in the Sixth District the general atmosphere in these respects is good. There is much evidence that good will among athletes and athletic personnel, including the opposition, too, is a major objective in many of our institutions. We realize that this objective in some instances has been only partially achieved, but we also realize that it must be culti-

vated if the good name of athletics is to be protected.

The NCAA deals with many pressures constantly forced upon it by various outside influences, and in coping with these pressures the organization is not faring badly. But in athletics, as in a nation, the most dangerous enemies work from within, and these most dangerous enemies strike at the most vital spots. They cause internal decay, and if not corrected, may cause final destruction. One such internal enemy is the unfair procuring of athletes. This is either a deadly disease or a vicious crime. It can be the source of untold strife and grief.

It would seem proper for us to go all out to develop and emphasize programs promoting honesty, fair play, moral integrity, and true sportsmanship. Character building should not be delegated to those Saturdays when the team loses.

We have good rules, and our enforcement program has gained our wholesome respect. There is further need for imposing prompt and severe penalties for gross violations. We need enforced compliance. But we need more than that. We need more of the discipline that will help us *want* to be fair. Without that, nothing else has much value. Developing such a program is not easy or it would have been accomplished long ago. But harder problems than this have been solved, and effort in this direction will, I believe, prove most profitable. I believe confidently that our good organization will solve this problem creditably.

SEVENTH DISTRICT

KING HENDRICKS, UTAH STATE COLLEGE

THE SUPPORT given to the NCAA by the institutions of the Seventh District is reflected in the fact that the president of every one of the District's 15 institutions signed the certification of compliance form issued at the direction of the NCAA Council. This is not only a matter of lip service; the institutions of this District are seriously attempting to conform in all respects to the NCAA pattern of intercollegiate athletics. Moreover, compliance has not diminished either the interest in athletics or the quality of athletics produced.

During the year 1955-56, the Mountain States Conference contested championships in eight sports and the Rocky Mountain Conference contested six championships. Championships of the two conferences follow: *Mountain States*—University of Denver, football, swimming and golf; University of Wyoming, baseball, tennis and tie in wrestling; Uni-

versity of Utah, basketball; Brigham Young University, track and field; Colorado A&M College, tie in wrestling. *Rocky Mountain Conference*—Colorado State College of Education, wrestling, baseball and tennis; Idaho State College, basketball and track; Western State College of Colorado, football.

The equalization of athletic opportunities and abilities is reflected in the championships in that five of the eight institutions of the Mountain States Conference won a team title in one or more sports, and four of the six Rocky Mountain institutions won a championship in one or more sports.

One of the most significant developments of the year was the first game between the senior all-stars of the Mountain States and Border Conferences played January 1, 1955, in the Salad Bowl at Phoenix, Arizona. The Mountain States seniors won, 20 to 13.

Also during the year the United States Air Academy fielded its first team necessarily composed of freshmen and played games against the frosh teams of Mountain States institutions.

EIGHTH DISTRICT

H. P. EVEREST, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

THE PRESTIGE of the National Collegiate Athletic Association remains at a high level in the Eighth District. There is confidence that the NCAA program is well-conceived and is being prosecuted vigorously. This confidence can be ascribed to two fundamental factors.

First, there is a place in this country for a national organization to deal with the problems of intercollegiate athletics, and there are problems which are national in aspect and transcend the boundaries of districts, conferences, and individual institutions.

Second, the members of this District are satisfied that the leadership of the National Collegiate Athletic Association recognizes its rightful role in the national collegiate athletic picture and has no desire to transcend beyond the bounds of that role, which is primarily the determination not to try to become a parent organization, but rather a helpful organization in those areas which only a national organization can be better.

There are undertones of misgiving in some quarters for fear that the national organization, encouraged by the progress being made in its enforcement program, will utilize that

progress as a stepping stone to moving into areas that conferences and institutions can well take care of themselves.

Conferences and institutions, like individuals, have a deep sense of pride based upon an inherent desire to do as much for themselves as possible. They welcome aid from whatever source it may come, but they resent interference. The National Collegiate Athletic Association draws its life blood from the good will and confidence of its membership. It is an intricate system and, while a few small arteries may be severed here and there, it does not take many to reduce the supply to the point of weakening the system.

Some of the recommendations being made by the special committee on recruitment have seeped down to the conference level and these recommendations are being watched with great care. There is a fine line of demarcation between what a national organization, which is not a parent body, can do, should do, and where its activities should be curtailed in deference to the desires of individual groups to solve their own problems.

It takes wise judgment and careful consideration on the part of leadership to determine where this dividing line is and to use every possible care not to cross it. This is not an easy thing to do, and there may be times when the line is overstepped, but the very fact that there may be recognition of the line on the part of the national organization generates confidence and is the reason why the prestige of the organization remains high.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association has taken a very progressive step in the area of recruiting and one which is being emulated in this District, namely, the placing of greater and greater responsibility upon booster organizations who are closely allied and whose activities are known to the individual institutions, and particularly where the institutions encourage the activities. This has done much to make organizations aware of their responsibilities and institutions very careful with respect to their relationships.

In addition, it has a tendency to bring about a greater understanding as between the activities of organizations and the objectives of intercollegiate athletics as they relate themselves to the educational aims of the institutions.

The Eighth District has had some difficulty in connection with its arrangement of regional telecasting, but on the whole the program has been encouraging. In televising the five regional dates, the Pacific Coast Conference exercised

its option to "blackout" the community in which the game was played. There is no question but the exercise of this privilege lessened the value of its package, but sufficiently lessened the main point of damage to justify further experiment with this procedure. The Conference also took advantage of a new privilege to "feed back" live television to the home area of the visiting team when the game was played over 400 miles away. The experience here has demonstrated that it engendered public good will and likewise created interest in new areas with no damage to local games. The advantages observed in this initial year of experimentation and regionalization of television lead us to the belief that additional flexibility in the national plan might well lead to additional advantage to college football with little or at least less damage than currently exists.

With the increasing number of sets and with the increasing programs of all kinds on television, there is definite evidence that the original impact of television on intercollegiate athletics is lessening. In experimentation with regional plans and other types of televising intercollegiate athletics, it is necessary that there be taken some calculated risks, but if we are going to find the answers as to the best systems, we are going to have to experiment with different types of packaging.

There were four National Collegiate Championship events held in the Eighth District during this year. In basketball, the Far West Regional was held at Corvallis, Oregon. The boxing finals were held at Idaho State College, Pocatello. The gymnastics finals were held at the University of California at Los Angeles, and the track and field finals held at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles.

We welcome to membership in the National Collegiate Athletic Association from the Eighth District the following institutions: Long Beach State College and the Oregon College of Education.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE

J. SHOBER BARR, FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE

THE SECOND TERM as Vice-President-at-Large has been just as demanding and time-consuming as the first, but the accomplishments have been much more rewarding. Fulfilling the duties of this office required 15 trips involving 36 actual meeting days. Meetings attended included those of the Council and the Executive, Television, and College Committees, in addition to various sub-committees of the Association.

Through the year, the NCAA Council and Executive Committee have given considerable thought to the welfare of the smaller institutions of the Association. Smaller institutions have gained prestige and stature and have been made to feel that they represent a vital part of the NCAA. This has been done through such actions as: (1) expansion of the College Committee to nine members, including one from each of the eight geographical districts and an at-large chairman; (2) establishment of a budget enabling the College Committee to hold a mid-year meeting; (3) encouragement and adoption of College Committee projects by the Council and Executive Committee.

Two very significant projects were undertaken by the College Committee the past year. The first of these, an "Invitational Workshop Conference on College Athletics," was held at the University of Chicago, November 20-22, and the second, sponsorship of a small college basketball tournament, will be considered by the 50th annual Convention.

The Workshop Conference was the first of several such meetings being planned for various sections of the country to further the athletic programs and interests of the smaller institutions and enable the NCAA to be of greater service to this segment of its membership. Invitations to this exploratory meeting were directed to presidents, faculty representatives and athletic directors of 69 colleges and universities in Districts 4 and 5. Attendance included 96 individual delegates representing 51 different institutions.

Purposes of the meeting were to: (1) review current trends in athletic administration; (2) study the contributions which athletics may make to higher education; (3) consider ways and means of stimulating and improving the conduct of intramural and intercollegiate athletics, and (4) consider the purposes and services of the NCAA.

NCAA sponsorship of a small college basketball tournament has been recommended by the College Committee and endorsed by the Council. The feasibility of the Association sponsoring such an event was first considered by a special sub-committee composed of: Mack Greene, Central State College; George E. Lawson, Muhlenberg, and Ralph Ginn, South Dakota State, chairman.

The proximity of Marshall S. Turner, Jr., chairman of the College Committee, to the Vice-President-at-Large has facilitated the work of each. Considerable time has been spent on each other's campus in the interest of the NCAA's smaller institutions.

Reports of Rules and Tournament Committees

BASEBALL

THIS FIRST YEAR of operation for the NCAA Baseball Rules Committee has been a busy one. No letup in its activities is foreseen according to the number of items to be carried over for the Committee's consideration in 1956.

The Rules Committee was established by Convention action last January to replace the Baseball Tournament Committee, and since that time has been actively involved in four major projects designed to assist in the development of collegiate baseball. These are:

(1) Administration of the National Collegiate Baseball Championship, or the "College World Series."

(2) Preparation and publishing a set of rules for college baseball.

(3) Consideration of the establishment of an NCAA Baseball Guide.

(4) Implementation of the "College Player Rule."

While each project received the Committee's attention during the past year, all four will require additional consideration in 1956.

Interest in the Baseball Championship has shown a marked increase in the past three years the tournament has been conducted on the pattern of the Basketball Championship. This pattern provides for a field consisting of certain conference champions as automatic qualifiers and the selection of "at-large" teams from independent institutions.

Last summer, the nation's 25 top college teams competed for the National Collegiate Championship. Wake Forest College won the eight-team, double elimination finals at Omaha, Nebraska, and its coach, Taylor Sanford, was named "Coach of the Year." Wake Forest defeated Western Michigan, 7-6, in the championship game.

Attendance at the Omaha finals was down considerably due to rain, but the District rounds drew extremely well. For example, the District 6 games between Texas A&M College and the University of Arizona attracted sellout crowds of 6,000 on each of the three nights.

The 1956 Championship finals will be played at Omaha, June 9-13. The 1956 tournament will provide for a field of

22-32 teams, with 12 of the teams to qualify automatically as conference champions and the remainder of the bracket to consist of at-large teams selected from outstanding teams not members of the 12 conferences mentioned. Winners of the eight district tournaments will qualify for the double elimination finals at Omaha.

The preparation of a set of rules for college baseball and the publication of an NCAA Baseball Guide are somewhat interrelated. The decision as to whether a Guide is to be established will be made in 1956 and the earliest publication date would be the spring of 1957. Meanwhile, a committee headed by Archie Allen, Springfield College, is completing its revision of the rules with the view of making them more applicable to the college game.

The efforts of the colleges and universities to obtain an agreement with professional baseball resulted in the adoption of the "College Player Rule" by the Major Leagues during the past year. This rule, permitting college players to complete their education prior to signing a professional baseball contract, became operative September 1. An effort to reach agreement with the minor leagues at their meetings in early December was unsuccessful, but we are hopeful that we shall be able to obtain their approval at a future date.

FIRST ROUND

Wake Forest						Colgate					
	AB	R	H	O	A		AB	R	H	O	A
Moore, ss	4	0	0	1	5	Johnson, ss	2	0	0	3	1
McKeel, cf	4	0	1	4	0	Nardulli, cf	4	0	1	4	0
Holt, c	3	0	1	5	0	Dursema, 1b	4	0	1	7	0
Cole, rf	3	0	0	1	0	Carangelo, lf	4	0	1	1	0
McRae, lf	4	0	0	0	0	Martin, 3b	3	0	0	1	1
Barnes, 3b	3	0	0	1	3	Garivaltis, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Bryant, 2b	3	0	0	2	2	Aceti, c	3	0	0	7	1
Waggoner, 1b	2	1	0	13	0	Kraus, 2b	2	0	0	3	5
McGinley, p	2	0	0	0	3	Bossidy, p	3	0	1	0	2
Totals	28	1	2	27	13	Totals	28	0	4	27	10
Wake Forest	.....000					000	010—1				
Colgate	.....000					000	000—0				

E—Dursema, Aceti. RBI—McKeel. SB—Dursema. S—Johnson, McGinley. DP—Johnson-Kraus-Dursema; Barnes-Bryant-Waggoner. Left—Wake Forest 6, Colgate 4. BB—McGinley 2, Bossidy 5. SO—McGinley 4, Bossidy 7. R-ER—Bossidy 1-1. U—Gore, Doyle, Wykoski, Horton. T—1:56.

Southern California

	AB	R	H	O	A
Stevenson, ss	3	0	1	0	1
Santino, cf	2	0	0	1	0
Gerst, cf	1	0	0	0	0
Robin, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Mason, rf	3	1	1	1	0
Faddis, 3b	4	0	1	3	2
Oros, 2b	4	0	1	5	4
Hadley, 1b	3	0	0	9	1
Garten, c	4	0	1	3	1
Lapiner, p	3	0	0	1	4
Pausig, p	0	0	0	0	0
Siegert, cf	0	0	0	0	0
aYeths	0	0	0	0	0
bHarris	1	0	0	0	0
cPritchard	1	0	0	0	0

Totals 33 1 6 24 13

aRan for Gerst in 8th.

bFlied out for Pausig in 9th.

cFlied out for Hadley in 9th.

Southern California000 001 000—1

Colorado State100 100 00x—2

E—Stevenson, Hadley, Coates. RBI—Faddis, Lee. 2B—Coates, Garten, Faddis. S—Hoiien. DP—Oros-Hadley. Left—Southern California 8, Colorado State 11. BB—Sage 3, Lapiner 8. SO—Sage 1, Lapiner 2, Pausig 1. HO—Lapiner 5 in 6, Pausig 1 in 2. R-ER—Sage 1-1, Lapiner 2-0, Pausig 0-0. L—Lapiner, U—Doyle, Gore, Wykoski, Horton. T—2:04.

Colorado State

	AB	R	H	O	A
Hoiien, cf	1	1	0	6	0
Martinez, 2b	3	0	0	1	1
Lee, rf	3	0	1	2	0
Petersen, lf	2	0	0	4	0
Lucas, 1b	4	0	1	3	2
Coates, ss	4	0	1	3	2
Wright, 3b	4	0	1	4	0
Weed, c	4	0	1	3	1
Sage, p	3	1	1	1	2
Totals	28	2	6	27	8

Arizona

	AB	R	H	O	A
Myers, cf	2	0	1	0	0
Zivkovich, c	4	0	2	8	1
Gragg, 1b	3	0	0	12	1
Gile, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Sorenson, 3b	2	0	1	2	4
Stiles, lf	3	0	0	0	0
Lee, p	3	0	0	0	1
bSwaim	1	0	0	0	0
Wright, 2b	2	0	0	1	0
Tomooka, 2b	0	0	0	0	0
Castro, ss	2	1	0	1	1
aThomas	1	0	0	0	0
Tellez, ss	0	0	0	0	0

Totals 27 1 4 24 11

aFlied out for Castro in 7th.

bFlied out for Lee in 9th.

Arizona001 000 000—1 4 1

Western Michigan001 030 00x—4 4 1

E—Czyz, Zivkovich. RBI—Zivkovich, Davis, Nagel 2. SB—Zivkovich, Johnson, Nagel. S—Myers, Krings. DP—Czyz-Smith; Czyz-

Western Michigan

	AB	R	H	O	A
Lajoie, cf	4	1	0	3	0
Davis, ss	4	1	2	3	3
Johnson, rf	2	1	0	3	0
Nagel, lf	3	0	1	3	0
Krings, 2b	2	0	0	2	4
Czyz, 3b	4	0	0	2	3
Smith, 1b	3	0	0	8	0
Messner, c	3	0	0	3	0
Graham, p	2	1	1	0	3
Totals	27	4	4	27	13

Krings-Smith; Krings-David-Smith 2. Left—Arizona 6, Western Michigan 5. BB—Lee 5, Graham 5. SO—Lee 8, Graham 3. R-ER—Lee 4-4, Graham 1-0. HBP—Graham (Stiles). U—Rice, Harbour, Hergert, Hametz. T—1:56.

Oklahoma A&M						Springfield					
	AB	R	H	O	A		AB	R	H	O	A
Babb, cf	5	1	1	0	0	Getchell, 2b	5	0	0	4	3
Bennett, lf	5	2	2	0	0	Kobuskie, ss	5	0	1	3	1
Woolard, 3b	4	1	2	1	0	Wilson, lf	5	0	0	3	0
Finegan, 1b	3	0	2	8	0	Barber, c	4	0	0	4	0
Patrick, c	2	0	0	13	0	Wickman, cf	3	1	2	0	0
Booher, 2b	4	0	1	1	1	Bilik, 1b	3	0	0	11	2
Hemperly, rf	4	0	0	0	1	Hofinga, 3b	2	0	1	0	3
Wright, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Bergquist, rf	2	0	0	1	0
Bacon, ss	3	1	1	3	2	aConroy, rf	0	0	0	1	0
Borland, p	2	0	0	1	6	Sanford, p	3	0	0	0	4
						bBean	1	0	1	0	0
Totals	32	5	9	27	10	Totals	33	1	5	27	13

aWalked for Bergquist in 7th.

bSingled for Sanford in 9th.

Oklahoma A&M002 000 003—5

Springfield000 000 100—1

E—Woolard, Booher, Getchell, Kobuskie. RBI—Bennett, Finegan 2. 2B—Wickman. SB—Booher, Bennett, Woolard, Finegan. S—Hofinga, Borland 2. DP—Kobuskie-Getchell-Bilik. Left—Oklahoma A&M 9, Springfield 10. BB—Sanford 6, Borland 5. SO—Sanford 4, Borland 13. R-ER—Sanford 5-5, Borland 1-1. HBP—by Sanford (Woolard). U—Harbour, Rice, Hametz and Hergert. T—2:40.

SECOND ROUND

Southern California						Colgate					
	AB	R	H	O	A		AB	R	H	O	A
Sevenson, ss	5	1	2	2	1	Johnson, ss	3	1	0	5	0
Santino, cf	4	1	1	4	0	Nardulli, cf	3	2	1	5	0
fGerst, cf	1	0	1	0	0	Dursema, 1b	4	1	1	5	2
Robin, lf	4	1	2	3	0	Carangelo, lf	2	1	1	1	0
Mason, rf	5	0	0	3	0	Martin, 3b	3	1	1	2	4
Hadley, 1b	4	1	1	9	2	Garivaltis, rf	3	0	2	4	0
Faddis, 3b	3	0	0	1	0	Aceti, c	3	0	0	4	0
Oros, 2b	1	0	1	0	1	Kraus, 2b	4	0	0	1	2
Garten, c	3	0	0	2	1	Fishburn, p	1	0	0	0	0
Pausig, p	1	0	0	0	1	Bossidy, p	1	0	0	0	1
Lovrich, p	0	0	0	0	2						
Lapiner, p	0	0	0	0	1	Totals	27	6	6	27	9
Zuanich, p	0	0	0	0	0						
aMaggio	1	0	0	0	0						
bHarris	1	0	0	0	0						
cPritchard	1	0	0	0	0						
dBurdick	1	0	0	0	0						
eYeths	1	0	0	0	0						
Totals	36	4	8	24	9						

aFlied out for Pausig in 4th.
bFlied out for Lovrich in 6th.
cGrounded out for Lapiner in 8th.
dGrounded out for Hadley in 9th.
eStruck out for Zuanich in 9th.
fSingled for Santino in 8th.

Southern California	200	000	200—4
Colgate	105	000	00x—6

E—Stevenson, Johnson, Garivaltis. RBI—Santino, Mason, Oros 2, Carangelo 2, Martin 3, Garivaltis. 2B—Stevenson, Santino, Nardulli, Carangelo. 3B—Martin. S—Garivaltis, Aceti. DP—Lovrich-Stevenson-Hadley. Left—Southern California 14, Colgate 5. BB—Fishburn 6, Bossidy 3, Pausig 2, Lovrich 2, Lapiner 1, Zuanich 1. SO—Fishburn 3, Bossidy 1, Lapiner 1, Zuanich 1. HO—Fishburn 7 in 6⅔, Bossidy 1 in 2½, Pausig 4 in 3, Lovrich 0 in 2, Lapiner 1 in 2, Zuanich 1 in 1. R-ER—Fishburn 4-4, Bossidy 0-0, Pausig 6-4, Lovrich 0-0, Lapiner 0-0, Zuanich 0-0. W—Fishburn. L—Pausig. U—Rice, Harbour, Bosko, Stanesic. T—2:32.

Springfield						Arizona					
	AB	R	H	O	A		AB	R	H	O	A
Getchell, 2b	4	0	0	5	4	Tomooka, 2b	2	1	0	2	0
Kobuskie, ss	4	0	1	2	6	Zivkovich, c	2	1	0	15	0
Wilson, lf	3	0	0	1	0	Sorenson, 3b	1	2	0	1	0
Barber, c	3	0	0	6	1	Gragg, 1b	3	1	0	4	0
Wickman, cf	3	0	0	0	0	Lazovich, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Bilik, 1b	3	0	1	7	1	Gile, rf	4	0	2	2	0
Hofinga, 3b	3	0	0	1	1	Thomas, p	4	0	0	0	1
Bergquist, rf	3	0	0	2	0	Myers, cf	2	0	0	3	0
Ulrich, p	1	0	0	0	0	Castro, ss	4	0	0	0	3
Martens, p	1	0	0	0	1						
aBean	1	0	0	0	0	Totals	23	6	3	27	4
Totals	29	0	2	24	14						

aStruck out for Martens in 9th.

Springfield	000	000	000—0
Arizona	202	001	10x—6

E—Ulrich, Kobuskie, Wilson. RBI—Gragg, Lazovich, Gile 3. 2B—Gile. S—Sorenson 2, Gragg. DP—Bilik-Barber-Bilik; Kobuskie-Getchell-Bilik 2, Getchell-Kobuskie-Bilik. Left—Springfield 2, Arizona 7. BB—Ulrich 6, Martens 4. SO—Thomas 15, Martens 3. HO—Ulrich 2 in 2 (faced 3 in 3rd), Martens 1 in 6. R-ER—Ulrich 4-3, Martens 2-2. HBP—by Martens (Zivkovich). WP—Martens. L—Ulrich. U—Harbour, Rice, Akromis, Stanesic. T—1:53.

Colorado State						Wake Forest					
	AB	R	H	O	A		AB	R	H	O	A
Hoiem, cf	4	0	0	3	0	Moore, ss	4	3	2	1	3
Martinez, 2b	4	0	1	4	2	McKeel, cf	3	4	2	3	0
Kordula, rf	2	0	0	0	0	Holt, c	2	1	1	10	0
Petersen, lf	4	0	1	2	1	Cole, rf	3	1	1	1	0
Lucas, 1b	4	0	0	7	0	Ponzagni, 1b	0	0	0	2	0

Coates, ss	3	0	0	2	2	McRae, lf	4	0	1	0	0
Wright, 3b	2	0	0	0	0	Barnes, 3b	5	0	3	2	1
Hill, c	3	0	1	6	1	Bryant, 2b	3	0	0	3	2
Gill, p	3	0	1	0	4	Waggoner, 1b	3	0	1	4	0
						aMiller, rf	1	0	0	1	0
Totals	29	0	4	24	10	Davis, p	4	1	1	0	1
						Totals	32	10	12	27	7

aGrounded out for Waggoner in 7th.

Colorado State	.....000	000	000—0
Wake Forest	.....420	000	13x—10

E—Wright 3, Gill 2, Holt, Barnes. RBI—Barnes 3, Waggoner, Holt 2, Cole, McKeel. 2B—Barnes, McKeel. 3B—McRae. SB—McKeel. S—Holt 2. SF—Holt, Cole. DP—Coates-Martinez-Lucas, Moore-Bryant-Waggoner, Bryant-Waggoner. Left—Colorado State 7, Wake Forest 9. BB—Gill 6, Davis 5. SO—Gill 7, Davis 10. R-ER—Gill 10-8, Davis 0-0. HBP—by Gill (McKeel). PB—Hill 2. U—Gore, Doyle, Hergert, Hametz. T—2:18.

Oklahoma A&M						Western Michigan					
	AB	R	H	O	A		AB	R	H	O	A
Babb, cf	3	0	1	1	0	Lajoie, cf	3	1	1	0	0
Bennett, lf	4	1	1	1	0	David, ss	1	0	0	0	2
Woolard, 3b	5	1	1	0	5	O'Connell, ss	1	0	0	1	1
Finegan, 1b	3	0	1	5	0	Johnson, rf	2	1	0	1	1
Patrick, c	3	1	0	12	0	Nagel, lf	3	0	1	2	1
Booher, 2b	4	0	2	3	2	Krings, 2b	3	0	0	5	2
Hemperly, rf	3	0	0	0	0	Czyz, 3b	3	0	0	3	0
Wright, rf	1	0	0	1	0	Smith, 1b	4	0	0	5	1
Bacon, ss	3	1	1	1	1	Messner, c	3	1	0	10	0
Kinnamon, p	4	0	0	0	1	Schwartzkoff, p	3	1	0	0	3
Anderson, p	0	0	0	0	0	aErickson	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	33	4	7	24	9	Totals	26	5	2	27	11

xNone out when winning run scored.

aWalked for David in 6th.

Oklahoma A&M	.....000	030	010—4
Western Michigan	.....000	002	003—5

E—Woolard, Booher, Wright, David, Krings, Smith, Schwartzkoff. RBI—Babb, Booher 3, Nagel. 2B—Bennett, Booher. SB—Babb, Bacon 2, Bennett, Woolard, Lajoie, Patrick. S—Booher, Lajoie. DP—Krings (unassisted), Woolard-Booher-Finegan. Left—Oklahoma A&M 11, Western Michigan 8. BB—Schwartzkoff 8, Kinnamon 9. SO—Schwartzkoff 8, Kinnamon 11. HO—Kinnamon 2 in 8 (faced two in 9th), Anderson 0 in 0 (faced one man in 9th). R-ER—Schwartzkoff 4-0, Kinnamon 4-3, Anderson 1-0. HBP—by Kinnamon (Johnson). PB—Patrick. L—Anderson. U—Doyle, Gore, Hametz, Hergert. T—2:38. A—4:582.

THIRD ROUND

Oklahoma A&M						Colgate					
	AB	R	H	O	A		AB	R	H	O	A
Babb, cf	3	3	0	2	0	Johnson, ss	5	0	2	0	4
Bennett, lf	3	0	1	4	0	Nardulli, cf	5	0	2	3	0
Woolard, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	Dursema, lb	3	0	0	7	3
Finegan, lb	1	0	0	3	0	Carangelo, lf	3	0	1	4	0
Patrick, c	3	0	0	15	0	Martin, 3b	4	0	0	2	1
Booher, 2b	4	0	0	0	1	Garivaltis, rf	0	0	0	1	0
Wright, rf	4	0	0	1	0	Huther, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Bacon, ss	3	1	1	2	1	Aceti, c	1	0	1	1	1
Anderson, p	2	0	0	0	1	aHopkins, c	3	1	1	2	0
Borland, p	1	0	0	0	0	Kraus, 2b	3	1	1	6	1
						Frankel, p	2	0	0	0	3
Totals	27	4	2	27	3	Bossidy, p	2	0	0	1	1
						Totals	35	2	8	27	14

aFlled out for Aceti in 5th.

Oklahoma A&M	.....120	000	010—4
Colgate	.....000	000	200—2

E—Borland, Dursema 2, Aceti, Hopkins, Frankel. RBI—Bennett, Finegan, Johnson, Nardulli. 2B—Aceti. SB—Bacon, Babb 3, Nardulli, Bennett. S—Woolard, Finegan 2, Anderson. DP—Bacon-Patrick. Left—Oklahoma A&M 13, Colgate 9. BB—Frankel 9, Bossidy 4, Anderson 3. SO—Frankel 1, Bossidy 1, Anderson 7, Borland 6. HO—Frankel 2 in 7, Anderson 7 in 6½, Bossidy 0 in 2, Borland 1 in 2½. R—ER—Frankel 3-1, Anderson 2-2, Bossidy 1-0, Borland 0-0. PB—Aceti. W—Anderson. L—Frankel. U—Gore, Harbour, Akromis, Gomez. T—2:35.

Arizona						Colorado State					
	AB	R	H	O	A		AB	R	H	O	A
Tomooka, 2b	2	3	0	0	0	Hoiien, cf	5	0	1	1	0
aWright, 2b	1	2	0	0	1	Martinez, 2b	4	0	0	1	1
Zivkovich, c	5	3	3	6	0	Lee, rf-3b	4	0	0	2	1
Davis, c	1	0	0	4	0	Petersen, lf	4	0	1	3	0
Sorenson, 3b	2	2	0	1	0	Lucas, lb	3	0	1	4	0
Tellez, 3b	2	0	0	0	0	Coates, ss	2	0	2	1	1
Gragg, lb	2	2	1	0	0	Stern, ss	2	0	1	0	1
bClarkson, lb	1	0	0	4	1	Wright, 3b	0	0	0	2	0
Lazovich, lf	4	2	1	1	0	Kordula, rf	2	0	0	1	0
Gile, cf-rf	4	2	2	4	0	Hill, c	2	0	0	5	0
Hyman, rf	1	0	0	1	0	McMillan, c	2	0	0	6	0
Bachelier, rf	2	0	0	1	0	Hogg, p	1	0	0	1	1
Myers, cf	2	1	1	1	0	Sage, p	0	0	0	0	0
Castro, ss	4	0	0	2	0	Charles, p	2	0	0	0	0
Swaim, ss	2	1	0	1	1						
Rincon, p	6	2	2	1	1	Totals	33	0	6	27	5
Stiles, cf	1	0	0	0	0						
cTolle	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	42	20	10	27	4						

aRan for Tomooka in 6th.
bRan for Gragg in 6th.
cWalked for Bachelor in 4th.

Arizona	101	468	000—20
Colorado State	000	000	000— 0

E—Martinez, Lucas 3, Coates 2, Stern, Kordula, Hill. RBI—Sorenson, Gragg 2, Lazovich 4, Gile 3, Myers, Rincon, Bachelor. 2B—Hoiem, Gile. HR—Rincon. SB—Gragg, Tolle, Wright, Zivkovich. S—Lazovich, Bachelor. DP—Coates-Martinez-Lucas. Left—Arizona 12, Colorado State 10. BB—Hogg 9, Sage 2, Charles 3, Rincon 3. SO—Hogg 4, Rincon 10. HO—Hogg 3 in 3 (faced 5 in 4th), Sage 3 in 1½, Charles 4 in 4¾. R-ER—Hogg 6-6, Sage 6-1, Charles 8-2. HBP—by Rincon (Lucas), by Charles (Gragg). WP—Rincon. PB—Hill. L—Hogg. U—Rice, Doyle, Hergert, Hametz. T—2:42.

Western Michigan						Wake Forest					
	AB	R	H	O	A		AB	R	H	O	A
Lajoie, cf	4	3	2	0	0	Moore, ss	4	0	0	4	1
David, ss	2	1	1	4	1	McKeel, cf	2	0	0	0	1
Johnson, rf	5	0	2	1	0	Miller, rf	4	0	1	1	1
Nagel, lf	4	1	0	1	0	Holt, c	4	0	0	7	1
Krings, 2b	4	2	2	1	5	Koontz, c	0	0	0	2	0
Cyz, 3b	5	1	2	3	0	McRae, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Jack Smith, 1b	4	0	0	8	1	Barnes, 3b	4	0	0	0	1
LeNeave, c	2	1	1	8	0	Bryant, 2b	3	0	0	4	3
Jim Smith, p	2	0	1	0	2	Waggoner, 1b	3	0	0	4	2
Sposito, p	2	0	1	1	0	Bonzagni, 1b	1	0	0	3	0
						Fichter, p	0	0	0	0	2
Totals	34	9	12	27	9	Stokoe, p	2	0	2	0	2
						Adams, p	0	0	0	0	0
						eHorn	1	0	0	0	0
						Totals	31	0	3	27	14

eFlied out for Adams in 9th.

Western Michigan	116	100	000—9
Wake Forest	000	000	000—0

E—David, Krings, Cyz, LeNeave, Barnes, Bryant, Adams. RBI—Johnson 2, Krings 3, Cyz, LeNeave 2, Jim Smith. 2B—LeNeave, David. HR—Krings. S—David 3, Jack Smith. DP—David-Krings-Jack Smith, Bryant-Moore. Left—Western Michigan 7, Wake Forest 9. BB—Fichter 2, Stokoe 3, Smith 5. SO—Fichter 2, Stokoe 5, Smith 3, Sposito 5, Adams 2, HO—Fichter 6 in 2½, Stokoe 6 in 4¾, Adams 0 in 2, Smith 1 in 4¾, Sposito 2 in 4½. R-ER—Fichter 7-2, Stokoe 2-2, Adams 0-0. W—Sposito. L—Fichter. U—Doyle, Harbour, Hergert, Hametz. T—2:45. A—4,361.

FOURTH ROUND

Arizona						Oklahoma A&M					
	AB	R	H	O	A		AB	R	H	O	A
Tomooka, 2b	2	0	0	1	0	Babb, cf	4	1	0	4	0
Wright, 2b	0	0	0	2	3	Bennett, lf	4	0	0	0	0
Zivkovich, c	6	0	3	11	1	Woolard, 3b	6	1	1	1	3

Sorenson, 3b	5	0	0	0	1	Finegan, 1b	4	1	1	16	1
Gragg, 1b	6	0	1	8	2	Patrick, c	4	1	1	7	2
Gile, rf	5	2	4	1	0	Booher, 2b	6	1	1	3	3
Lazovich, lf	6	0	1	2	0	Hemperly, rf	5	0	2	2	0
Lee, p	6	0	0	0	1	Bason, ss	3	0	2	2	6
Thomas, p	0	0	0	0	0	Borland, p	4	0	0	1	4
Myers, cf	4	1	0	6	1						
Castro, ss	2	0	0	2	0	Totals	40	5	8	36	19
Tellez, ss	2	1	1	1	0						
Swaim, ss	0	0	0	0	0						
aTolle	1	0	0	0	0						

Totals 45 4 10 34 9

aGrounded out for Tomooka in 5th.

Arizona000 101 200 000—4
Oklahoma A&M011 000 020 001—5

E—Tomooka, Gragg, Bacon. RBI—Zivkovich 2, Gile 2, Finegan, Hemperly 2, Bacon 2. 2B—Hemperly. HR—Gile 2. SB—Gile. S—Bacon, Wright, Borland, Finegan. DP—Myers-Lee-Castro. Left—Arizona 12, Oklahoma A&M 13. BB—Borland 4, Lee 9. SO—Borland 7, Lee 11. HO—Lee 8 in 11½, Thomas 0 in 0. R—ER—Borland 4-4, Lee 5-4, Thomas 0-0. HBP—by Borland (Sorenson, Tellez). PB—Patrick. Balk—Borland. L—Lee. U—Gore, Doyle, Bosko, Harbour. T—3:02. A—1,201.

Western Michigan						Wake Forest					
	AB	R	H	O	A		AB	R	H	O	A
Lajoie, cf	4	1	1	0	1	Moore, ss	2	0	0	1	1
David, ss	3	0	1	1	1	McKeel, cf	5	1	1	3	0
Johnson, rf	3	0	1	1	0	Miller, rf	5	1	1	1	1
Nagel, lf	4	0	1	3	0	Holt, c	4	2	2	4	0
Krings, 2b	4	1	1	2	1	McRae, lf	2	2	0	2	0
Czyz, 3b	3	1	1	3	1	Barnes, 3b	4	1	2	1	3
Smith, 1b	1	1	0	7	1	Bryant, 2b	4	1	3	6	3
Berryman, 1b	1	0	0	1	0	Waggoner, 1b	4	1	2	9	0
LeNeave, c	3	0	1	5	2	McGinley, p	4	1	1	0	2
aMessner, c	2	1	1	0	0	Adams, p	0	0	0	0	0
Eggers, p	1	0	0	0	2	Walsh, p	0	0	0	0	1
Frechette, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Finnefrock, p	2	2	1	1	1	Totals	34	10	12	27	11
bO'Connell	1	0	0	0	0						

Totals 32 7 9 24 10

aHit home run for LeNeave in 8th.

bLined out for Finnefrock in 9th.

Western Michigan000 010 060—7
Wake Forest007 010 20x—10

E—None. RBI—Johnson 2, Nagel, Messner 4, McKeel, Miller, Barnes 3, Bryant 2, Holt. 2B—Bryant 3. 3B—Barnes. HR—Messner. SB—McKeel, Barnes 2, Miller, Bryant, Waggoner, Holt. S—David, Smith, Moore. DP—Barnes-Bryant-Waggoner. Left—Western Mich-

igan 13, Wake Forest 8. BB—McGinley 10, Adams 1, Walsh 2, Eggers 2, Frechette 1, Finnefrock 4. SO—McGinley 3, Walsh 1, Eggers 1, Finnefrock 3. HO—McGinley 7 in 7 (none out in 8th), Adams 2 in 0, Walsh 0 in 2, Eggers 4 in 2½, Frechette 2 in 0 (faced three in 3rd), Finnefrock 6 in 5½. R-ER—McGinley 6-6, Adams 1-1, Walsh 0-0, Eggers 4-4, Frechette 3-3, Finnefrock 3-3. HBP—by Adams (David). WP—McGinley, Walsh. W—McGinley (7-2). L—Eggers (4-3). U—Rice, Harbour, Hergert, Hametz. T—3:00. A—2,872.

FIFTH ROUND

Wake Forest						Oklahoma A&M					
	AB	R	H	O	A		AB	R	H	O	A
Moore, ss	3	0	0	3	3	Babb, cf	4	0	0	4	0
McKeel, cf	3	0	0	1	0	Bennett, lf	2	0	1	0	0
Miller, rf	4	0	0	1	0	Woolard, 2b	4	0	0	2	6
Holt, c	3	1	1	9	0	Finegan, 1b	3	0	0	8	1
McRae, lf	3	0	0	0	0	Patrick, c	4	0	0	11	1
Barnes, 3b	4	1	1	2	3	Hemperly, rf	4	0	2	0	0
Bryant, 2b	4	0	1	4	1	Duval, 3b	3	0	1	1	2
Waggoner, 1b	4	0	0	7	3	Bacon, ss	4	0	0	0	2
Stokoe, p	3	0	0	0	2	Garrett, p	3	0	0	1	1
						aWright	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	2	3	27	12	Totals	32	0	4	27	13

aGrounded out for Garrett in 9th.

Wake Forest	.....001	001	000—2
Oklahoma A&M	.....000	000	000—0

E—Moore, Bryant, Woolard, Duval, Bacon, Garrett. RBI—Barnes, Stokoe. SB—Bennett, Hemperly. S—Duval, McRae. DP—Bacon-Woolard-Finegan. Left—Wake Forest 9, Oklahoma A&M 10. BB—Garrett 6, Stokoe 4. SO—Garrett 10. Stokoe 9. R-ER—Garrett 2-1. U—Rice, Doyle, Harbour, Gomez. T—2:12. A—2,805.

FINAL ROUND

Wake Forest						Western Michigan					
	AB	R	H	O	A		AB	R	H	O	A
Moore, ss	6	0	1	2	3	Lajoie, cf	4	2	2	3	0
McKeel, cf	2	3	0	6	0	David, ss	4	1	1	2	4
Miller, rf	5	1	1	0	0	Johnson, rf	5	2	3	0	0
Holt, c	4	1	3	6	0	Nagel, lf	4	1	1	1	0
McRae, lf	5	2	5	2	0	eErickson	1	0	0	0	0
Barnes, 3b	3	0	0	2	2	Krings, 2b	3	0	0	4	5
Bryant, 2b	4	0	2	4	1	Czyz, 3b	3	0	0	0	2
Waggoner, 1b	3	0	0	3	2	Smith, 1b	2	0	0	6	0
Bonzagni, 1b	0	0	0	2	0	Messner, c	4	0	0	10	1
Walsh, p	1	0	0	0	1	Graham, p	1	0	0	1	0
Fichter, p	1	0	0	0	0	Schwartzkoff, p	3	0	1	0	1
McGinley, p	3	0	0	0	0	fO'Connell	1	0	0	0	0
aCole	1	0	0	0	0	gBergman	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	7	12	27	9	Totals	36	6	8	27	13

aStruck out for Waggoner in 7th.

eFlied out for Nagel in 8th.

fStruck out for Czyz in 9th.
gGrounded out for Smith in 9th.

Wake Forest	012	030	010—7
Western Michigan	003	300	000—6

E—Moore, Bryant, Czyz. RBI—Holt, McRae 3, Barnes, Bryant, Waggoner, Johnson 2, Nagel, Czyz. 2B—McRae, Lajoie, Bryant. SB—David, Johnson, Waggoner. S—Smith, Holt, Barnes. Left—Wake Forest 12, Western Michigan 10. BB—Graham 2, Schwartzkoff 4, Walsh 4, Fichter 2. SO—Graham 1, Schwartzkoff 9, Walsh 2, McGinley 4. HO—Graham 2 in 2 (faced 2 in 3rd), Schwartzkoff 9 in 7, Walsh 4 in 2½, Fichter 1 in 1, McGinley 3 in 5½. R-ER—Graham 3-3, Schwartzkoff 4-4, Walsh 3-3, Fichter 3-0, McGinley 0-0. PB—Messner 2. W—McGinley. L—Schwartzkoff. U—Doyle, Harbour, Hametz, Hergert. T—2:45. A—2,042.

DISTRICT ROUNDS

District 1

Springfield 4, Boston College 3
Massachusetts 1, Holy Cross 0
Springfield 17, Massachusetts 6

District 2

Colgate 7, Penn State 4
Ithaca 5, Lafayette 3
Colgate 7, Ithaca 6

District 3

Wake Forest 4-6, Rollins 0-2
Wake Forest 5-7-6, W. Va. 1-9-5

District 4

West. Mich. 8-3-15, Alma 9-0-4
West. Mich. 1-5-7, O. State 0-8-5

District 5

Okla. A&M 0-6-6, Okla. 3-3-2

District 6

Arizona 6-0-2, Texas A&M 2-5-1

District 7

Colo. State 17-7-12, Wyo. 8-13-5

District 8

Fresno 6, Willamette 3
San Jose 9, Pepperdine 2
Pepperdine 14, Willamette 11
San Jose 3, Fresno 1
Fresno 8, Pepperdine 7
Fresno 9-5, San Jose 4-1
USC 11-15, Fresno 2-2

JOHN H. KOBS, Michigan State University
Chairman, Rules Committee

BASKETBALL

THIS CONSTITUTES A REPORT of the National Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada, of which the NCAA Basketball Rules Committee represents an integral part. The National Basketball Committee held its annual meeting, March 20-22, at Kansas City.

Two amendments were made to the Committee's Constitution to conform to agreements made several years previous. One amendment gave the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau the right to assemble and edit the material for the NCAA Basketball Guide, leaving to the Committee's editor only the duties of keeping the records and interpreting the basketball rules. The second amendment concerned the fi-

nancing of expenses of the NBC and the distribution of receipts from the sale of rules books.

Considerable time was spent in study of the results of the rules questionnaire. The questionnaire produced recommendations from the National Association of Basketball Coaches, National High School Federation, AAU and YMCA. Statistical data gathered from studying approximately 10,000 basketball games was also included in the Committee's considerations. From this study, four conclusions were apparent:

1. "No action" basketball games were increasing.
2. The "bonus rule" for the penalty of the foul had accomplished its purpose and had decreased the number of fouls.
3. Further clarification of the rule concerning charging by the dribbler or blocking by the guard was necessary.
4. Increasing sentiment toward the 12-foot free throw lane was evident.

Concerning "no action" games, the Committee decided to add a paragraph in the section "Comments on the Rules" to place the responsibility for lack of action on the team which is behind in the score. Should the score be tied, both teams shall be responsible. It is hoped that the placing of this responsibility will help correct this evil. Other suggestions to correct lack of action were referred to the Research Committee for further study.

The National Association of Basketball Coaches in 1954 unanimously recommended to the Rules Committee the adoption of the "bonus rule" to apply throughout the game. The Rules Committee accepted the recommendation of the coaches, except for its application in the last three minutes. After a year of research, the results showed the "bonus rule" was sufficiently severe that it could be applied to the last three minutes of the game without unduly increasing fouling. Therefore, the "bonus rule" was voted to apply throughout the game.

The rule relative to the responsibility of the dribbler was reworded. The Committee feels that the rewording provides officials with a better basis on which to determine fouls on the dribbler or defensive player.

The 12-foot free throw lane was accepted. The voting on the rules questionnaire showed the AAU unanimously in favor of the enlarged lane. College coaches voted in favor of

the revision, 285 to 174. The YMCA and Canadian groups also favored this change. A Research Committee study showed that many fouls are being committed by the pivot man and his guard. The three-second rule eliminated many of these fouls, yet did not solve the situation. It is hoped that the enlargement of the lane will help in reducing the number of fouls. Also, there was considerable agitation to eliminate the "cheap" field goal, especially after a missed free throw. The 12-foot lane should do this.

Other minor rule revisions were made to combat other evils creeping into the game, i.e., applying the five-second rule to the dribbler in the front court who is closely guarded and not attempting to score or put the ball in play. The application of this rule to the dribbler will help decrease fouling, and increase team play.

Withholding the ball from play by use of players' circles or boundary lines was eliminated.

Many other suggestions and recommendations for improvement of the game were submitted to the Research Committee for further study. Many of these suggestions will be employed in the various conferences, and the results will be studied and used for future action.

PAUL D. HINKLE, Butler University
Chairman, Rules Committee

Basketball Tournament Committee

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE Basketball Championship will be enlarged to 25 teams in 1956, marking the fourth expansion of the tournament field since the old eight-team bracket was discarded five years ago.

The evolution of the Championship reflects the policy of bracketing the best teams in the country to determine a true national champion. The tournament was inaugurated in 1939 with an eight-team bracket which called for one team from each of the eight NCAA districts to be determined by selection. In 1951, this tournament pattern was changed to provide that the champions of 10 conferences would automatically qualify for the tournament and an additional six "at-large" teams would be selected. NCAA district boundaries were disregarded. The basic principle originated in 1951 has proved sound and subsequent tournaments have been patterned after the 1951 formula.

The tournament has expanded from eight to 25 teams because of (1) the increased number of institutions conducting major basketball programs, (2) the demand on the part of the NCAA membership for additional opportunities to qualify for the tournament and (3) the inherent problems connected with selecting a highly limited number of teams from a list of more than 160 universities and colleges which play so-called major basketball.

To meet the problem, the NCAA Basketball Tournament Committee first expanded the tournament bracket. The Committee then moved to solve some of its selection problems by certifying certain conferences as "automatic qualifiers," meaning that their champions would automatically qualify for the tournament. "At-large" positions were created for those NCAA member institutions not included in the certified conferences. Of the 160-plus colleges which are classified in the "major" category, 115 are represented in the certified conferences.

The 25-team field next spring will be composed of 16 automatic qualifiers and 9 at-large teams.

Within this expansion for 1956, several changes may be noted in tournament structure. In increasing the championship bracket by one team, three conference champions were added as automatic qualifiers (one on a provisional basis), two were dropped and at-large berths were generally reshuffled.

Automatic qualifiers for the first time will be champions of the Yankee Conference, California Basketball Association, and Ohio Valley Conference (provisional). The other conference champions who automatically qualify are those of the Middle Atlantic, Southern, Atlantic Coast, Southeastern, Big Ten, Mid-America, Big Seven, Missouri Valley, Southwest, Border, Rocky Mountain, Mountain States and Pacific Coast.

Championship play will begin March 12-13 with nine first-round games to be played at sites to be determined by the Committee. Regional games are scheduled March 16-17 at sites designated by the NCAA Tournament Committee as the East, Mid-West, West and Far West Regionals. Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, will be host to the finals, March 22-23.

Following is the 1956 schedule:

First-Round Games, March 12 or 13

To be played at sites convenient to participants.

Regionals, March 16-17

East—University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

Mid-West—State University of Iowa, Iowa City

West—University of Kansas, Lawrence.

Far West—Oregon State College, Corvallis.

Finals, March 22-23

Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois

The Thursday-Friday finals dates represent a departure from the weekend finals pattern of the past two years, when the finals were held in Kansas City's Municipal Auditorium.

Northwestern's selection as the finals site returns the Championship to the campus on which it was originated 17 years ago. The games will be played in Northwestern's two-year-old McGaw Memorial Hall, which seats 10,000 spectators. The annual convention of the National Association of Basketball Coaches will be held concurrently at the Edgewater Beach Hotel on the North side of Chicago.

Pairings for the tournament show that nearly half of the at-large entrants in the Championship will play first-round games leading to the East Regional at Philadelphia. Four at-large selections will be made for the East, which embraces a majority of the independent institutions. Two each will be selected for the Mid-West and West and one for the Far West. To alleviate the at-large problem in the West, where the great majority of colleges are members of playing leagues, the Tournament Committee recommended that at-large teams for the West Regional may be selected from states adjoining the Mississippi River on the East. Previously, teams in most of these states have been eligible for Eastern berths only.

Seven of the 16 conferences which qualify automatically for the tournament receive first-round byes on the strength of their won-lost records in National Collegiate tournament play over the past five years.

There are to be no changes in the basic rules for tournament participation. Teams are still restricted to a single post-season tournament (although they may enter early-season tournaments). They may also participate in any necessary conference championship playoffs. To avoid the cheapening of the meaning of conference titles, runners-up to automatic qualifiers will not be eligible for at-large berths in the tournament.

Of particular interest to the competing teams, the NCAA Executive Committee approved expense allowance for traveling parties of 15 persons, effective with the 1956 Championship.

Matters pertaining to tournament administration and policies are contained in the National Collegiate Basketball Tournament Handbook, which may be obtained from the NCAA Executive Offices, 209 Fairfax Building, Kansas City 5, Missouri.

San Francisco, ranked as the nation's No. 1 team, dethroned LaSalle College as National Collegiate champion, 77-63, in the 1955 finals played at Kansas City. The finals field included three of the nation's five top-ranked teams, the defending national champion, winners of three leading conferences and the country's No. 1 independent. This quartet was screened by competition from a 24-team tournament field representing 20 different states.

The 1955 bracket included 11 institutions which never before competed in the Championships. It is interesting to note that 97 different institutions have competed in the Championship since it was inaugurated in 1939. Forty-three have been added since the institution of the automatic qualifier and at-large principle. That is almost as many as competed during the entire 12-year period under the old district representation plan.

EAST-WEST CHAMPIONSHIPS

National Championship

LaSalle (63)				San Francisco (77)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
O'Malley	4	2	10	Mullen	4	2	10
Maples	0	0	0	Kirby	0	0	0
Singley	8	4	20	Buchanan	3	2	8
Blatcher	4	0	8	Wiebusch	2	0	4
Gola	6	4	16	King	0	0	0
Fredericks	0	0	0	Russell	9	5	23
Lewis	1	4	6	Lawless	1	0	2
Greenberg	1	1	3	Jones	10	4	24
	—	—	—	Bush	0	0	0
Totals	24	15	63	Perry	1	2	4
				Zannini	1	0	2
				Baxter	0	0	0
					—	—	—
				Totals	31	15	77

East-West Consolation

Iowa (54)				Colorado (75)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Davis	1	0	2	Jeangerard	5	4	14
Schoof	2	2	6	Walter	0	0	0
Cain	4	6	14	Ranglos	6	6	18
Ridley	0	0	0	Yardley	0	0	0
Duncan	0	0	0	Haldorson	4	4	12
Logan	5	7	17	Hannah	1	4	6
George	0	3	3	Mock	3	7	13
Seaberg	1	2	4	Mansfield	0	0	0
Johnson	0	0	0	Peterson	3	4	10
Martel	1	0	2	Grant	1	0	2
Scheuerman	2	2	6				
Hawthorne	0	0	0	Totals	23	29	75
Totals	16	22	54				

Eastern Championship

LaSalle (76)				Iowa (73)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
O'Malley	1	4	6	Davis	1	0	2
Maples	1	2	4	Schoof	3	0	6
Singley	5	6	16	Cain	8	1	17
Blatcher	2	1	5	Logan	7	6	20
Gola	8	7	23	Seaberg	5	5	15
Lewis	5	4	14	Scheuerman	1	11	13
Greenberg	4	0	8				
Totals	26	24	76	Totals	25	23	73

Western Championship

Colorado (50)				San Francisco (62)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Jeangerard	1	2	4	Weibusch	1	0	2
Peterson	2	2	6	Mullen	0	0	0
Coffman	1	2	4	King	1	2	4
Ranglos	1	2	4	Buchanan	0	6	6
Yardley	1	2	4	Lawless	0	0	0
Haldorson	3	3	9	Russell	10	4	24
Hannah	2	5	9	Kirby	0	0	0
Mock	2	0	4	Jones	3	2	8
Harrold	0	0	0	Baxter	2	3	7
Mansfield	0	4	4	Bush	0	1	1
Grant	1	0	2	Perry	5	0	10
Totals	14	22	50	Zannini	0	0	0
				Totals	22	18	62

EAST REGIONAL

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

LaSalle (73)

	FG	FT	TP
Singley	4	1	9
Blatcher	2	3	7
Lewis	4	1	9
Ames	1	0	2
T. Gola	9	6	24
Maples	1	4	6
Greenberg	4	2	10
O'Malley	2	2	6
Totals	27	19	73

Princeton (46)

	FG	FT	TP
Haabestad	6	3	15
DeVoe	3	5	11
MacKenzie	1	0	2
Batt	1	0	2
Dailey	0	0	0
Easton	2	2	6
Blankley	0	0	0
Davidson	3	2	8
Totals	16	12	*46

*—T. Gola scored field goal for Princeton.

Canisius (73)

	FG	FT	TP
Kelly	2	0	4
Nowak	8	11	27
Leone	1	2	4
Jn. McCarthy	7	14	28
Adams	4	2	10
Jas. McCarthy	0	0	0
Totals	22	29	73

Villanova (71)

	FG	FT	TP
Cirino	1	2	4
Devine	6	15	27
Schafer	8	6	22
Smith	1	2	4
Griffith	2	4	8
Weissman	3	0	6
Totals	21	29	71

LaSalle (99)

	FG	FT	TP
Lewis	7	4	18
Singley	5	6	16
Blatcher	1	0	2
Ames	1	2	4
T. Gola	9	12	30
Greenberg	5	4	14
J. Gola	1	0	2
O'Malley	2	0	4
Maples	1	7	9
Totals	32	35	99

Canisius (64)

	FG	FT	TP
Kelly	0	2	2
Markey	2	11	15
Nowak	3	4	10
Coogan	2	0	4
Corcoran	0	1	1
Jas. McCarthy	1	2	4
Jn. McCarthy	5	7	17
Adams	4	0	8
Flynn	1	1	3
Totals	18	28	64

Villanova (64)

	FG	FT	TP
Schafer	6	8	20
Milligan	0	0	0
Griffith	3	0	6
Cirino	2	0	4
Weissman	3	1	7
Devine	4	6	14
Smith	5	3	13
Totals	23	18	64

Princeton (57)

	FG	FT	TP
Haabestad	10	3	23
Roberts	0	1	1
Davidson	4	5	13
Batt	3	2	8
DeVoe	3	0	6
MacKenzie	1	0	2
Easton	1	2	4
Totals	22	13	57

MIDWEST REGIONAL

Evanston, Illinois

Marquette (79)

	FG	FT	TP
Hopfensperger	3	7	13
Schulz	5	0	10
Wittberger	4	10	18
Rand	8	3	19
Bugalski	6	3	15
Walczak	2	0	4
Totals	28	23	79

Kentucky (71)

	FG	FT	TP
Brewer	7	2	16
Bird	2	0	4
Mills	2	0	4
Burrow	6	7	19
Rose	8	4	20
Calvert	4	0	8
Totals	29	13	71

Iowa (82)

	FG	FT	TP
Davis	6	7	19
Cain	8	5	21
Schoof	2	2	6
Ridley	1	0	2
Martel	0	1	1
Logan	4	0	8
George	3	1	7
Scheuerman	1	0	2
Seaberg	6	1	13
Hawthorne	1	1	3
Totals	32	18	82

Penn State (53)

	FG	FT	TP
Weidenhammer	2	0	4
Hoffman	6	2	14
Watts	1	0	2
Arnelle	3	5	11
Marisa	3	2	8
Fields	1	1	3
Blocker	2	1	5
Rohland	0	2	2
Ramsay	1	1	3
Hall	0	1	1
Totals	19	15	53

Iowa (86)

	FG	FT	TP
Cain	5	0	10
Davis	2	3	7
Schoof	3	2	8
Logan	11	9	31
George	1	1	3
Seaberg	5	2	12
Scheuerman	3	5	11
Johnson	1	1	3
Hawthorne	0	1	1
Totals	31	24	86

Marquette (81)

	FG	FT	TP
Schulz	5	12	22
Hopfensperger	5	6	16
Wittberger	7	2	16
Rand	7	3	17
Walczak	1	1	3
Bugalski	0	7	7
O'Keefe	0	0	0
VanVoore	0	0	0
Sevcik	0	0	0
Totals	25	31	81

Kentucky (84)

	FG	FT	TP
Bird	8	1	17
Brewer	4	3	11
Mills	3	0	6
Burrow	9	4	22
Rose	3	1	7
Calvert	7	5	19
Adkins	1	0	2
Totals	35	14	84

Penn State (59)

	FG	FT	TP
Weidenhammer	5	6	16
Edwards	2	0	4
Hoffman	5	0	10
Arnelle	8	9	25
Blocker	0	1	1
Rohland	0	0	0
Fields	0	3	3
Totals	20	19	59

WEST REGIONAL

Manhattan, Kansas

Bradley (81)

	FG	FT	TP
Hansen	3	0	6
Gower	3	2	8
Petersen	2	4	8
Albeck	5	6	16
Babetch	6	6	18
Dickman	0	0	0
Kent	1	1	3
Utt	8	6	22
Totals	28	25	81

Southern Methodist (79)

	FG	FT	TP
Krog	5	2	12
McGregor	1	0	2
Scharffenberger ...	1	2	4
Showalter	2	0	4
Krebs	5	9	19
Miller	0	2	2
Barnes	8	4	20
Mills	2	3	7
Morris	3	3	9
Totals	27	25	79

Colorado (69)

	FG	FT	TP
Coffman	3	0	6
Jeangerard	3	1	7
Ranglos	3	1	7
Haldorson	9	10	28
Hannah	0	0	0
Harrold	2	6	10
Mansfield	0	0	0
Mock	4	3	11
Totals	24	21	69

Tulsa (59)

	FG	FT	TP
Duncan	1	1	3
Patterson	7	7	21
Courter	2	6	10
Born	3	4	10
Evans	0	0	0
Hacker	3	7	13
Jobe	0	0	0
Stewart	1	0	2
Totals	17	25	59

Colorado (93)

	FG	FT	TP
Coffman	0	0	0
Jeangerard	12	5	29
Ranglos	3	4	10
Yardley	1	0	2
Haldorson	7	9	23
Hannah	0	1	1
Harrold	4	10	18
Mansfield	1	2	4
Mock	2	2	6
Totals	30	33	93

Bradley (81)

	FG	FT	TP
Burnham	0	0	0
Hansen	2	0	4
Gower	3	0	6
Petersen	5	2	12
Albeck	6	4	16
Babetch	7	8	22
Dickman	1	0	2
Kent	2	0	4
Utt	6	3	15
Totals	32	17	81

Tulsa (68)

	FG	FT	TP
Duncan	1	3	5
Patterson	13	10	36
Courter	4	6	14
Krouse	1	0	2
Yates	2	0	4
Born	2	0	4

Southern Methodist (67)

	FG	FT	TP
Krog	3	0	6
McGregor	0	2	2
Scharffenberger ...	1	0	2
Showalter	0	0	0
Krebs	5	5	15
Miller	6	1	13

Evans	0	0	0
Hacker	1	0	2
Stewart	0	1	1
Totals	24	20	68

Barnes	2	5	9
Mills	3	4	10
Morris	3	4	10
Totals	23	21	67

FAR WEST REGIONAL

Corvallis, Oregon

Oregon State (83)			
	FG	FT	TP
Vlastelica	7	0	14
Whiteman	3	3	9
Dean	2	3	7
Allord	1	0	2
Halbrook	9	3	21
Shadoin	5	0	10
Halligan	1	2	4
Toole	4	2	10
Jarboe	0	4	4
F'nd'gsl'd	1	0	2
Totals	33	17	83

Seattle (71)			
	FG	FT	TP
Glowaski	4	3	11
Godes	6	4	16
Kelly	3	0	6
Vaughan	1	0	2
Stricklin	3	8	14
Fuhrer	2	3	7
Malone	3	1	7
Bauer	3	2	8
Cox	0	0	0
Totals	25	21	71

San Francisco (78)			
	FG	FT	TP
Buchanan	1	0	2
Mullen	7	10	24
Russell	5	3	13
Jones	4	5	13
Perry	6	2	14
Baxter	1	2	4
Wiebusch	2	0	4
Lawless	0	4	4
Zannini	0	0	0
Kirby	0	0	0
Totals	26	26	78

Utah (59)			
	FG	FT	TP
Buckwalter	1	6	8
Berger	5	2	12
Bunte	4	4	12
Tonnesen	0	2	2
Jenson	3	0	6
Crowe	1	0	2
Condie	1	0	2
McCleary	1	4	6
Lewis	1	1	3
Berner	3	0	6
Totals	20	19	59

San Francisco (57)			
	FG	FT	TP
Mullen	0	2	2
Buchanan	2	0	4
Russell	11	7	29
Jones	2	7	11
Perry	2	0	4
Baxter	0	1	1
Wiebusch	1	4	6
Totals	18	21	57

Oregon State (56)			
	FG	FT	TP
Halligan	2	1	5
Vlastelica	6	0	12
Halbrook	7	4	18
Jarboe	0	0	0
Toole	2	2	6
Whiteman	2	7	11
Robins	2	0	4
Totals	21	14	56

Utah (108)			
	FG	FT	TP
Buckwalter	2	2	6
Bergen	2	3	7
McCleary	6	2	14
Lewis	2	0	4
Bunte	13	9	35
Tonnesen	7	2	16
Jenson	3	4	10
Condie	2	1	5
Crowe	3	0	6
Berner	0	1	1
Pepple	2	0	4
Totals	42	24	108

Seattle (85)			
	FG	FT	TP
Kelly	2	2	6
Glowaski	5	9	19
Godes	1	1	3
Vaughan	0	0	0
Sanford	1	0	2
Stricklin	5	4	14
Fuhrer	1	5	7
Bauer	7	7	21
Malone	1	7	9
Cox	0	4	4
Martin	0	0	0
Totals	23	39	85

FIRST ROUND GAMES

New York, New York

Canisius (73)			
	FG	FT	TP
Adams	5	4	14
Markey	0	0	0
Nowak	3	7	13
Coogan	0	0	0
Leone	2	0	4
Zatorski	1	0	2
Jas. McCarthy	1	0	2
Kelly	7	1	15
Brennan	0	0	0
Jn. McCarthy	8	3	19
Corcoran	2	0	4
Totals	29	15	73

Williams (60)			
	FG	FT	TP
Buss	1	3	5
White	0	0	0
Dubroff	0	0	0
Wilson	5	8	18
Santos	0	0	0
Moro	9	9	27
Symens	0	0	0
Cullen	3	0	6
Smith	0	0	0
Evans	1	0	2
Jensen	0	2	2
Totals	19	22	60

Villanova (74)			
	FG	FT	TP
Cirino	3	3	9
Weissman	1	1	3
Griffith	3	1	7
Devine	7	3	17
Schafer	4	14	22
Smith	5	5	15
Powers	0	1	1
Totals	23	28	74

Duke (73)			
	FG	FT	TP
Mayer	2	0	4
Belmont	5	10	20
Turner	1	0	2
Morgan	4	5	13
Doherty	0	0	0
Tobin	10	2	22
Lakata	0	4	4
Lamley	3	2	8
Totals	25	23	73

LaSalle (95)			
	FG	FT	TP
Singley	6	1	13
Lewis	9	4	22
Blatcher	5	3	13

West Virginia (61)			
	FG	FT	TP
Hundley	8	1	17
Bergines	4	2	10
Mullins	1	0	2

Ames	1	0	2
T. Gola	7	8	22
Fredricks	0	0	0
O'Malley	2	1	5
Greenberg	6	0	12
Maples	3	0	6
Totals	39	17	95

Witting	0	3	3
White	7	5	19
Spadafore	1	0	2
Kishbaugh	1	2	4
Holt	1	0	2
King	1	0	2
Totals	24	13	61

Lexington, Kentucky

Penn State (59)

	FG	FT	TP
Blocker	3	2	8
Edwards	2	0	4
Hoffman	1	0	2
Arnelle	6	8	20
Weidenhammer	4	0	8
Fields	5	7	17
Totals	21	17	59

Memphis State (55)

	FG	FT	TP
Scott	2	1	5
Davis	4	4	12
McClain	2	0	4
Winn	1	0	2
Arnold	5	2	12
Fortner	1	0	2
Caldwell	8	2	18
Totals	23	9	55

Marquette (90)

	FG	FT	TP
Hopfensperger	1	0	2
Schulz	0	2	2
Rand	16	5	37
Wittberger	2	2	6
Walczak	4	8	16
Bugalski	7	4	18
O'Keefe	3	3	9
Totals	33	24	90

Miami (Ohio) (79)

	FG	FT	TP
Keenon	7	1	15
Fox	1	2	4
Ellis	4	0	8
Barnette	9	4	22
Bryant	8	4	20
Klitch	3	2	8
Albers	0	0	0
Hedric	1	0	2
Totals	33	13	79

El Reno, Oklahoma

Bradley (69)

	FG	FT	TP
Gower	2	6	10
Hansen	3	0	6
Babetch	6	9	21
Petersen	2	3	7
Albeck	2	5	9
Utt	6	2	14
Kent	1	0	2
Totals	22	25	69

Oklahoma City (65)

	FG	FT	TP
Lee	4	9	17
Bradshaw	4	5	13
Holloway	9	2	20
Nath	0	2	2
Bullard	0	1	1
Magana	3	2	8
Juby	1	2	4
Totals	21	23	65

San Francisco, California

Seattle (80)				
	FG	FT	TP	
Glowaski	7	3	17	
Kelly	6	1	13	
Fuhrer	1	0	2	
Stricklin	9	2	20	
C. Bauer	6	3	15	
Cox	0	2	2	
Malone	3	1	7	
Martin	2	0	4	
Totals	34	12	80	

Idaho State (63)				
	FG	FT	TP	
Roh	7	1	15	
Hicks	3	3	9	
Dethlefs	0	1	1	
Esterbrook	1	0	2	
R. Bauer	6	1	13	
Hays	2	1	5	
Arnold	0	0	0	
Connor	4	10	18	
Totals	23	17	63	

San Francisco (89)				
	FG	FT	TP	
Mullen	9	2	20	
Buchanan	4	5	13	
Lawless	0	1	1	
King	1	0	2	
Russell	14	1	29	
Kirby	1	0	2	
Jones	6	0	12	
Perry	1	2	4	
Zannini	1	0	2	
Bush	1	0	2	
Baxter	1	0	2	
Totals	39	11	89	

West Texas State (66)				
	FG	FT	TP	
Overcast	0	0	0	
Clifton	2	6	10	
McClure	1	0	2	
Burrus	6	0	12	
Robinson	7	0	14	
George	1	2	4	
Scott	9	6	24	
Totals	26	14	66	

ARTHUR C. LONBORG, University of Kansas
Chairman, Tournament Committee

BOXING

THE 1955 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE Boxing Championships were held at Idaho State College, Pocatello, March 31, April 1-2.

The authorities of Idaho State College are to be commended for sponsoring this fine tournament and for the efficient manner in which the tournament was run.

There were 61 contestants entered in the tournament representing 17 colleges and universities. All of these boys were fine contestants and were champions, runners-up or outstanding boxers from the several conferences or sections of the country.

Michigan State University had a fine entry and emerged national team champion with 17 points.

Testifying to the keen competition throughout the tournament was the fact that no school won more than one championship title.

The Boxing Rules Committee met during the tournament in discussion of the rules and other problems.

To assist the new schools in forming boxing teams and to endeavor to secure the best college representatives for the Olympic year, the Rules Committee waived Sections 3 and 4 of Eligibility Rule 1 for the year 1955-56. By this waiver students who are in school in 1955-56 and who are otherwise eligible, will be eligible for college boxing. These students will be eligible for the remainder of their college career. Students entering college in subsequent years must conform to Sections 3 and 4 of Rule 1.

The Rules Committee also moved to request the Executive Committee to permit freshmen participation in the 1956 National Collegiate Boxing Championships. This would permit freshmen an opportunity to try out for the Olympic squad through collegiate channels.

The Committee also went on record as approving the proposal to negotiate the televising of college boxing, particularly the finals of the 1956 Championships.

The 1956 National Collegiate Boxing Championships are scheduled to be held at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, April 12-14.

TEAM SCORING

Michigan State	17	Idaho State	9
Louisiana State	13	Maryland	9
San Jose State	13	Virginia	9
Syracuse	13	Nevada	5
Wisconsin	12	California	4
Washington State	10	Santa Clara	1
Hawaii	9		

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

119-Pound Class: Semifinals—Bobby McCullom, Idaho State, defeated Thomas Shimabuka, Hawaii; Robert Boudreaux, Michigan State, defeated Eduardo Labastida, California Polytechnic. **Finals**—McCullom defeated Boudreaux. **Champion**—Bobby McCullom, Idaho State.

125-Pound Class: Quarterfinals—Seiji Naya, Hawaii, defeated Ed-
die Olsen, Washington State; Frank Guelli, Syracuse, defeated Ch-
oken Maokawa, Michigan State. **Semifinals**—Naya defeated Kim
Kanaya, San Jose State; Bob Freeman, Louisiana State, defeated
Guelli. **Finals**—Naya defeated Freeman. **Champion**—Seiji Naya,
Hawaii.

132-Pound Class: Quarterfinals—Vince Palumbo, Maryland, defeated Cyril Okamoto, Hawaii; John Stigletts, Louisiana State, defeated Duncan McCowan, Chico State; Dan Axtman, Idaho State, defeated Al Julian, San Jose State; John Butler, Michigan State, defeated Henry Bertolino, Houston. **Semifinals**—Palumbo defeated Axtman; Butler defeated Stigletts. **Finals**—Palumbo defeated Butler. **Champion**—Vince Palumbo, Maryland.

139-Pound Class: Quarterfinals—Bill Wiswall, Santa Clara, defeated Ronald Walton, North Carolina A&T; Charles Magestro, Wisconsin, defeated Gil Inaba, Washington State; John Granger, Syracuse, defeated John C. Trahan, Michigan State; Andrew Sciambra, Louisiana State, defeated Pete Godinez, California Polytechnic. **Semifinals**—Granger defeated Sciambra; Magestro defeated Wiswall. **Finals**—Granger defeated Magestro. **Champion**—John Granger, Syracuse.

147-Pound Class: Quarterfinals—Ted Contri, Nevada, defeated Dave Van Etten, Santa Clara; Robert Rigolosi, Syracuse, defeated Martin Blackburn, Idaho State; James Robertson, Washington, defeated Frank Loduca, California Polytechnic; Herb Odom, Michigan State, defeated Robert Pisarich, Louisiana State; Ted Contri, Nevada, defeated Terry Tynan, Wisconsin. **Semifinals**—Contri defeated Rigolosi; Odom defeated Robertson. **Finals**—Odom defeated Contri. **Champion**—Herb Odom, Michigan State.

156-Pound Class: Quarterfinals—Gus Fiacco, Syracuse, defeated Johnny Dusenberry, Louisiana State; Anthony DiBiase, Virginia, defeated Harold Machigashira, Idaho State; Dick Bender, San Jose State, defeated James Buck, Michigan State; James Schneider, Wisconsin, defeated Mike McKiernan, Washington State; Fiacco defeated John Gooding, North Carolina A&T. **Semifinals**—Bender defeated Fiacco; DiBiase defeated Bender. **Champion**—Anthony DiBiase, Virginia.

165-Pound Class: Quarterfinals—Everett Chambers, Wisconsin, defeated Walter Bowden, Louisiana State. **Semifinals**—Everett Chambers, Wisconsin, defeated Lewis G. Neal, Idaho State; Max Voshall, San Jose State, defeated George Sisinni, Michigan State. **Finals**—Voshall defeated Chambers. **Champion**—Max Voshall, San Jose State.

178-Pound Class: Quarterfinals—George Pelonis, California, defeated Bill Clayton, Louisiana State; William E. Greenway, Michigan State, defeated George Maderos, Chico State; Dave Fanner, San Jose State, defeated Lee Coyne, Maryland; Gordon Gladson, Washington State, defeated Lou Iannecello, Syracuse. **Semifinals**—Pelonis defeated Fanner; Gladson defeated Greenway. **Finals**—Gladson defeated Pelonis. **Champion**—Gordon Gladson, Washington State.

Heavyweight: Semifinals—Crowe Peele, Louisiana State, defeated Andrew Ronie, Michigan State; Robert Hinds, Wisconsin, defeated Mike McMurtry, Idaho State. **Finals**—Peele defeated Hinds. **Champion**—Crowe Peele, Louisiana State.

I. F. TOOMEY, University of California at Davis
Chairman, Rules Committee

CROSS-COUNTRY

THE 1955 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE Cross-Country Championships, November 28, at Michigan State University, featured one of the most hotly contested individual races in history. A sophomore, Charles Jones, of Iowa, beat another sophomore, Henry Kennedy, a Canadian representing Michigan State University, in a terrific finish in 19:57.4. Kennedy's time was 19:57.5. The over-all times made by the 81 finishers (84 started) was by far the best that has been compiled on the Michigan State course with the 81st man running 24:22. This was remarkable time considering the adverse weather conditions that prevailed.

It was one of the worst days that we have had on the Michigan State campus at the time of the National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships. The temperature stood at 12 degrees with a snow-covered course that made footing very treacherous. There was a 23-mile average wind with gusts up to 35 miles per hour.

The original entry list was by far the largest in Championships history with 47 institutions entered representing 21 scoring teams. Twenty-six institutions had individual entries for a total of 198 boys. This group represented institutions from all points of the United States—from Connecticut to California to Texas—the finest over-all national entry representation of distance men in history.

The late date and the bad weather brought about many changes in the final entry list. At the Sunday night coaches dinner, the drawings brought to light nine teams that would vie for the 1955 Championships representing 58 team men and 26 individuals. In the opinion of the coaches present, this was caused by the late date coming immediately after Thanksgiving vacation week plus the bad weather conditions that prevailed at this time.

There was considerable discussion concerning the date as it is now established, and it was only after this long discussion that the group finally concluded to recommend that the 1956 meet be held at Michigan State University, Monday, November 26th. The ICAAAA Championships will be run Monday, November 19, 1956.

The team championship was won by Michigan State University with Henry Kennedy running No. 1 in team score followed closely by Gaylord Denslow, 4th; Selwyn Jones, 5th; Terry Block, 6th; and Edward E. Townsend, 30th, for a

total score of 46 points. Second place went to the University of Kansas with 68 points. Third place ended in a tie between New York University and Notre Dame with 95 points each.

The management of the meet was superb even with the adverse weather conditions prevailing. The hospitality of Michigan State University is without question the finest, and everything is done to assist and make it one of the most enjoyable events on the entire athletic calendar. My commendation to "Biggie" Munn, athletic director, and Karl Schlademan, track coach and meet director, for their terrific meet direction and management, and to Lauren Brown for his direction of the scoring system.

The National Collegiate Cross-Country Coaches Association elected the following officers for 1956: Gordon Fisher, Indiana University, president; Riley Best, University of Wisconsin, vice-president; Lauren P. Brown, Michigan State University, secretary, and Ralph Higgins, Oklahoma A&M, treasurer.

TEAM SCORING

Place	Team	Individual Place	Score
1.	Michigan State	1-4-5-6-30-(41-45)	46
2.	Kansas	3-9-15-18-23-(26-34)	68
3.	New York University....	2-8-17-32-36	95
	Notre Dame	7-10-21-24-33-(38)	95
5.	St. Joseph's	12-16-20-28-39-(44-51)	115
6.	Indiana	13-25-27-35-42-(43)	142
7.	Miami (Ohio)	14-29-31-37-40-(46-47)	151
8.	Western Michigan	19-22-49-53-54-(56)	197
9.	Oberlin	11-48-50-52-55	216

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

Place	Name	Team	Official Time	Team Place
1.	Charles Jones	Iowa	19:57.4	
2.	Henry Kennedy	Michigan State	19:57.5	1
3.	George King	NYU	20:04	2
4.	Lewis N. Stieglitz	Connecticut	20:14	
5.	Allen Frame	Kansas	20:14.1	3
6.	Gaylord Denslow	Michigan State	20:22	4
7.	Sture Landqvist	Oklahoma A&M	20:23	
8.	Selwyn Jones	Michigan State	20:24	5
9.	Max Truex	South. California	20:25	
10.	Billy D. Tidwell	Kans. St. Teachers	20:27	
11.	Terry Block	Michigan State	20:32	6
12.	William Squires	Notre Dame	20:42	7
13.	Ike Matza	NYU	20:43	8
14.	Edward Morton	Arkansas	20:47	

15.	Keith M. Bacon	Missouri	20:48	
16.	Donald Townsend	St. John's	20:48.1	
17.	Jerry McNeal	Kansas	20:48.2	9
18.	David T. Pitkethly	VMI	20:50	
19.	Edward Monnelly	Notre Dame	20:55	10
20.	John Miller	Oberlin	20:57	11
21.	John Hughes	Colorado	21:00	
22.	Robert J. Flagarty	St. Joseph's	21:01	12
23.	Tony L. Pentino	Indiana	21:02	13
24.	Neil R. Burson	Miami	21:03	14
25.	Harold Long	Kansas	21:04	15

M. E. EASTON, University of Kansas
Chairman, Meet Committee

FENCING

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the NCAA Fencing Rules Committee was held at the Fencer's Club, New York City, June 12.

The Committee forwarded two recommendations to the NCAA Executive Committee relative to the 1956 National Collegiate Fencing Championships. It was recommended that the 1956 Championships be held at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, March 23-24, and that the entry fee for this competition be increased to \$3.00 per man.

The rules for 1955 were reviewed and discussed at length. It was agreed that the "no foul" rule continue for one more year. For safety in and around the armpit of the sword arm, additional protection of strong material must be worn over or under the regular jacket (leather patch, safety sleeve, etc.). This new safety procedure shall be applicable to all three weapons.

The 1955 National Collegiate Fencing Championships were held March 25-26, at Michigan State University, East Lansing. Columbia University won its fourth team title in the past five years, outscoring second place Cornell University, 62-57. Navy was third with 55 and Pennsylvania fourth with 54.

Columbia had one individual champion, Barry Pariser in saber. Herman Velasco, University of Illinois, won the foil event, and Donald Tadrawski, University of Notre Dame, the epee.

It is interesting to note that 17 different institutions have won the 33 individual championships contested over the meet's 11 years.

TEAM SCORING

Place	Team	Foil	Epee	Sabre	Total
1.	Columbia	21	21	20	62
2.	Cornell	21	20	16	57
3.	Navy	21	17	17	55
4.	Pennsylvania	17	17	20	54
5.	Illinois	22	18	11	51
6.	Princeton	12	18	19	49
7.	Notre Dame	13	22	13	48
8.	Ohio State	13	17	13	43
	Yale	15	16	12	43
10.	Detroit	14	10	12	36
11.	Boston University	18	11	4	33
	New York University	11	11	11	33
	CCNY	14	7	12	33
14.	Michigan State	7	11	13	31
15.	Buffalo	10	13	7	30
	Texas A&M	5	16	9	30
	Wisconsin	12	8	10	30
18.	Chicago	8	14	7	29
19.	Iowa	12	8	7	27
	Johns Hopkins	6	13	8	27
21.	Case	11	11	4	26
	Wayne	11	8	7	26
23.	Northwestern	17	7	1	25
24.	Fenn	9	5	0	14
25.	Indiana	1	10	2	13
	Louisville	0	13	0	13
27.	Kentucky	0	10	0	10
28.	Syracuse	4	0	0	4

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

Foil

Place	Name	Team	Points
1.	Herman Velasco	Illinois	22
2.	Philippe J. Mocquard	Cornell	21
3.	John C. Gonzalez	Navy	21
4.	Ralph DeMarco	Columbia	21
5.	Phillip Craig	Boston University	18
6.	Richard Fixler	Northwestern	17
7.	Aaron Karp	Pennsylvania	17
8.	Kristaps J. Keggi	Yale	15
9.	Aubrey Seeman	CCNY	14
10.	Robert Derderian	Detroit	14
11.	James Waters	Notre Dame	13
12.	Arthur Borrer	Ohio State	13
13.	Jack Heiden	Wisconsin	12
14.	Willard Morioka	Princeton	12

Epee

Place	Name	Team	Points
1.	Donald Tadrawski	Notre Dame	22
2.	Nyles Ayers	Columbia	21
3.	Richard W. Pew	Cornell	20
4.	Allan Hofman	Princeton	18
5.	Larry Kauffman	Illinois	18
6.	Albert Mitosky	Pennsylvania	17
7.	James Furgason	Ohio State	17
8.	John H. Kirkpatrick	Navy	17
9.	James F. Pigg	Texas A&M	16
10.	Andrew Torchia	Yale	16
11.	Alex M. Shane	Chicago	14
12.	Charles E. Thomas	Louisville	13
13.	Alfred Jedrzejewski	Buffalo	13
14.	Richard Oles	Johns Hopkins	13

Sabre

Place	Name	Team	Points
*1.	Barry Pariser	Columbia	20
*2.	Walter Farber	Pennsylvania	20
3.	Norfleet Johnston	Princeton	19
4.	John T. Parker, Jr.	Navy	17
5.	James W. Brown	Cornell	16
6.	George H. Thomas	Michigan State	13
7.	Thomas Dorwin	Notre Dame	13
8.	Donald Little	Ohio State	13
9.	Lee Fallieres	Detroit	12
10.	Richard Susco	CCNY	12
11.	Richard Sterns	Yale	12
12.	James Bell	Illinois	11
13.	Robert Flynn	New York University	11
14.	Charles Kortier	Wisconsin	10

*—Fenced off first place.

ALVAR HERMANSON, *University of Chicago*
Chairman, Rules Committee

FOOTBALL

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the NCAA Football Rules Committee was held in New York City, January 10-12, 1955, with all members present except life member Amos Alonzo Stagg, who was unable to be present because of illness in his family. Also in attendance were advisory committees representing the American Football Coaches Association, the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners, and the high schools of the country playing under collegiate rules.

The Committee approved numerous editorial changes in the text of the rules, including the reorganization of Rule 9,

as recommended by the Editorial Committee. Also approved was a rewrite of Rule 10, prepared and submitted by E. C. Krieger of the Editorial Committee.

Among specific rules changes approved by the Committee are the following:

1. Authorization of the use of shoe cleats with rounded ends.

2. Elimination of "waving the hand" in the fair catch signal.

3. Revision of the substitution rule bringing all four quarters under the same provisions and providing that: "A player withdrawn from the game shall not return during the period from which he was withdrawn, except that if a player participates in the opening down of a period he may return once during that period."

4. A further explanation of the dead ball rule, providing that the ball remain alive when ostensibly being held for a kick, even though the holder of the ball be on one or both knees.

5. Elimination of the so-called hideout play by providing that "All offensive players must be within 15 yards of the ball when it is declared ready for play."

6. Restriction of the eligibility of an interior lineman to receive a forward pass to such interior lineman as may, on a particular play, be in an end position with no "teammates behind the scrimmage line outside of him."

It was also voted to work in every way possible through coaches, commissioners and officials to eliminate infractions of the present "false start" rule. Subsequent to the meeting, firm letters were written by the chairman of the Committee and by the president of the American Football Coaches Association, emphasizing the importance of this matter. These letters were given wide circulation in the hope that objectionable practices might be corrected in this way. In addition, a special committee was appointed to give further study to this rule and its infractions, and to bring recommendations for revision to the 1956 meeting if revision should then be necessary.

The Committee forwarded three special requests to the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners as follows:

1. To direct their officials to enforce the prohibitions against use of forearm and elbow more strictly.

2. To make a further study of the Code of Signals for Officials and report their recommendations to the Rules Committee at the 1956 meeting.

3. To assist in securing full compliance by all teams with the false start rule.

The chairman of the Committee met with the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners on the occasion of its annual meeting and an entire day was devoted to a discussion of football rules, their interpretations and administration.

The practice of distributing interpretation bulletins to commissioners, coaches and officials to assure uniform interpretation throughout the country was continued with apparent satisfaction to all concerned.

The Committee wishes to acknowledge again its indebtedness to the American Football Coaches Association, the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners, and the high schools playing under collegiate rules. These groups, and others, have made valuable suggestions, and in other ways have cooperated closely and effectively with the Committee throughout the year.

Also, the Committee is deeply appreciative of the cooperation of the Officers of the NCAA.

E. E. WIEMAN, University of Denver
Secretary, Rules Committee

GOLF

THE 58TH NATIONAL COLLEGIATE Golf Championships, conducted by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, were held June 19-25, 1955, at Holston Hills Country Club in Knoxville, Tennessee. The University of Tennessee acted as host. The National Collegiate Athletic Association, through its Golf Committee, wishes to thank Bob Neyland and his splendid athletic staff, along with the officials of the Holston Hills Country Club, for the wonderful Championships that they so ably conducted. We also would like to express our appreciation to Tom Siler, Knoxville News-Sentinel, and Gus Manning, Tennessee publicity director, for the splendid cooperation they gave to this tournament.

One of the largest fields in the history of the Championships competed—199 contestants representing 65 different institutions. Thirty-three full teams were entered. The fact that the medalist record was tied and the team rec-

ord was in danger, with the entire field playing the second qualifying day in severe rainy conditions, was a tip-off to the quality of golf that was being played. Also, one of the lowest qualifying scores for the individual championship was posted when 17 players tied at 151 in the play-off for six places.

The annual East-West exhibition match was held Sunday afternoon prior to the qualifying rounds. Twenty-four selected stars from the East played a best ball match against 24 selected stars from the West. The West won—7½-4½. This makes the series stand 12 matches for the East, 7 for the West, and 2 ties in the 21-year-old series. The best score in the East-West match was made by Roger Rubendall, University of Wisconsin, and Bobby Briggs, Texas A&M College, with a score of 64—eight strokes under par. John Garrett, Rice Institute, averaged 333 yards in three drives to become the driving champion and Buddy Manderson, University of Alabama, had the longest individual drive with 348 yards.

On Sunday evening the officials of the University of Tennessee and Holston Hills Country Club sponsored a buffet dinner at the Holston Hills Country Club for the officials, visiting coaches, press, and television and radio personnel. Dr. Holt, Vice-President of the University of Tennessee, extended a warm welcome to everyone. Afterwards the Golf Coaches Association held its annual business meeting with Robert Kepler of Ohio State University presiding. Members of the NCAA Golf Committee were present and special ground rules pertaining to the immediate Championships and other intercollegiate golf problems were discussed. Bob Rutherford, Penn State University, was elected president of the Golf Coaches Association for 1955-56 and Chuck Erickson, University of North Carolina, was elected secretary-treasurer.

John Pott of Louisiana State University was medalist with a 69-66-136 for 36 holes which tied the Championships record set in 1954 by Don Albert, Purdue University. The team championship was won by Louisiana State University with a team total of 574 strokes. LSU's individual scores were: John Pott, 136; Jim Mangum, 145; Scotty Fraser, 146; Cecil Calhoun, 147. Louisiana State University was presented with the Maxwell Team Trophy designating the team champion.

Joe Campbell, Purdue University, won the individual championship by defeating John Garrett, Rice Institute, in the final match, 3 up and 2 to play. Campbell was presented with the "Chick" Evans Bowl, emblematic of the individual championship. Team and individual winners were awarded NCAA plaques and medals.

TEAM SCORING

Louisiana State	574	USC	612
North Texas State	583	Bradley	614
Oklahoma A&M	587	Minnesota	614
Houston	591	Ohio University	614
Stanford	591	Detroit	618
Florida	597	Texas	621
San Jose State	597	Yale	621
Memphis State	598	Cornell (NY)	627
Purdue	599	Denver	628
Southern Methodist	599	Texas A&M	629
Iowa	603	Western Illinois State	629
North Carolina	603	Wisconsin	633
Georgia	605	Tennessee	639
Oklahoma	606	Colorado	642
Seattle	609	Williams	655
Ohio State	610	Marshall	664
Wake Forest	610		

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

Round No. 3

John Garrett, Rice, defeated Bobby Goetz, Oklahoma A&M, 3 and 2
 Earl Moeller, Oklahoma A&M, defeated Chuck Briggs, Seattle, 3 and 2
 Max Wilkinson, North Texas State, defeated Melvin Deitch, N. C. State, 6 and 5

Rex Baxter, Houston, defeated Don Sechrest, Oklahoma A&M, 3 and 2
 Pat Schwab, Florida, defeated Edwin Vare, Yale, 2 and 1

Roger Rubendall, Wisconsin, defeated Bob Briggs, Texas A&M, one up
 Joe Campbell, Purdue, defeated Marc Moreno, Texas A&M, 2 and 1

Denny Bolster, Duke, defeated Sonny Holt, Alabama, 3 and 2

Quarterfinals

Garrett defeated Moeller, 4 and 2

Baxter defeated Wilkinson, one up, 19th

Schwab defeated Rubendall, one up, 19th

Campbell defeated Bolster, 3 and 2

Semifinals

Garrett defeated Baxter, one up, 19th

Campbell defeated Schwab, 6 and 4

Finals

Campbell defeated Garrett, 3 and 2

T. B. PAYSEUR, Northwestern University
Chairman, Tournament Committee

GYMNASTICS

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, runners-up in three of the past four meets, won the team title in the 1955 National Collegiate Gymnastics Championships held at the University of California at Los Angeles, March 25-26.

Illinois dethroned Pennsylvania State University, champion in 1953 and 1954. Illinois scored 82½ points, Penn State was second with 69 and host UCLA was third with 67. A total of 21 institutions competed in the Championships and 16 scored points.

The outstanding individual performer of the Championships was Carlton Rintz of Michigan State University who won titles in the side horse, parallel bars and horizontal bar events. Rintz failed to win a championship last year, but two years ago was side horse champion. Rintz' feat marked the fifth time in Championships history a performer has been able to win three or more individual titles in a single year.

Other individual champions were: Don Faber, UCLA, free exercise; Dick Albershardt, Indiana University, trampoline; Bob Hammond, UCLA, rope climb; George Wikler, USC, flying rings; Lloyd Coahran, USC, tumbling, and Karl Schwenzfeier, Penn State, all-around.

The meet was efficiently directed by Ralph Borrelli, UCLA coach. The Games Committee consisted of Wilbur C. Johns, UCLA athletic director; Ralph Piper, University of Minnesota gymnastics coach and chairman of the Rules Committee; and Borrelli. Lyle Welser, Georgia Institute of Technology, was meet referee.

Motion pictures were taken of the finals and these films may be obtained from the NCAA Film Service in Kansas City.

The Rules Committee held its meeting March 25. It adopted one major change which provides that the free exercise event be a regular event in dual meet competition. Another change, based on a report of a committee which has studied the problem for the past two years, established definite specifications for construction of the trampoline.

Copies of the 1955-56 rules may be obtained from the secretary of the Rules Committee, Paul Romeo, coach of Syracuse University.

The 1956 Championships will be held at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, March 23-24.

First and Second Districts

Penn State was again the outstanding team in Districts 1 and 2. In addition to placing second in the National Collegiate Championships, Penn State won its third consecutive Eastern Intercollegiate Gymnastics League title. Other places were: 2. Army; 3. Navy; 4. Syracuse; 5. Temple.

A capacity audience witnessed the 28th annual Individual Championships at Navy. Penn State's Karl Schwenzfeier won three events—parallel bars, horizontal bar and all-around. James Sebbo, Syracuse, won the tumbling with a high score of 285 points. The winning time in the rope climb was 3.6 seconds by J. Funkhouser, Army. Navy won the last two events, S. Arnold in the side horse and L. White in flying rings.

The University of Pittsburgh is now a member of the EIGL, bringing total membership to six teams. West Virginia University may enter the League in another year.

Yale University, Cortland State Teachers College and Ithaca College have indicated interest in gymnastics competition by sponsoring informal teams.—*Paul Romeo, Syracuse University.*

Third and Sixth Districts

Progress in intercollegiate gymnastics is being made in the Southern part of the country. Regular dual competition prevails where geographical distance permits. Some institutions find it possible to complete their schedules by competing outside of their conferences.

The Southern Intercollegiate Gymnastics League Championships were conducted at Georgia Tech March 12 with Florida State University again dominating competition. The University of North Carolina was runner-up and Duke University and Georgia Tech, third and fourth, respectively. Entries from Auburn University, and the Universities of Georgia and Florida were expected, but did not materialize. There is gymnastics activity at these institutions, but it is not sufficient for gymnastics to become an official sport.

A report from John Piscopo indicated that a Mid-South Invitational Championship meet was held April 16 at Northwestern State College at Natchitoches, Louisiana, with the following results: Northwestern State, 101; University of Texas, 63; Kansas State College, 29; Texas A&M College 16, and Louisiana State University, 8. Individual championships were won by: Sonny Martinez, NSC (two events); Sidney Soukup, Texas (two events); Bill Normand, Texas (two events); Dan Moriarty, Texas A&M; Jim Hetherly, Texas; Wendell Holt, Kansas State; and Barry Johnson, NSC.

Two major events in this area have given the sport a considerable lift. These are the National Gymnastics Clinic at Sarasota and the fine exhibitions of the National Swedish gymnastics team. The Clinic was very successful, drawing 300 registrants, and it is expected that this entry might be doubled for the next Clinic. The Swedish team captured the interest of the public wherever it appeared and its influence has helped in creating an awareness of the challenges and the benefits of the sport.

Interscholastic competition continues in Atlanta and the colleges are sponsoring regular AAU competition for both boys and girls.—*Lyle Welser, Georgia Institute of Technology.*

Fourth District

The coaches and teachers of gymnastics in the Fourth District deserve a vote of commendation for their initiative and cooperative efforts in making this past year the best year ever for gymnastics.

In practically every corner of the District, gymnasts were provided with numerous opportunities for worthwhile competitive experience. However, gymnastics activity was not confined to competition alone. The organizations which sponsored clinics, exhibitions and the showings of gymnastics films made a very worthwhile contribution to the education of the gymnasts, as well as helping the general public. Reports relative to two of the clinics were very favorable. The clinic of the Midwest Gymnastics Association, which was held in conjunction with the All-Star meet, was very successful. Equally successful was the clinic sponsored by the University of Michigan, under the able direction of its coach, Newt Loken. Mr. Loken was also responsible for the production of a special gymnastics film. This film endeavored to show the fine points of gymnastics as well as to explain the judging and scoring techniques of gymnastics competition. The great demand for gymnastics exhibitions throughout the District was a good indication of the increasing interest in the sport. Further evidence of this increased interest was apparent by the reception given the Swedish team's performances at their 12 appearances in the District.

To give credit to all the organizations that sponsored gymnastics competition during the year would be very impractical. However, a brief summary of the highlights is in order.

The first All-Star meet in collegiate history was sponsored by the MGA on November 20. This meet brought together a team of outstanding collegiate gymnasts who competed against a team of outstanding AAU performers. The victorious team was composed of: Sam Bailie, Walt Patterson and Bill Weidemann, State University of Iowa; Jeff Austin, Tony Hlinka and Tom Gardner, University of Illinois; Don Harper and Don Perry, Ohio State University; Ron Johnson, Indiana University, and Joe Murphy, University of Wisconsin.

Another competitive highlight was the tryout for the Pan American Games. This meet was sponsored by the MGA and held at the New Trier High School, Winnetka, Illinois. The three gymnasts from our District who qualified were: Don Harper, Ohio State; Joe Kotys, Cleveland; and Art Shurlock, YMCA. The team representing the United States was very successful, winning practically all the gold medals. Harper won a gold medal on the trampoline and became the first gymnast in the history of the sport to compete internationally in this event. The writer hopes that this will be the forerunner of the day when trampoline will become a recognized Olympic event.

The Western Conference Championships were held at the University of Minnesota, March 4-5. Illinois repeated as team champion for the sixth straight year. Michigan State University was a distant second, with Iowa a close third. Individual championships

were won by the following: Carlton Rintz, Michigan State, side horse and flying rings; Jeff Austin, Illinois, free exercise; Sam Bailie, Iowa, horizontal bar; Tom Gardner, Illinois, parallel bars; Walt Patterson, Iowa, trampoline. Patterson and Austin tied for the tumbling championship.

Western Conference gymnasts were also very successful in the National Collegiate Championships. Illinois won the team championship, its sixth in 13 years of the event. Also conspicuous in the final team standings were: Michigan State, fourth; Iowa, fifth; Indiana, eighth; and Ohio State and Minnesota, tied for tenth. Four individual championships were won by Big Ten gymnasts. Another noteworthy fact is the continued dominance of the trampoline and tumbling events by Midwest performers. Big Ten representatives won second and third places on the trampoline and took second, third and fifth places in tumbling.—*Joe Hewlett, Ohio State University.*

Fifth and Seventh Districts

Through the media of television and newspapers, gymnastics is being presented to the public in a spectacular manner. Television has been a particular boon to those interested in the sport.

The level of competition in the Rocky Mountain area is on the upgrade. This region sent three competitors to the nationals last year and several others qualified for the Championships, but were unable to attend.

Colorado State College of Education was the strongest team in the area. The University of Colorado was a very strong contender for the top spot. Results of the Rocky Mountain Invitational Gymnastics Championships were as follows: 1. University of Nebraska; 2. Colorado State; 3. Colorado A&M College; 4. Kansas State College; 5. Western Illinois State College; 6. University of Denver.

A limitation of entries has been imposed upon the Colorado state high school meet by Charles Vavra, director of the meet. At the direction of the coaches, Vavra has limited the entry list for purposes of shortening the meet and to improve the level of competition.—*Tony Rossi, Colorado State College of Education.*

Eighth District

The Southern Division Pacific Coast Conference Gymnastics Championships held at the University of Southern California provided very close competition between USC and UCLA for top team honors. With only tumbling remaining, the cross-town rivals were tied at 67½ points. USC's first and third places in the last event boosted its final total to 78½, as compared to UCLA's 72½. California had 42½ and Stanford, which entered only two men, 6½. Mark Linnes, USC, took three first places, including the all-around, to win high individual honors with 24 points. Dave Seed, an outstanding gymnast for California as well as a pole vaulter on its track team, won the trampoline event and took second in tumbling, and Stanford's Royden placed second on the horizontal bar with a fine, well-balanced routine. Others who deserve mention for outstanding performances include: Bob Hammond, 3.2 in the climb; Don Faber and John Draghi, free exercise; Mel Robin and George

Wikler, flying rings; Ernie Schreiber, side horse; Lloyd Coahran, tumbling.

Washington State College continues to take the lead in promoting gymnastics in the Pacific Northwest. Currently only one other institution in this area, the University of Idaho, sponsors an inter-collegiate team. An informal team was sponsored this past year by the University of Washington physical education department and it is reasonable to assume that this will eventually develop into a bonafide intercollegiate team.

Washington State had four dual meets this year, two with the University of Idaho, and one each with the University of California and UCLA. WSC won all but the UCLA meet.

The Pacific Northwest College Invitational meet was sponsored by Washington State and four colleges competed. WSC won the team award and copped eight of 10 individual events. Others who competed were: Idaho, Montana State College and the Husky Gymnastics group of the University of Washington. Strong man for Washington State was its captain, Neal Wood, an undefeated performer on the parallel bars.

Montana State College should be ready for competition again next year now that its coach, Bob Flieger, has returned to the campus.

California gymnasts showed unusual strength in the National Collegiate Championships held at UCLA. The host team and USC placed third and fourth, respectively, and combined to take first place medals in the rope climb, free exercise, flying rings and tumbling.—Charles J. Keeney, *University of California*.

TEAM SCORING

Illinois	82	Nebraska	10
Penn State	69	Minnesota	9
UCLA	67½	Ohio State	9
USC	56	Los Angeles State	8½
Michigan State	55	Syracuse	7
Iowa	54½	Calif. Polytechnic	6½
Florida State	44½	Army	3
Indiana	11	Stanford	1
California	10		

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

All-Around: 1—Karl Schwenzfeier, Penn State, 1620; 2—Carlton Rintz, Michigan State, 1608; 3—Don Holder, Florida State, 1557; 4—Sam Bailie, Iowa, 1552; 5—Tom Gardner, Illinois, 1531.

Free Exercise: 1—Don Faber, UCLA, 286; 2—John Draghi, USC, 279; 3—Jay Rosenberg, UCLA, 273; 4—Sam Bailie, Iowa, 262; 5—Jeff Austin, Illinois, 261.

Rope Climb: 1—Robert Hammond, UCLA, 3.1; 2—Paul Paley, UCLA, 3.6; 3—Jerry Wenzel, USC, 3.7; 4—Tie between Burnett Hoag, Penn State, and Don Loughridge, California Polytechnic, 3.8.

Side Horse: 1—Carlton Rintz, Michigan State, 286; 2—Tie between James Brown, Los Angeles State, and Karl Schwenzfeier, Penn State, 274; 4—Tie between Tom Gardner, Illinois, and Paul Heim, Penn State, 262.

Tumbling: 1—Lloyd Coahran, USC, 277; 2—Don Perry, Ohio State, 271; 3—Jeff Austin, Illinois, 268; 4—James Sebbo, Syracuse, 267; 5—Don Lirot, Illinois, 266.

Horizontal Bar: 1—Carlton Rintz, Michigan State, 284; 2—Sam Bailie, Iowa, 273; 3—Dion Weissend, Penn State, 266; 4—Karl Schwenzfeier, Penn State, 265; 5—Bruce Riley, Nebraska, 264.

Trampoline: 1—Richard Albershardt, Indiana, 284; 2—Jeff Austin, Illinois, 272; 3—Walter Patterson, Iowa, 268; 4—David Seed, California, 266; 5—Dick Ireland, Florida State, 260.

Parallel Bars: 1—Carlton Rintz, Michigan State, 283; 2—Tie between Karl Schwenzfeier, Penn State, and Don Holder, Florida State, 275; 4—Tie between Tom Gardner, Illinois, and Sam Bailie, Iowa, 267.

Flying Rings: 1—George Wikler, USC, 286; 2—Mel Robin, UCLA, 285; 3—Karl Schwenzfeier, Penn State, 271; 4—Carlton Rintz, Michigan State, 268; 5—Kenneth Cheney, UCLA, 267.

RALPH W. PIPER, University of Minnesota
Chairman, Rules Committee

ICE HOCKEY

THE ICE HOCKEY Rules Committee held its annual meeting at the site of the 1955 National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship at Colorado Springs, March 10-12. All members of the Committee were present.

The 1955 Championship brought together the two strongest Midwestern and the two top Eastern college hockey teams. Gratitude should be expressed to the Eastern and Western Selection Committees for jobs well done. The four teams selected for the National Collegiate tournament were: University of Michigan, Colorado College, Harvard University, and St. Lawrence University. Michigan defeated Colorado College, 5-3, in the championship finals.

The Rules Committee wishes again to thank Major General William H. Gill, president, and Juan Reid, athletic director, for the many courtesies extended collegiate hockey by Colorado College. The Committee is appreciative of the hard work of College staff members in serving as hosts for the National Championship. We salute the Broadmoor Hotel Company for its unexcelled arrangements for the players, officials, representatives and followers of the teams.

Few changes were made in the rules. A technicality affecting the icing rule was of most significance. Complete explanation of the change is not necessary in this report. The Committee does feel that the change was a constructive one.

The game probably will have fewer stoppages of play and allow the offense additional opportunity to score as a result of the change.

The ice hockey rules appear to be excellent. The steady influence of Lou Keller who served the NCAA for many years as chairman and member of the Rules Committee has been passed on to members of the present Committee. Collegiate ice hockey will always appreciate Lou's tremendous contribution to the game.

The Committee voted unanimously to re-approve the formula for dates of the National Championship, adopted by the American Hockey Coaches Association and approved by the NCAA Ice Hockey Rules Committee in 1954. This formula was waived for the 1955 Championship because of the possibilities of televising the event.

It was voted unanimously to recommend to the NCAA Executive Committee that the 1956 Championships be held at the Broadmoor Ice Palace, March 15-17, with Colorado College again acting as host institution.

HERBERT W. GALLAGHER, Northeastern University
Chairman, Rules Committee

1955 CHAMPIONSHIP

Dates and Site. The eighth annual National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship was held at the Broadmoor Ice Palace, Colorado Springs, Colorado, March 10-12, 1955. Colorado College acted as the host institution and the tournament was sponsored jointly by Colorado College and the Broadmoor Hotel, Inc.

Entries. Harvard University and St. Lawrence University were selected by the Eastern Selection Committee to represent the Eastern area in the tournament. The Western Selection Committee designated Colorado College, winner of the Western Intercollegiate Hockey League, and the University of Michigan as the representatives of the Western area.

Pairings. The pairings for the tournament were drawn by Connie Hill, an alumnus of Michigan, and Dr. Edward H. Vincent, an alumnus of Harvard, at a public drawing, March 7, under the supervision of the Tournament Committee. The pairings as drawn were:

March 10—University of Michigan vs. Harvard University

March 11—Colorado College vs. St. Lawrence University

Team Accommodations. The team members and officials of Harvard, St. Lawrence, and Michigan were accommodated at the Broadmoor Hotel during their stay in Colorado Springs, March 9-13.

Entertainment. The Colorado College band met the chartered plane upon arrival, in addition to playing at all of the contests, and added considerably to the spirit of the occasion. Members of the

Colorado Springs Junior Chamber of Commerce gave members of the competing teams a typical Western welcome upon their arrival at the airport. The Broadmoor Hotel Company presented each member of the competing teams a Western hat as a souvenir of the tournament. Sight-seeing trips were arranged for members of the visiting teams during their spare time. The Colorado College Panhellenic Council held a reception at the Broadmoor Hotel on the afternoon of March 10 in honor of Miss Sue Millicent, the Colorado College student elected as the tournament queen. Members of the competing teams were guests at this reception. The Broadmoor Hotel gave a cocktail party for members of the press, radio, and tournament officials on the afternoon of March 12. The Colorado College Independent Women's organization held a dance at the Broadmoor Hotel following the championship game to honor members of the competing teams.

Tournament Officials. James Edgeworth, Wellesley, Massachusetts; Robert Barry, Boston, Massachusetts, and William McGlone, Minneapolis, were appointed as game officials by the Tournament Committee. The other tournament officials selected from experienced officials residing in the Pikes Peak Region were: Assistant Penalty Timekeeper, George Hammond; Regular Timekeeper, Roland Giggey-Toney Willcut; Official Scorer, Jack Might-Howie Hushion; Alternate Timekeeper or Scorer, Chris Ray; Goal Judges, Don Canty-Bob Kinnaman-Marshall Harris-John Stuart.

Radio and Television Rights. Radio rights were given to the following radio stations: KRDO, Colorado Springs; KMYR, Denver; KLZ, Denver; St. Lawrence University station.

Approval for the selling of the television rights to station KBTv of Denver was granted by the Executive Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. The rights were not sold, however, and the tournament was not televised.

Tournament Results. Michigan defeated Colorado College, 5-3, in the championship game, March 12. Michigan defeated Harvard, 7-3, and Colorado College defeated St. Lawrence, 2-1, to qualify for the championship game. Harvard defeated St. Lawrence, 6-3, March 12, to determine third place.

All-Tournament Team. The official all-tournament team and the most valuable player were selected by the game officials, coaches, and sports writers in attendance at the tournament.

First Team

Loren Howes, Michigan.....G.....
 Philip Hilton, Colorado College...D.....
 Douglas Silverberg, Colo. Col....D.....
 Bill Cleary, Harvard.....C...
 Tom Rendall, MichiganW.....
 Bill McFarland, Michigan.....W..

Second Team

Bill Sloan, St. Lawrence
 Bob Schiller, Michigan
 Mike Buchanan, Michigan
 Ken Smith, Colorado College
 Dick Dunnigan, Michigan
 Clare Smith, Colorado College

Most outstanding player....Philip Hilton, Colorado College

Awards. Official NCAA plaques were awarded to the members of the winning University of Michigan team and medals were awarded to members of the other three teams. The Broadmoor Hotel Com-

pany awarded team trophies to the winners of the first three places. Radio station KVOR presented a trophy to Philip Hilton, the most valuable player.

Acknowledgements. The Tournament Committee acknowledges the excellent cooperation given by members of the Broadmoor Hotel and the Broadmoor Ice Palace staffs. The members of the staff who served under the direct supervision of Thayer Tutt of the Broadmoor Hotel Company deserves special commendation—William Hall, manager of the Broadmoor Hotel; Leon Wilmot, sports director of the Broadmoor Hotel; Harvey Reinking, auditor of the Broadmoor Hotel Company; General O. W. Griswold, director of ice activities, Broadmoor Ice Palace; John Ross, manager of the Broadmoor Ice Palace, and T. O. Johnson, publicity director of the Broadmoor Hotel Company. The Broadmoor Hotel underwrote the entire expense of the tournament and made available every facility of the hotel to members of the competing teams, coaches, and other officials.

JUAN REID, Colorado College
Chairman, Tournament Committee

LACROSSE

THE 1955 LACROSSE season was again a very fine one. Using the scoring and rating system put in effect in 1953 by the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association the results were as follows.

The national championship was won by the University of Maryland, which enjoyed an undefeated season. Maryland also won the Cyrus Miller divisional championship. The key game in this division and for the national championship was the Navy-Maryland game. Maryland won a very close contest to dethrone Navy as champion. In the Lauri Cox division, Rutgers University and Hofstra College played through their schedules to end the year with the same number of points and tied for the Cox Trophy.

The Roy Taylor divisional championship was won by the University of New Hampshire. The 1955 season was completed in June with the South winning a very close game in the annual USILA all-star North-South game. The game was played this year to a capacity crowd at the Johns Hopkins University field in Baltimore.

At the annual NCAA Rules Committee meeting in December, a few minor changes and clarifications were made in the rules and the season progressed with a minimum number of requests for interpretations.

The United States Lacrosse Coaches Association held a rules discussion meeting in Baltimore prior to the North-South game and passed on their recommendations to our

Committee for consideration at our annual meeting held in December in New York City.

Lacrosse is growing slowly and each year finds a few more schools and colleges fielding teams. The 1955 season was a great success from all angles and we are looking forward to a banner year in 1956.

FERRIS THOMSEN, Princeton University
Chairman, Rules Committee

SKIING

THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of the NCAA Skiing Rules Committee was held in conjunction with the National Collegiate Skiing Championships, March 4-6, 1955, at Northfield, Vermont. Norwich University served as host institution for the Championships and did an extremely creditable job in all phases of administering this event.

The Rules Committee felt that a meeting in conjunction with the Championships would be beneficial, especially as its aims for this year included an attempt to bring the NCAA rules and the meet sponsored under these rules into full view. Also, the Committee wished to provide the opportunity for collegiate skiing coaches to advise and constructively criticize its work to date. This was accomplished to the extent that some rules changes were made and a National Collegiate Ski Coaches Association was formed. This new Association will maintain a close affiliation with the Rules Committee for purposes of assisting the Committee in its work.

Robert Searles, University of Vermont, was named president of the Ski Coaches Association, and representatives were named from five different divisions of the country.

The Committee spent two long evenings and an afternoon in review of the existing rules. This resulted in a few changes and strengthening of the rules. Robert Johnson, Whitman College, was elected secretary of the Committee and was assigned the task of editing the 1955-56 rules. These rules were distributed from the NCAA executive offices under date of September 1.

The Committee discussed at length the present scoring system set forth in the rules. The problem of simplifying the system was deemed unnecessary by some members of the group in the thought that objectivity and historical significance would be lost by changes. They felt most coaches

were oriented with the system, as patterned after the old Eastern Intercollegiate Ski Association rules. A mail vote resulted in retaining this system.

The Committee was very grateful to Ben Wissler, Middlebury College, for a presentation of ski scoring statistics, and Ward Wells, University of Minnesota (Duluth), for his work presented on scoring.

Bids for the 1956 Championships were received at the meeting and it was unanimously voted to accept the bid of the Universities of Colorado and Denver to hold the Championships at Winter Park, Colorado, March 23-25. This recommendation was approved by the NCAA Executive Committee at its April meeting.

In general, the Committee feels its work has been well received by the increasing number of collegiate ski teams all over the country. The rules seem to be quite complete and it appears that the National Collegiate Skiing Championships will soon be unchallenged as the outstanding competition in the country. In brief, intercollegiate skiing seems to be flourishing under the auspices of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

TEAM SCORING

Place	Team	Down-hill	Slalom	Alpine	Cross-Country
1.	Denver	95.1	94.4	94.5	94.6
2.	Dartmouth	98.4	98.6	98.6	85.4
3.	Middlebury	96.8	96.1	95.9	77.5
4.	Colorado	91.4	86.2	88.6	90.9
5.	New Hampshire	90.6	82.6	86.5	93.2
6.	Vermont	89.3	83.3	85.5	92.7
7.	Utah	95.1	89.5	92.3	78.5
8.	Wyoming	90.9	87.5	88.9	84.9
9.	Williams	88.3	84.8	85.4	80.6
10.	Norwich	91.7	82.6	86.3	85.2
11.	Washington State	87.2	82.2	84.7	91.2
12.	Washington	90.8	80.6	85.5	...
13.	Western State	...	...	...	91.2

Place	Team	Jumping	Nordic	Total
1.	Denver	94.7	93.4	567.050
2.	Dartmouth	89.8	87.8	558.935
3.	Middlebury	96.4	83.9	546.878
4.	Colorado	92.8	90.8	540.926
5.	New Hampshire	88.3	93.1	534.663
6.	Vermont	87.7	91.4	530.284
7.	Utah	80.8	80.0	516.429
8.	Wyoming	77.8	81.8	512.081

9.	Williams	84.2	84.7	508.282
10.	Norwich	64.8	...	410.847
11.	Washington State	26.9	27.9	373.400
12.	Washington	...	...	257.018
13.	Western State	...	...	91.235

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

Downhill

Place	Name	Team	Time*
1.	Chiharu Igaya	Dartmouth	129.3
2.	Egil Stigum	Dartmouth	133.1
3.	Les Streeter	Middlebury	134.8
4.	Marv Melville	Utah	135.2
5.	Tom Burns	Middlebury	136.2
6.	John Cress	Denver	137.5
7.	Spence Eccles	Utah	139.1
8.	Pete Webber	Middlebury	139.3
9.	John Howe	Colorado	139.5
10.	Tom Carter	Denver	139.8
11.	Dave Shaw	Denver	140.0
12.	Dean Campbell	Norwich	140.3
13.	Pete Kirby	Dartmouth	141.1
14.	Frank Evans	Vermont	141.2
	Bob Collins	New Hampshire	141.2

*—Seconds.

Slalom

Place	Name	Team	Time*
1.	Chiharu Igaya	Dartmouth	127.4
2.	Henning Arstal	Denver	130.8
3.	Egil Stigum	Dartmouth	131.6
4.	Marv Melville	Utah	131.7
5.	Les Streeter	Middlebury	131.8
6.	Tom Lamson	Middlebury	135.4
7.	Pete Kirby	Dartmouth	136.0
8.	Tom Carter	Denver	136.4
9.	Tom Burns	Middlebury	138.4
10.	Ben Vanberg	Wyoming	142.5
11.	Frank Evans	Vermont	144.7
12.	Dean Lodmell	Whitman	144.9
13.	Bill Prine	Williams	145.3
14.	John Cress	Denver	145.7
15.	Paul Oliver	Colorado	146.3

*—Seconds.

Alpine

Place	Name	Team	Combined Points
1.	Chiharu Igaya	Dartmouth	256.7
2.	Egil Stigum	Dartmouth	264.7
3.	Les Streeter	Middlebury	266.6
4.	Marv Melville	Utah	266.9

5.	Henning Arstal	Denver	273.9
6.	Tom Burns	Middlebury	274.6
7.	Tom Carter	Denver	276.2
8.	Pete Kirby	Dartmouth	277.1
9.	Tom Lamson	Middlebury	279.8
10.	John Cress	Denver	283.2
11.	Frank Evans	Vermont	285.9
12.	Dave Shaw	Denver	287.0
13.	Spence Eccles	Utah	290.2
14.	Pete Webber	Middlebury	290.5
	John Howe	Colorado	290.5

Cross-Country

Place	Name	Team	Time
1.	Larry Damon	Vermont	54:10.2
2.	Dave Shaw	Denver	54:36.0
3.	Erik Berggren	Idaho	54:51.3
4.	Dick Mize	Western State	56:47.2
5.	Jon Riisnaes	New Hampshire	56:52.5
6.	Dick Osgood	New Hampshire	57:26.5
7.	Paul Wegeman	Denver	57:49.0
8.	Reider Ullevalseter	Idaho	58:38.2
9.	George Penwell	Colorado	59:03.5
10.	Sverre Wegge	Washington State	59:20.1
11.	Mads Danielsen	Washington State	59:47.5
12.	Paul Oliver	Colorado	59:51.5
13.	Walt Jackson	Western State	59:56.5
14.	Bruno Righter	Washington State	60:13.8
15.	Dale Thompson	Denver	60:22.6

Jumping

Place	Name	Team	Points
1.	Bill Olson	Denver	204.9
2.	Norm Cummings	Middlebury	202.8
3.	Sverre Wegge	Washington State	201.5
4.	Jon Riisnaes	New Hampshire	200.6
5.	Les Streeter	Middlebury	197.9
6.	Mike Johnson	Colorado	196.0
7.	Reider Ullevalseter	Idaho	195.5
8.	Erik Berggren	Idaho	195.1
9.	John Cress	Denver	193.6
10.	Ron Loser	Colorado	187.1
10.	Jack Beattie	Middlebury	187.1
12.	Egil Stigum	Dartmouth	185.6
13.	John Bassette	Dartmouth	183.2
14.	George Penwell	Colorado	182.5
15.	Bick Robbins	Utah	181.2

Nordic

Place	Name	Team	Points
1.	Erik Berggren	Idaho	432.1
2.	Jon Riisnaes	New Hampshire	429.6

3.	Sverre Wegge	Washington State	420.5
4.	Larry Damon	Vermont	418.5
5.	Reider Ullevalseter	Idaho	417.5
6.	Dave Shaw	Denver	409.2
7.	George Penwell	Colorado	402.5
8.	Dick Osgood	New Hampshire	397.2
9.	John Cress	Denver	394.6
10.	Paul Wegeman	Denver	394.3
11.	Bill Purcell	Vermont	391.5
12.	Paul Oliver	Colorado	385.5
13.	Mads Danielsen	Washington State	385.3
14.	Gunnar Jansen	Denver	383.0
15.	Les Streeter	Middlebury	381.9

THOMAS JACOBS, University of Colorado
Chairman, Rules Committee

SOCCKER

THE 1955 MEETINGS of the NCAA Soccer Rules Committee were held January 13-15 in New York City in conjunction with the Intercollegiate Soccer Football Association and the National Soccer Coaches Association.

It was the consensus of the Committee that the present rules are satisfactory and need very few changes, if any. Attempts were made by the Committee to clarify and simplify the rules as written so all coaches and officials may have the same interpretations.

Discussion was confined to nine topics: (1) kick-in versus throw-in; (2) limited versus unlimited substitutions; (3) responsibility of referee, particularly insofar as it pertains to notifying timekeeper when time should be taken; (4) inspection of cleats (indoors versus outdoors); (5) classification of Law VII relative to extension of time for the penalty kick; (6) clarification of Law XI concerning a ball hitting a referee; (7) offside rule; (8) clarification of a possible rule on obstruction; (9) decreasing of the penalty area.

Each member of the Committee submitted his interpretations and clarifications of the items discussed and certain contributions were read to the group.

Pennsylvania State University was judged the national champion by the Intercollegiate Soccer Football Association. The Penn State team won nine games without loss during the season. Outstanding teams recognized by the Association included: Dartmouth College, (8-0-0), Oberlin College (8-0-0), and Brockport State Teachers College (9-0-0).

Champions of the various leagues were: Pacific Coast—University of San Francisco (5-1-0); New England Inter-

collegiate—Dartmouth College (8-0-0); Middle Atlantic—Washington College (5-2-1); Atlantic Coast—University of Maryland (5-2-3); Metropolitan New York—CCNY (8-0-1); Midwest—Oberlin College (8-0-0); Mason-Dixon—University of Baltimore (9-0-2).

JAMES J. REED, Princeton University
Chairman, Rules Committee

SWIMMING

MIAMI UNIVERSITY of Oxford, Ohio, gave a warm welcome to the thirty-second annual National Collegiate Swimming and diving Championships, March 24-26. Held in the excellent new John Shaw Billings Natatorium the smooth-running meet was a tribute to the management and advance preparation of Raymond Ray, Miami swimming coach. Also, the writer deeply appreciates the good work of the Swimming Rules Committee in organizing and officiating the meet.

A total of 225 swimmers and divers from 49 colleges and universities all over the United States made the meet truly national in scope. Many competitors gave outstanding performances and some were no less than great.

First among the greats were two seniors who concluded college careers hard to equal in sports. Ford Konno and Yoshi Oyakawa lifted the tradition of Hawaiian swimming to a new high in their four years of college competition and in their last collegiate meet added heavily to the 90 points by which Ohio State retained the National Collegiate team championship.

Another senior who finished a fine career of college swimming was Dartmouth's Don Glover. After posting the fastest qualifying time in the 100-yard freestyle, Don bowed in the finals to Rex Aubrey, the sensational sophomore from Yale.

Senior Bumpy Jones of Michigan has always been one of the hardest men to beat in swimming. Able to do any event in near championship class, Jones made his strongest bid in 200-yard breast stroke where he came from behind in the last 50 yards, but could not overcome the equally great effort of Bobby Mattson, North Carolina State, who won by a close touch.

After losing his lead and then recovering it late in the race, Phillip Drake, of the University of North Carolina, unseated defending champion, Dave Hawkins, Harvard, to retire another championship medal to the Southern area.

The three-way battle for the 220-yard freestyle crown which loomed between Ford Konno, Michigan's Jack Wardrop, and Bill Woolsey of Indiana failed to materialize when sickness, which had kept Woolsey out of the Big Ten Championships, settled him to third place while the race became a duel between Konno and Wardrop. Trying to match Wardrop's sprinting speed as his only chance to win, Konno overpaced while leading to 150 yards where Wardrop took over and won with a 2:04.2 to better all listed records. But only a week later the relentless Konno came back in the National AAU Championships to beat Wardrop with 2:04.0.

Yale's 400-yard relay team of Rex Aubrey, Hendrik Gideonse, Daniel Cornwell, and Malcolm Aldrich passed threatening Michigan in the third leg to win going away.

Though diving strength looms on the horizon at Michigan, Ohio State still had overpowering strength and depth in diving. Jerry Harrison won the high-board event while teammate Fletcher Gilders claimed the low-board championship.

With still two years of college swimming ahead of him, Ohio State sophomore Al Wiggins slaughtered records all season in the individual medley as few records have ever been slaughtered. In the championship race, Al's devastating fish-tail fly left no hope for contenders at the end of the first 50 and he went on to a 1:26.5 to drop the record a full three seconds. The race of this event was for the next four places which were separated by a mere four-tenths of a second.

Probably the most improved swimmer in the meet was George Breen of Cortland State Teachers College. He took a strong second place to Ford Konno in the 1500-meter in the good time of 18:30.1. When it is noted that this boy has only two years of swimming behind him, his future can well be an inspiration to American hopes in the 1956 Olympics.

Perhaps the most amazing accomplishment of the meet was the time of 2:42.2 made by Ohio State in the 300-yard medley relay. Always a team man, Oyakawa saved his strength in the 100-yard back stroke event earlier in the evening where he squeezed out a thin victory over Iowa's Lincoln Hurring in 58.0. But in the lead-off leg of the medley relay this little back stroke artist handed a 56.1 over to Wiggins who made most of the advantage by adding an unheard of 54.3. By this time challenger Yale was more than a half pool back. Eddie Kawachika brought the relay home in 51.8.

The inspiration of the meet carried with it one sobering fact. A great American citizen, who gave a lifetime of leadership to swimming, served his last time as a college coach in this meet. After 45 years as swimming coach at Columbia University, Edward T. Kennedy is retiring. This record of years of college swimming coaching has not been equalled, nor have Ed's services to swimming been equalled. He has been a member of the National Collegiate Swimming Rules Committee more than 20 years and chairman of the Committee for nine years. He was editor of the Swimming Guide for 10 years. He was prominent in founding and developing the College Swimming Coaches' Swimming Forum and has many years been chairman of the Forum Committee. Probably no man has officiated as many meets or conducted more swimmers on trips abroad than he has. Leaders of Ed Kennedy's ability and devotion are rare in any sport. He is indeed a man of stature and an athletic figure of distinction. Though he will not be actively coaching, it is hoped that he will give many more years of his ripened wisdom and leadership to swimming.

During the period of the Championships, the Rules Committee was in session whenever free from duty at the meet. Seven rules changes and clarifications were written into the book for college swimming. Four interscholastic rules changes were made, including the granting of the controversial high school request that the hand touch be not required in the free style turns.

For the first time in the history of the sport a high school coach was seated on both the Swimming Rules Committee and the Diving Sub-Committee in advisory capacities.

The 1956 National Collegiate Championships will be held at Yale University, March 29-31.

TEAM SCORING

Ohio State	90	Cortland State	5
Yale	51	Purdue	5
Michigan	51	Springfield	5
North Carolina State	20	Georgia	4
North Carolina	17	Denver	3
Harvard	15	Cornell	2
Iowa	14	LaSalle	2
Oklahoma	14	Southern California	2
Iowa State	13	Army	2
Stanford	11	Wisconsin	1
Indiana	9	Ohio University	1
Dartmouth	8		

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

1500-Meter Freestyle: 1—Ford Konno, Ohio State; 2—George Breen, Cortland State; 3—Bruce Hutchinson, Springfield; 4—Graham Johnston, Oklahoma; 5—Peter Duncan, Oklahoma; 6—Joseph Robinson, Yale. Time: 18:16.1.

50-Yard Freestyle: 1—Kerry Donovan, Yale; 2—Rex Aubrey, Yale; 3—Dick Pennington, Iowa; 4—John Glover, Dartmouth; 5—Robinson Ord, Cornell; 6—Henry Dyer, Harvard. Time: 22.8.

200-Yard Backstroke: 1—Yoshi Oyakawa, Ohio State; 2—Lincoln Hurring, Iowa; 3—Larry Heim, Stanford; 4—Don Brown, Denver; 5—Charles Krepp, North Carolina; 6—John Weiser, Stanford. Time: 2:07.7.

220-Yard Freestyle: 1—Jack Wardrop, Michigan; 2—Ford Konno, Ohio State; 3—William Woolsey, Indiana; 4—James Jorgensen, Harvard; 5—Graham Johnston, Oklahoma; 6—Peter Duncan, Oklahoma. Time: 2:04.2.

200-Yard Orthodox Breaststroke: 1—Bob Mattson, North Carolina State; 2—Burwell Jones, Michigan; 3—Hal Stolz, Georgia; 4—Bob Van Heyde, Ohio State; 5—Don Kutyna, Army; 6—Jim Thurlow, Michigan. Time: 2:26.

One Meter Diving: Fletcher Gilders, Ohio State; 2—Gerry Harrison, Ohio State; 3—Jim Walters, Michigan; 4—Morley Shapiro, Ohio State; 5—Frank Fraunfelter, Ohio State; 6—Charles Bates, Michigan. Winner's points: 535.05.

100-Yard Backstroke: 1—Yoshi Oyakawa, Ohio State; Lincoln Hurring, Iowa; 3—Fred Bautz, Purdue; 4—Charles Krepp, North Carolina; 5—Bill Sonner, North Carolina State; 6—John Hoaglund, Wisconsin. Time: 58.0.

200-Yard Butterfly Breaststroke: 1—Phillip Drake, North Carolina; 2—Dave Hawkins, Harvard; 3—Burwell Jones, Michigan; 4—Robert Mattson, North Carolina State; 5—George Haggerty, LaSalle; 6—Dave Armstrong, Yale. Time 2:13.7.

100-Yard Freestyle: 1—Rex Aubrey, Yale; 2—John Glover, Dartmouth; 3—Hendrik Gideonse, Yale; 4—Kerry Donovan, Yale; 5—Ron Gora, Michigan; 6—Tad Potter, Ohio University. Time: 50.7.

440-Yard Freestyle: 1—Ford Konno, Ohio State; 2—Jack Wardrop, Michigan; 3—Graham Johnston, Oklahoma; 4—William Woolsey, Indiana; 5—Peter Duncan, Oklahoma; 6—Bruce Hutchinson, Springfield. Time: 4:31.1.

150-Yard Individual Medley: 1—Albert Wiggins, Ohio State; 2—Jim McKevitt, Iowa State; 3—Larry Heim, Stanford; 4—Bert Wardrop, Michigan; 5—Richard Tanabe, Indiana; 6—Dave McIntyre, North Carolina State. Time: 1:26.5.

Three Meter Diving: 1—Gerry Harrison, Ohio State; 2—Jim Walters, Michigan; 3—Morley Shapiro, Ohio State; 4—Frank Fraunfelter, Ohio State; 5—Richard Connor, Southern California; 6—Charles Bates, Michigan. Winner's points: 590.25.

400-Yard Freestyle Relay: 1—Yale (Rex Aubrey, Hendrik Gideonse, Daniel Cornwell, Malcolm Aldrich); 2—Michigan; 3—Iowa State; 4—Harvard; 5—Ohio State; 6—Stanford. Time: 3:24.9.

300-Yard Medley Relay: 1—Ohio State (Yoshi Oyakawa, Al Wiggins, Ed Kawachika); 2—Yale; 3—North Carolina State; 4—North Carolina; 5—Michigan; 6—Purdue. Time: 2:42.2.

ROBERT K. ROYER, Indiana University
Chairman, Rules Committee

TENNIS

THE 1955 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE Tennis Championships were held at the University of North Carolina campus courts June 20-25. C. P. (Chuck) Erickson, director of athletics of the University of North Carolina, headed the Championships Committee, consisting of North Carolina tennis patrons. Norman Bramall, Haverford College, was the tournament manager and Gerald A. Barrett, Chapel Hill, was official referee.

Twenty-eight schools were represented. Sixty-nine individuals competed in the singles and 27 teams in the doubles. Hamilton Richardson, Tulane University, who had won the singles title the two previous years, did not defend. It was the opinion of the many coaches attending that it was one of the fastest fields in the history of the tournament.

The courts were a little wet on opening day but the weather cleared and playing conditions were excellent until rains on Saturday which necessitated a carry-over for doubles completion on Sunday.

A dinner for coaches, officials and the press was held on Monday night, following the first day's play, and a buffet supper for players, coaches and officials was given the next night. Entertainment for the contestants included free admission to the town's theatres, and swimming and golf privileges at the University.

Although school was not in session, attendance was considered very good. Total receipts were \$3,031.74, total expenditures \$3,567.28, with the tournament showing a net loss of \$535.54.

Souvenir programs, with supplementary printed draw sheets with each day's play brought up to date, were distributed free to those in the galleries.

During the week the coaches organized the National Collegiate Tennis Coaches Association, with J. D. Morgan, UCLA, elected president. Other officers named were John F.

Kenfield, University of North Carolina, vice-president, and Paul Bennett, Northwestern University, Secretary-Treasurer.

Jose Aguerro of Tulane, seventh-seeded, a former teammate of Hamilton Richardson (the 1954 champion), won the singles title. He defeated fifth-seeded Bill Quillian of Washington, 6-1, 4-6, 6-1, 6-0, in the finals. In the semi-finals, Aguerro defeated third-seeded Jacque Grigry, Southern California. No. 1-seeded Sammy Giammalva, Texas, lost to Quillian in the quarter-finals. Other seeded players were: Clifton Mayne, California (2); Jack Frost, Stanford (4); Dick Doss, UCLA (6); Pancho Contreras, Southern California (8); and Bill Cranston, Yale (9).

The third-seeded Southern California team of Pancho Contreras-Joaquin Reyes won the doubles championship by defeating fourth-seeded Sammy Giammalva-Johnny Hernandez, representing Texas.

Southern California won the team championship with seven singles and five doubles wins. The Trojans also won the first leg on the Ackerman Bowl, in competition for the first time. USC scored five points toward possession of this trophy. William Ackerman, UCLA, was in Chapel Hill to present the bowl.

TEAM SCORING

Team	Singles	Doubles	Total
Southern California	7	5	12
Texas	4	3	7
Tulane	5	0	5
UCLA	2	3	5
Washington	4	1	5
Stanford	2	0	2
Michigan	0	2	2
Swarthmore	2	0	2
Maryland	1	0	1
Northwestern	1	0	1
Murray State	1	0	1

ACKERMAN BOWL STANDINGS

Team	Singles	Doubles	Total
Southern California	2	3	5
Tulane	3	0	3
Washington	2	0	2
Texas	0	2	2
UCLA	0	1	1
Michigan	0	1	1

1955 NATIONAL RANKINGS

Singles

1. Jose Aguero
2. Bill Quillian
3. Jacque Grigry
4. Francisco Contreras
5. Sam Giammalva
6. Jack Frost
7. Tim Coss
8. John Hernandez

Doubles

1. Francisco Contreras-Joaquin Reyes
2. Sam Giammalva-John Hernandez
3. James Read-Craig Garman
4. Barry MacKay-Dick Jaffe
5. Jacque Grigry-Allen Cleveland
6. Richard Doss-Joseph Blatchford
7. Bill Quillian-Harold Perkins
8. Cliff Mayne-William Demas

SINGLES

Quarterfinals

Jose Aguero, Tulane, defeated John Hernandez, Texas, 6-2, 9-7
Jacque Grigry, Southern California, defeated Tim Coss, Swarthmore, 6-4, 6-3
William Quillian, Washington, defeated Sam Giammalva, Texas, 6-8, 6-3, 8-6
Francisco Contreras, Southern California, defeated Jack Frost, Stanford, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4

Semifinals

Aguero defeated Grigry, 6-0, 6-4, 6-3
Quillian defeated Contreras, 6-4, 4-6, 3-6, 6-0, 6-1

Finals

Aguero defeated Quillian, 6-1, 4-6, 6-1, 6-0

DOUBLES

Quarterfinals

Barry MacKay-Dick Potter, Michigan, defeated Richard Doss-Joseph Blatchford, UCLA, 11-9, 3-6, 6-3
Francisco Contreras-Joaquin Reyes, Southern California, defeated William Quillian-Harold Perkins, Washington, 6-4, 6-2
James Read-Craig Garman, UCLA, defeated Jacque Grigry-Allen Cleveland, Southern California, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4
Sam Giammalva-John Hernandez, Texas, defeated Cliff Mayne-William Demas, California, 6-2, 6-4

Semifinals

Contreras-Reyes defeated MacKay-Jaffe, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4
Giammalva-Hernandez defeated Read-Garman, 6-4, 8-10, 10-8, 10-12, 6-2

Finals

Contreras-Reyes defeated Giammalva-Hernandez, 6-3, 4-6, 2-6, 7-5, 15-12

PAUL G. BENNETT, Northwestern University
Chairman, Tournament Committee

TRACK AND FIELD

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the NCAA Track and Field Rules Committee was held at the Chapman Park Hotel, Los Angeles, June 15-18, 1955. All members were present except George Eastment, Manhattan College, representative of the Second District.

Three significant changes were made in the rules for 1955-56. They were:

1. To provide a sector for the shot put similar to that required for the other weight events.

2. To change the high jump and pole vault rule from three trials at each height to three successive failures, regardless of height.

3. To eliminate fractions less than one-eighth inch in measurements less than 100 feet and one-fourth inch in measurements greater than 100 feet.

A few minor changes were made and a number of rules were rewritten in an effort to present them more clearly. In some instances, the International Rules were followed where this procedure seemed to be desirable.

The Committee voted that the same events contested in the 1952 Championships be held in 1956, although not necessarily in the same order. It also recommended that the University of California be asked to hold the 1956 Championships at Berkeley as the final Olympic tryouts are to be held on the West Coast. The 1956 Championships will be held June 15-16.

Meetings of the Committee were held in conjunction with the 34th annual National Collegiate Track and Field Championships. The University of Southern California was the host institution and the Championships were run at the Coliseum.

USC won its seventh straight team title with 42 points. UCLA led USC, 33-32, going into the last event, the pole vault, in which USC scored 10 points to 1 for UCLA. Kansas was third with 30. Ninety teams entered, 79 teams competed and 43 scored points.

The following meet records were established: 880—Tom Courtney, Fordham, 1:49.5. High jump—Ernie Shelton, USC, 6-11 $\frac{1}{8}$. Pole vault—Don Bragg, Villanova, 15-1. Javelin throw—Les Bitner, Kansas, 246-1. It should be noted that all six place winners in the javelin event bettered the old record.

Two meet records were tied: High hurdles—Milton Campbell, Indiana, 13.9; 220-yard dash—Jim Golliday, Northwestern, 20.9. Golliday's tying performance was turned in during a preliminary heat.

The final session of the Committee was held immediately after the meet and was devoted to selecting the All-American Collegiate Track and Field Team.

The University of Southern California did a fine job as the host institution. All details were well planned and executed, events ran smoothly and the officiating was good.

Special recognition is due the Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games for its hospitality. The Committee was host at two fine dinners for coaches, officials, and press and also provided refreshments for the contestants after the meet.

TEAM SCORING

U.S.C.	42	LaSalle	8
U.C.L.A.	34	Notre Dame	7
Kansas	30	Brigham Young	6 1/5
Oregon	29	Georgia Tech	6
Northwestern	20	Oregon State	6
Manhattan	18	Washington State	6
Villanova	18	Illinois	5
Duke	16	Michigan State	4
Occidental	14	Minnesota	4
Penn State	14	Lewis and Clark	4
Michigan	13	Emporia	4
Pennsylvania	13	Saint Joseph's	2
Florida	13	Calif. Polytechnic	2
Miami (Ohio)	12	Oklahoma	2
Texas	11	Arizona State	1
Iowa	10 1/5	North Texas State	1
Fordham	10	Maryland	1
Indiana	10	Southern Methodist	1
Oklahoma A&M	10	Pomona-Claremont	1/5
Stanford	9	Utah	1/5
Arizona	8	Morgan State	1/5
North Carolina	8		

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

One-Mile Run: 1—Jim Bailey, Oregon; 2—Bill Dellinger, Oregon; 3—Bob Seaman, U.C.L.A.; 4—Billy Tidwell, Emporia; 5—Sid Wing, U.S.C.; 6—Burr Grim, Maryland. Time: 4:05.6.

100-Yard Dash: 1—Jim Golliday, Northwestern; 2—Bill Watson, Florida; 3—John Haines, Pennsylvania; 4—Harry Nash, Minnesota; 5—Dean Smith, Texas; 6—Jerry Prewit, Texas. Time: 9.6.

880-Yard Run: 1—Tom Courtney, Fordham; 2—Pete Gray, Michigan; 3—Dick Foerster, Texas; 4—Henry Cryer, Illinois; 5—Frank McLaughlin, St. Joseph's; 6—Paul Patterson, North Texas State. Time: 1:49.5.

Two-Mile Run: 1—Ken Reiser, Oregon; 2—Jim Beatty, North Carolina; 3—Allen Frame, Kansas; 4—Bob Hunt, U.C.L.A.; 5—Sherald James, Brigham Young; 6—Karl Jonsson, Illinois. Time: 9:04.5.

440-Yard Dash: 1—J. W. Mashburn, Oklahoma A&M; 2—Charley Jenkins, Villanova; 3—Russ Ellis, U.C.L.A.; 4—Kevan Gosper, Michigan State; 5—Grant Scruggs, Michigan; 6—Don Morton, Southern Methodist. Time: 46.6.

120-Yard High Hurdles: 1—Milt Campbell, Indiana; 2—Charley Pratt, Manhattan; 3—Joel Shankle, Duke; 4—Bill Youkers, Penn State; 5—Les Stevens, Iowa; 6—Bernie Nelson, Stanford. Time: 13.9.

220-Yard Dash: 1—Jim Golliday, Northwestern; 2—Art Pollard, Penn State; 3—Bob Gary, Washington State; 4—Dick Blair, Kansas; 5—Bobby Whilden, Texas. Time: 21.1.

220-Yard Low Hurdles: 1—Charley Pratt, Manhattan; 2—Jack Mathews, Iowa; 3—Leon Clarke, U.S.C.; 4—Tirrel Burton, Miami (Ohio); 5—Jim Luttrell, Stanford; 6—Chuck Hollaway, U.C.L.A. Time: 23.1.

High Jump: 1—Ernie Shelton, U.S.C., 6-11 $\frac{1}{8}$; Tie between Bernie Allard, Notre Dame, and Willie Lee, Pennsylvania, 6-8; 4—Tie between Dick Haddon, Occidental, and Mark Booth, Michigan, 6-6; 6—Tie among Doug Spainhower, Brigham Young, Les Stevens, Iowa, Bob Fendler, Pomona-Claremont, Cal Clark, Utah, and Bob Barksdale, Morgan State, 6-5.

Pole Vault: 1—Don Bragg, Villanova, 15-1; 2—Tie among Walt Levack, U.S.C., Ron Morris, U.S.C., Earl Poucher, Florida, and Bob Gutowski, Occidental, 14-6 $\frac{1}{8}$; 6—Tie between Lindy Kell, U.C.L.A., and Mel Hill, U.C.L.A., 13-10 $\frac{1}{8}$.

Shot Put: 1—Bill Nieder, Kansas, 57-3; 2—Tom Jones, Miami (Ohio) 57-2 $\frac{1}{2}$; 3—Don Vick, U.C.L.A., 56-9 $\frac{1}{2}$; 4—Ray Martin, U.S.C., 56-4 $\frac{1}{2}$; 5—Roosevelt Grier, Penn State, 55-11 $\frac{1}{4}$; 6—Tom Meyer, Occidental, 55-5 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Discus Throw: 1—Des Koch, U.S.C., 176- $\frac{3}{8}$; 2—Ron Drummond, U.C.L.A., 163-7 $\frac{3}{4}$; 3—Carl Vereen, Georgia Tech, 163-6 $\frac{1}{2}$; 4—Jim Mathias, Occidental, 162-11 $\frac{1}{4}$; 5—Don Vick, U.C.L.A., 161-2 $\frac{1}{4}$; 6—Kelly Hester, Occidental, 157-10.

Javelin Throw: 1—Les Bitner, Kansas, 246-1; 2—Al Cantello, LaSalle, 245-3 $\frac{1}{2}$; 3—Gerry Church, Oregon State, 232-6; 4—Chuck Higgins, Brigham Young, 232-5; 5—Phil Conley, California Polytechnic, 231-7; 6—Ben Garcia, Arizona State, 230-10.

Broad Jump: 1—Joel Shankle, Duke, 24-3 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2—Mal Andrews, Arizona, 24-1; 3—Frank Herrmann, Stanford, 23-9 $\frac{3}{4}$; 4—Caley Cook, Lewis and Clark, 23-6; 5—Erwin Cook, Oklahoma, 23-5; 6—Martin Pedigo, Oregon, 23-3 $\frac{3}{4}$.

BRUTUS HAMILTON, University of California
Chairman, Rules Committee

WRESTLING

THE 1954-55 SEASON marked another great advance in high school and college wrestling. The growth of wrestling during the post-war years has been truly phenomenal. More and more high schools and colleges are adopting the sport and spectator interest is at an all-time high.

The season was climaxed by the National Collegiate Championships, March 25-26, at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. One hundred and eighty-one contestants representing 66 institutions actually competed. This is the largest entry to date, and it required five mats used simultaneously to run off the contests. There were 171 contests in the championship rounds. Forty-three matches, over 25 per cent, ended by falls. Even in the final round, action was intense as five of the 10 champions won their titles by pinning their opponents.

In spite of inclement weather, attendance was good and the spectators were enthusiastic.

The Cornell athletic administrative staff did an excellent job of arranging and conducting the meet. Robert Kane, Patrick Filley, John Jaffurs and their assistants left little to be desired. Due to their foresight and industry the tournament ran smoothly from beginning to end. The needs of all coaches and contestants received prompt attention.

Oklahoma A&M College again demonstrated its superiority and retained the team championship by a comfortable margin. Coach Art Griffith's boys found their success all the more gratifying because they had lost the services of Ned Blass, last year's 177-lb. champion, shortly before the tournament. Blass was injured prior to the meet and was unable to defend his title.

Edward Eichelberger, Lehigh University, well deserved the outstanding wrestler award of the Coaches Association. He achieved the distinction of pinning four of his five opponents, a feat seldom equalled in a National Championship tournament.

The Rules Committee met in several sessions and considered possible changes in current rules. Few changes were made for the coming year. Most changes were minor and were directed toward speeding up the contests and toward easing the problems of the referee. A controversial point, the scoring of the individual contest, which was revised a year ago in order to produce more aggressive wrestling and pro-

duce more falls in contests, seems to have reached a satisfactory balance. The percentage of falls in the championship rounds exceeded that of previous years and the final bouts, often conservative, were the most dynamic seen to date with half the contests, as previously mentioned, ending in falls.

The new bout scoring evaluation has been well received by coaches. A survey conducted by Arnold Umbach, president of the American Wrestling Coaches Association, polled the membership and a substantial majority favored the new system.

The Rules Committee is annually faced with the problem of an overly large entry in the National Championships. The present entry requires the use of five mats on the first day of the tournament, and few institutions can provide such facilities. This limits the selection of a site for the contests. Even under present conditions with no provision for additional growth it will be necessary to make the Championships a three day event or to provide some system to limit the entries. This is particularly true if we wish to have a wide choice when selecting the host institution.

The Rules Committee recommended that the 1956 National Collegiate Championships be held at Oklahoma A&M College, Stillwater, March 23-24. Return of the Wrestling Championships to Stillwater will mark only the second time this event has been held on the Oklahoma A&M campus. The Aggies served as hosts for the 1946 Championships and the University of Oklahoma was site of the 1954 tournament.

TEAM SCORING

Oklahoma A&M	40	Wisconsin	7
Penn State	31	Syracuse	6
Pittsburgh	28	Indiana	6
Oklahoma	26	Temple	5
Lehigh	25	Springfield	5
Iowa	24	Cornell (NY)	3
Michigan	23	Washington State	2
Navy	21	Wheaton	2
Illinois	19	Harvard	1
Colorado	15	Ohio	1
Iowa Teachers	14	Wyoming	1
West Virginia	13	Knox	1
Cornell (Iowa)	11	Loyola College	1
Colorado A&M	10	San Jose State	1
Michigan State	9	Waynesburg	1
Rutgers	8		

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

115 Pounds: 1—Terrance McCann, Iowa; 2—David Bowlin, Oklahoma A&M; 3—Edward Amerantes, Springfield; 4—Robert Perry, West Virginia.

123 Pounds: 1—Ed Peery, Pittsburgh; 2—Lewis Guidi, West Virginia; 3—Richard Meeks, Illinois; 4—Daniel Deppe, Michigan.

130 Pounds: 1—Myron Roderick, Oklahoma A&M; 2—Robert Lyons, Oklahoma; 3—Linn Long, Colorado; 4—Ronald Day, Colorado A&M.

137 Pounds: 1—Lawrence Fornicola, Penn State; 2—Andrew Kaul, Michigan; 3—Jim Sinadinos, Michigan State; 4—William Simmons, Temple.

147 Pounds: 1—Edward Eichelberger, Lehigh; 2—Lloyd Corwin, Cornell (Iowa); 3—Douglas Blubaugh, Oklahoma A&M; 4—George Mulligan, Rutgers.

157 Pounds: 1—Bill Weick, Iowa Teachers; 2—Mike Rodriguez, Michigan; 3—Ed DeWitt, Pittsburgh; 4—Edwin Rooney, Syracuse.

167 Pounds: 1—Fred Davis, Oklahoma A&M; 2—Larry TenPas, Illinois; 3—Joseph Gattuso, Navy; 4—Joe Solomon, Pittsburgh.

177 Pounds: 1—Dan Hodge, Oklahoma; 2—Joseph Krufka, Penn State; 3—Frank Rosenmayer, Colorado; 4—Don Wem, Toledo.

191 Pounds: 1—Peter Blair, Navy; 2—Kenneth Leuer, Iowa; 3—Richard Anthony, Indiana; 4—Gus Gatto, Iowa Teachers.

Heavyweight: 1—William Oberly, Penn State; 2—Werner Seel, Lehigh; 3—Robert Konovsky, Wisconsin; 4—Willis Holland, Colorado A&M.

HENRY A. STONE, University of California
Chairman, Rules Committee

Meetings of Executive Committee and Council

**Executive Committee at Chicago, Illinois
April 24, 1955**

1. Mr. Byers submitted various matters related to the administration and conduct of National Collegiate Championship events.

(a) The Executive Director filed a general report on the status of intercollegiate boxing, noting that such institutions as the United States Military Academy, Pennsylvania State University and the Universities of Idaho and Maryland had recently dropped the sport from their intercollegiate programs. He stated that the NCAA Boxing Rules Committee was interested in soliciting the support and help of the Association's Executive Committee but had not prepared any specific proposals for the Executive Committee's consideration, other than to request an opportunity to discuss the matter at the next Convention round table meeting. It was the sense of the meeting that primary responsibility for promoting the sport rested with the NCAA Boxing Rules Committee.

(b) Mr. Byers stated that the results of the second National Collegiate Skiing Championships indicated that this event was well on its way to becoming an NCAA fixture. He noted that 17 institutions had entered athletes in the 1955 Championships, including full teams from 13 institutions. He stated that there was good response from Western members and it appeared that the Championships were going to become truly national in scope. He reported that Norwich University apparently had done an excellent job and also, had absorbed a net deficit of \$1,328.25 in the conduct of the 1955 event.

(c) Voted to recommend to its rules, tournament and meet committees that they should use their own judgment and discretion in determining whether Olympic fund-raising solicitations should be authorized or permitted in connection with the conduct of National Collegiate events.

(d) Voted to approve the appointment of Charles McCaffree, Michigan State University swimming coach, as secretary of the NCAA Swimming Rules Committee for 1955 and 1956, it being understood that the secretary shall be expected to be appointed from the membership of the Committee following 1956.

(e) Voted to approve the following dates and sites for future National Collegiate Championship events:

- (1) 1955 Cross-Country, Michigan State University, November 28.
- (2) 1956 Skiing, Winter Park, Colorado, under the auspices of the Universities of Colorado and Denver, March 23-25.
- (3) 1956 Wrestling, Oklahoma A&M College, Stillwater, March 23-24.

2. The Committee considered various reports and recommendations from the Executive Director relative to NCAA finances and related administrative matters.

(a) Mr. Byers submitted a comparison of budgeted and actual income and expenses for the seven-month period ended March 31, 1954, and March 31, 1955. He noted that the general income for the first seven months of the current fiscal year totalled \$47,146.17, or 34.8 per cent of the budget, and expenses for the same period totalled \$65,860.77, or 47.6 per cent of the budget.

Voted to receive the seven-month financial report.

(b) The Executive Director reviewed the Association's general financial picture and commented regarding possible future financial developments.

(c) The Special Committee on Investments submitted suggestions relative to disposition of \$200,000 received from the American Broadcasting Company.

(1) Voted:

Whereas, it is the opinion of the Executive Committee of this Association that the two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) received from the American Broadcasting Company during 1954 should be maintained for long-range investment purposes;

Whereas, it is the opinion of the present Executive Committee that its primary obligation should be to protect and maintain the principal and permit expenditures from the principal only in gravest emergencies;

Whereas, it is the sense of the Executive Committee that while some form of investment of part of the fund in common and/or preferred stocks with a greater income return may sometime be deemed advisable, the current stock prices are at such a level as to make such an investment at this time unwise;

Whereas, the Executive Committee wishes to observe that the type of investment it selects need not bind future Executive Committees in their determination of future investments;

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that for the time being, the two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) shall be invested in U. S. Government issues with approximately one-half of the amount to be invested in short-term bonds and the balance in long-term bonds, the bonds to be registered.

(2) Voted to authorize the President, Secretary-Treasurer and Executive Director, to invest the two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) and that they shall give preference to U. S. Treasury bonds, 2½ per cent, maturity 1961, and U. S. Treasury bonds, 3 per cent, maturity 1995, it being understood that the Officers may use their own discretion in the event another issue in the general range of either of these bonds appear to be a better investment; finally, it shall be permissible for the Officers to use part or all of the interest already accrued from the short-term investment of the two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) in order to affect the above contemplated investment of the total amount.

(3) It was agreed that the \$100,000 investment should be referred to as The Special Fund and that the policy of investment should be reviewed annually by the Executive Committee.

(d) Voted that the Executive Director be authorized to contract with an outside agency for the distribution and maintenance of the Association's films; further, that the fee schedule for rental of the films be revised to provide a \$3.00 fee for member institutions and high schools and a \$5.00 fee for all other users, it being understood that transportation costs connected with the distribution of the films shall be paid from the rental fee.

(e) The Executive Director submitted a report showing that contributions to the NCAA Olympic fund totalled \$60,254.69 as of April 15, 1955.

Voted to receive the report.

3. The meeting turned its attention to a report of 1954 and 1955 television matters.

(a) Mr. Byers presented a detailed report on the 1954 football television program. It disclosed that the 4 per cent assessment against 1954 television receipts brought in \$80,006.01 and expenses totalled \$60,777.35, leaving a balance of \$19,228.66 to be returned to the contributing institutions.

Voted to approve the 1954 television financial report and to authorize the Executive Director to return the excess receipts to the contributing institutions in ratio to the assessments paid.

(b) The Executive Director briefly reviewed the 1955 television administration and noted that the Television Committee had appointed Asa S. Bushnell as Program Director. Mr. Byers commented upon the history of NCAA television administration and noted the gradual transfer of administrative details from Mr. Bushnell's office to the NCAA executive offices. He also described the anticipated duties which Mr. Bushnell would handle during the balance of 1955.

(c) Mr. Byers submitted a proposed 1955 television budget as recommended by the Administrative Committee of the 1955 Television Committee.

Voted to approve the budget, as amended, in the amount of \$72,700.

4. The Committee reviewed the 1955 NCAA Convention operations and considered plans for the 1956 Convention.

(a) Mr. Byers submitted the results of a questionnaire he had circularized to 52 representatives of member institutions who have regularly attended NCAA Conventions during recent years.

(b) It was the sense of the meeting that no changes should be made in the schedule of general meetings for the 1956 Convention.

(c) Voted that the Officers shall appoint the necessary committees to formulate plans for the 1956 Convention.

5. Mr. Byers presented a letter from Everett D. Barnes, former chairman of the NCAA Baseball Committee, regarding the agreement between the NCAA and professional baseball concerning the signing of undergraduate collegians to professional baseball contracts.

Voted that a copy of the agreement be sent to the faculty representatives, athletic directors and baseball coaches of all member institutions along with appropriate comments regarding the administration of the agreement.

Executive Committee at Chicago, Illinois August 15-16, 1955

1. The Executive Director reported that the Executive Committee, by telegraphic vote, had approved the telecast of the 1955 National Collegiate Track and Field Championships.

2. Mr. Byers submitted a series of reports and recommendations relative to NCAA finances.

(a) The Executive Director presented a comparison of budgeted and actual income and general expenses for the 11-month period ended July 31, 1954, and July 31, 1955. The report disclosed that income for the first 11 months of the current fiscal year was \$140,109.77 (101.1 per cent of the budget), and expenses for the same period were \$120,890.16 (98.8 per cent of budget). Excess of income over expenses for the 11-month period was \$19,219.61.

(b) Mr. Byers estimated that income for the 12-month period ending August 31, 1955, would exceed expenses by approximately \$5,500.

(c) Mr. Byers submitted a proposed general operating budget for the fiscal year beginning September 1, 1955. The budget reflected total income of \$150,825.00 and total expenses of \$138,325.00, with a balance of \$12,500 earmarked for contingency (\$5,000) and reserve (\$7,500).

Voted to approve the general operating budget for 1955-56.

(d) Voted that the chairman appoint a sub-committee to review the meeting plans and procedures of the various rules committees in relationship to expenses for said meetings.

(e) The Executive Director submitted a 6-month statement of 1955 NCAA television expenses. It disclosed total expenses of \$18,-864.47 in relation to a budget of \$72,700 (24.3 per cent).

Voted to accept the financial report and to recommend to the Council that a 4 per cent assessment be made against the 1955 television receipts of member institutions.

(f) Mr. Aigler submitted a recommendation relative to establishing a funded cash reserve for Association funds.

(1) Voted that the Secretary-Treasurer and Executive Director be directed to create a funded cash reserve, this fund to be started by utilization of the Association's savings account (\$4,100), \$21,002.50 in bonds (when said bonds fall due), \$4,400 from the 1954-55 general operating budget and \$7,500 from the 1955-56 general operating budget; further, 5 per cent of the total income figure of future general operating budgets shall be set aside for this fund, the ceiling of the fund to be no higher than a normal year's operating expenses.

(2) Voted that the funded cash reserve be segregated from the other funds of the Association and carried in a savings account, it being understood that withdrawals from the funded cash reserve shall be made only upon authorization of the Executive Committee.

(g) Chairman Houston reported that, in accordance with action taken by the Executive Committee at its last meeting (See Minute No. 2, (c), Executive Committee meeting of April 24, 1955), the

Association consummated purchase of the following U. S. Government bonds, May 3, 1955:

\$100,000 2½ % due November 15, 1961.....	\$ 99,125.00
\$100,000 3% due February 15, 1995.....	100,531.25
Interest from November 15 to date of purchase.....	1,167.13
Interest from February 15 to date of purchase.....	638.12

Total Amount\$201,461.50

3. Arthur C. Lonborg, chairman of the Basketball Tournament Committee, presented his report on the operations of the 1955 tournament and his Committee's recommendations regarding 1956 operations.

(a) Mr. Lonborg noted that the 1955 tournament had resulted in net income of \$174,771.92 of which 50 per cent had been distributed to the competing institutions and the balance deposited with the Association's Treasurer. He observed that his Committee's biggest problem had to do with the selection of teams and the imbalance of outstanding "at-large" teams in the East and West divisions.

(b) Voted to approve the following dates and sites for the 1956 Championship:

First Round Games—March 12 or 13

To be played at sites determined by Tournament Committee

Regionals—March 16-17

East—University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

Midwest—State University of Iowa, Iowa City

West—University of Kansas, Lawrence

Far West—Oregon State College, Corvallis

Finals—March 23-24

Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois

(Note: Dates of the basketball finals were subsequently changed to March 22-23.)

(c) Voted that the Basketball Tournament Committee shall use an established college rating system in determining whether a conference merits automatic qualification for the tournament, it being understood that a conference's rating shall be determined by figuring the composite rating of each team of that conference during the immediate past five years.

(d) Voted that a conference's qualification for a "bye" shall be measured by its teams' won-and-lost records in at least five National Collegiate Championship tournaments; for purposes of administration, all conferences which qualify their championship teams automatically for the National Collegiate Tournament shall be ranked in two divisions in the Championship standings, the conferences which qualify in the Eastern half being ranked in one division and the conferences which qualify in the Western half being ranked in another division.

(e) Voted that because of the larger number of member institutions in the Eastern half (approximately two to one), as well as the difference in standings, it shall not be possible to award the same number of byes in each division; accordingly, the Basketball Tournament Committee, subject to the approval of the Executive Commit-

tee, annually shall determine the number of byes to be used in each division and which conferences merit said byes on the basis of their Championship tournament standings.

(f) Voted to approve the pairings for the 1956 National Collegiate Championship, as submitted by Mr. Lonborg.

(g) Voted to increase the expense limit for an institution's traveling party from 14 to 15 persons.

(h) Voted to make no change in the present policy governing individual awards for National Collegiate Championship events.

4. John H. Kobs, chairman of the Baseball Rules Committee, and Kyle Anderson, secretary-treasurer of the American Association of College Baseball Coaches, appeared before the Committee to report on the operations of the 1955 National Collegiate Baseball Championship and to submit recommendations relative to the 1956 tournament.

(a) Voted that the District baseball financial formula provide for the payment of team expenses following deduction of the NCAA's 10 per cent share and the teams' expenses be based upon \$7 per man per diem for a traveling party of not more than 18.

(b) Voted that the distribution of net receipts from the District tournaments, including 1955 games, conform to the regular NCAA financial formula set forth in Executive Regulation II, Section 6, it being understood that the NCAA's 10 and 50 per cent shares at the conclusion of each year shall be divided evenly between the NCAA general fund and the baseball reserve fund until the baseball reserve fund reaches \$3,500.

(c) Voted to authorize the Executive Director to make withdrawals from the baseball reserve fund totalling \$3,087.35 to pay miscellaneous expenses connected with the 1955 Baseball Tournament, including \$2,400 to reduce the deficit absorbed by the Omaha committee.

(d) Voted that the 1956 tournament be played in Omaha between June 8 and 13 and that the Baseball Rules Committee be authorized to determine finally the exact dates.

(e) It was the sense of the meeting that a team shall not be considered for possible tournament participation if an ineligible player or players "materially contribute" to a team's successful record.

5. The Executive Committee considered recommendations relative to the dates and sites of three 1956 National Collegiate Championship events.

(a) Voted that the 1956 National Collegiate Swimming Championships be held at Yale University, March 29-30-31.

(b) Voted that the 1956 National Collegiate Fencing Championships be held at the U. S. Naval Academy, March 23-24.

(c) Voted that the 1956 National Collegiate Track and Field Championships be held at the University of California, Berkeley, June 15-16, it being agreed that the Track and Field Rules Committee may adjust the dates of the meet if necessary.

6. The Committee considered a series of recommendations from the NCAA Boxing Rules Committee.

(a) It noted that the Boxing Rules Committee had voted to waive Rule 1, Sections 3 and 4 of the official NCAA boxing rules to permit

students who have had their previous amateur boxing competition to be eligible for college boxing during the 1955-56 college year.

(b) Voted that the Executive Committee shall not sponsor an amendment to the NCAA eligibility rules to permit freshmen to be eligible for 1956 National Collegiate Championship events.

(c) Voted that the 1956 National Collegiate Boxing Championships be held at the University of Wisconsin, April 12-14, it being understood that the Boxing Rules Committee might adjust said dates to enable the finals to be telecast on Friday night, April 13.

(d) Voted that the Executive Committee take no action relative to the recommendation that the receipts of the 1956 Championships be utilized to finance a training camp to prepare the National Collegiate champions for the Olympic tryouts, and that the Executive Director be requested to obtain details relative to the Boxing Rules Committee's plans in this regard, particularly as to budget, training dates and site and possible loss of class time.

(e) Voted that any income from the sale of live television rights to the 1956 Boxing Championships shall be considered as an item of tournament receipts.

7. The Executive Director submitted a report on miscellaneous matters related to National Collegiate events.

(a) It was reported that the Fencing Rules Committee intended to increase the fencing meet's entry fee from \$2 to \$3 per man.

(b) Mr. Byers stated that the Swimming Rules Committee planned to hold its next annual meeting at East Lansing, Michigan, April 16-18, 1956, marking a departure in its policy of meeting at the time of the National Collegiate Swimming Championships.

(c) It was noted that because of a greatly increased number of entries for the Golf Tournament, the Golf Tournament Committee contemplated reducing the team entry requirements from six to five men.

(d) Voted that the 1956 National Collegiate Golf Championships be held at Ohio State University, June 24-30, subject to final action and recommendation by the Golf Tournament Committee.

8. The Executive Committee gave consideration to various miscellaneous matters related to the administration of National Collegiate Championship events.

(a) Voted that Executive Regulation II, Section 6, (d), (2), be revised to provide that "50 per cent may be pro rated to the competing institutions on a per man basis in all events except track and field, it being understood that in track and field the pro rata return shall be confined to point winners." (Note: It was understood that if a competitor scores twice in the track and field meet, he would be counted twice for the purposes of this action.)

(b) Voted to authorize the Executive Director to prepare certificates of appreciation to those institutions which have served as hosts to National Collegiate Championship events.

(c) It was the sense of the meeting that the Executive Director should explore the possibility of developing tie clasps to be awarded to all competitors who survive the preliminary trials in National Collegiate Championship events.

(d) Voted to authorize the Executive Director to develop a contract covering all National Collegiate events and that theatrical

and TV newsreel companies be requested to sign such a contract to film any such event.

(e) Voted to recommend to the Swimming Rules Committee that the College Swimming Coaches Association act as the sponsoring agency for the so-called "Hopping Award," it being the sense of the meeting that the NCAA neither recognize nor sponsor the award but that the NCAA Swimming Rules Committee may administer it if that is the wish and recommendation of the College Swimming Coaches Association.

9. Voted to authorize the chairman of the NCAA Wrestling Rules Committee to appoint an advisory committee.

10. Voted to refer to the Council, without recommendation, the request and recommendation of the American Wrestling Coaches and Officials Association and the NCAA Wrestling Rules Committee that the Rules Committee be enlarged to nine members, including one representative from each of the eight NCAA districts and a representative of high school wrestling interests.

11. Mr. Byers reported on developments connected with the agreement between professional baseball and the NCAA relative to the signing of undergraduate collegians to professional baseball contracts. He observed that the chairman of the NCAA Baseball Rules Committee and the NCAA Executive Director had maintained a continuing campaign with the president of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues to obtain adoption of the agreement by the minor leagues.

(a) Voted to receive the report.

(b) Voted to approve and endorse revisions in the professional baseball agreement whereby NCAA member institutions which do not sponsor intercollegiate baseball will not be protected under the terms of the agreement.

12. J. Shober Barr, Vice-President-at-Large and chairman pro tempore of the NCAA College Committee, reported on activities of the College Committee designed to provide additional services and benefits to the smaller institutions of the Association. In particular, he reported on plans for (1) a "pilot" college workshop, at the University of Chicago, November 20-22; and (2) a National Collegiate Basketball Tournament for smaller institutions. Mr. Barr asked Mr. Byers to report on a meeting of the sub-committee assigned to study the "feasibility and possible methods" of conducting such a tournament. Mr. Byers described in some detail the type of tournament being recommended by the sub-committee and noted that the College Committee, itself, would have to adopt the report before it properly would come before the Executive Committee for final action.

Voted to endorse the report and recommendations of the College Committee, and to support any proposed amendment which the Council might initiate to create such a tournament.

13. The Executive Director submitted a report on Convention sites and dates for 1957 and 1958.

(a) Voted that the 51st annual Convention be held at the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri, January 9-11, 1957.

(b) The Executive Committee indicated its desire that the 1958 NCAA Convention be held in the Midwest or East. Indications were that Chicago, Cincinnati and New York were preferred.

Executive Committee at Los Angeles, California January 7 and 11, 1956

January 7, 1956

1. Voted to authorize the Officers to act upon the recommendations of the Special Committee on Advertising regarding the Association's present contract with the Don Spencer Company, in the event that the Executive Committee does not meet prior to the contract's renewal date of May 4, 1956.

2. Mr. Byers reported on the resignation of E. G. Whereatt as Assistant to the Director, effective January 1, 1956, and outlined the procedures established for obtaining a replacement.

3. The Executive Director reviewed arrangements for the 50th annual Convention.

(a) Voted to express its appreciation, on behalf of the Association, to the Pacific Coast Conference and Tournament of Roses Association for their sponsorship of a reception for Convention delegates, January 9.

(b) Voted to authorize President Houston to appoint various Convention committees. The following were subsequently appointed:

Credentials Committee

Louis A. Alexander, University of Rochester
D. L. Ligon, Midwestern University
Forrest U. Lake, Tulane University (chairman)

Memorial Resolutions Committee

Theodore Harder, Santa Barbara College
Robert J. Kane, Cornell University
Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, Univ. of Notre Dame (chairman)

Voting Committee

District 1—Herbert W. Gallagher, Northeastern University
District 2—Albert E. Humphreys, Bucknell University
District 3—O. K. Cornwell, University of North Carolina
District 4—Karl Henrichs, Valparaiso University
District 5—Frank S. Stovall, University of Houston
District 6—J. William Davis, Texas Technological College
District 7—Edwin R. Kimball, Brigham Young University
District 8—Glenn Holcomb, Oregon State College
At-large—N. W. Dougherty, University of Tennessee (chairman)

4. The meeting considered various financial matters.

(a) Voted to receive a report of the Association's general income and expense for the first four months of the 1955-56 fiscal year, noting that income was \$58,829.09 and expense, \$33,521.32.

(b) Voted to approve the recommendation of the Gymnastics Rules Committee that the net receipts (\$148.06) from the 1956 Gymnastics Championships be retained in the general funds of the Association, and that the money may be used to assist the special gymnastics committee working on trampoline specifications.

(c) Voted to receive a report of 1955 television finances for the period of February 1, 1955, through December 31, 1955, reflecting expenses of \$50,201.99, or 69 per cent of the \$72,700 budget.

5. Payton Jordan, president of the National Collegiate Track Coaches Association, appeared before the meeting to request financial assistance in defraying expenses of conducting an international track and field coaches clinic to be sponsored by the NCTCA at the time of the 1956 National Collegiate Track and Field Championships at Berkeley, California, next June. He submitted a budget indicating administrative expenditures at \$1,462.14. He requested a grant of \$1,500 from the NCAA.

Voted to endorse the idea of an international track clinic and authorize appropriation of \$1,500 from the receipts of the 1956 Track and Field Championships to finance such a project pending approval of the chairman of the Track and Field Rules Committee.

6. The meeting considered future sites for the Association's annual Convention. It was the sense of the group that New York City or Washington, D. C., would be preferred as the site of the 1958 Convention and Chicago or Cincinnati as the 1959 site.

7. J. Shober Barr, Franklin and Marshall College, was designated to present the year-end report of the Executive Committee to the business session of the 50th annual Convention.

8. Voted to receive the Executive Director's summary of the financial operations of the NCAA publications service operated by the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau and an audited report of this operation covering the 1954-55 fiscal year.

9. The Executive Director presented suggestions regarding (a) the general design and format to be used in transmitting memorial resolutions to the families of the deceased; (b) individual awards to be presented to all student-athletes who qualify and compete in National Collegiate Championship events, and (c) appreciation plaques to be given to those institutions who serve as hosts for National Collegiate events.

(a) Voted to authorize the Executive Director to purchase 100 copies of a memorial resolution and folder.

(b) Voted to table the question of individual awards to be given qualifiers for National Collegiate events.

(c) It was agreed that additional consideration be given to the question of appreciation plaques.

10. Messrs. I. F. Toomey, Anthony R. Curreri and Edmund R. LaFond, members of the Boxing Rules Committee, appeared before the meeting to discuss various problems connected with the 1956 National Collegiate Boxing Championships.

(a) Voted to endorse a proposed amendment to Article IV of the By-laws to permit freshmen to be eligible for the 1956 National Collegiate Boxing Championships, it being understood that such freshmen would be entitled to four years of varsity competition insofar as eligibility for future Boxing Championships is concerned.

(b) Voted to approve in principle the allocation of a certain portion of 1956 Boxing Tournament receipts to finance a training camp for the 1956 National Collegiate boxing champions, it being understood that the Boxing Rules Committee shall submit a specific budget to the Executive Committee for its approval before such an undertaking shall be finally authorized.

(c) It was the sense of the meeting that no action be taken regarding the suggestion that a boxing reserve fund be created from tournament receipts.

11. Messrs. Chester LaRoche, Robert A. Hall and Asa S. Bushnell appeared before the Executive Committee to discuss the operations of the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame. They emphasized the need for the understanding and cooperation of the NCAA in connection with the operations and projects of the NFFHF.

Voted to submit a report to the Council regarding this meeting with NFFHF representatives and suggest that the Council review its action of October 23-25, 1955.

12. The Committee considered various matters related to the administration and conduct of National Collegiate Championship events.

(a) Voted that the 1956 Cross-Country Championships be held at Michigan State University, November 26.

(b) Voted that the following cross-country dates for the next five years be approved: 1957—November 25; 1958—November 24; 1959—November 23; 1960—November 21, and 1961—November 20.

(c) Voted to approve the recommendation of the Golf Tournament Committee that an official NCAA plaque be given to the team champion and runner-up in the National Collegiate Golf Championships.

(d) Voted that the 1956 Ice Hockey Championship be held at Colorado College, Colorado Springs, March 15-17.

(e) Voted that the 1956 Tennis Championships be held at Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Michigan, June 25-30.

(f) Voted that the 1956 Gymnastics Championships be held at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, March 23-24.

(g) Voted that the Executive Director be authorized to purchase a swimming place picker, as recommended by the Swimming Rules Committee, provided he feels such an instrument would be worthwhile; further, that he be authorized to enter into a joint purchase of such a machine with any allied conference(s) which might have similar interest.

13. Voted to receive a report of collections by the NCAA Olympic Committee through December 31, 1955, noting that \$176,287.50 had been collected. Committee Chairman Willis O. Hunter estimated in the report that more than \$300,000 would be received before the 1956 Olympic Games.

14. Mr. Byers reported that the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues (minor leagues) had rejected the College Player Rule at its annual meeting at Columbus, Ohio, in late November. He stated that Commissioner Ford Frick of the major leagues had reported this lack of action would have a deteriorating effect upon the major leagues' acceptance of the rule and suggested the possibility of rescinding the major league's action and appointing a new joint committee (composed of representatives of the NCAA, major and minor leagues) to work out a new rule acceptable to all.

The Executive Director stated that the American Association of College Baseball Coaches and the NCAA Baseball Rules Committee recommended that the NCAA urge the major leagues to retain the rule and renew efforts to sell the minor leagues on the adoption of the rule.

Voted to urge the major leagues to retain the College Player Rule and the colleges redouble their efforts to persuade the minor leagues to adopt the same rule.

January 11, 1956

1. A. C. Lonborg, chairman of the NCAA Basketball Tournament Committee, presented two matters concerning tournament operations.

(a) Voted that watches be awarded to first and second place teams in the National Collegiate Basketball Championship.

(b) Voted to delete the Ivy League from the 1956 tournament bracket as an automatic qualifying conference and an "at-large" be substituted therefor, it being understood that an Ivy League team may be selected as an at-large entrant in the 1956 or subsequent tournaments.

Council at Chicago, Illinois April 25-26, 1955

1. The Executive Director submitted reports to the Council on the results of previous actions and requests by former Councils.

(a) Mr. Byers presented a progress report relative to the Association's "Certification of Compliance" program, citing that 62.2 per cent of the membership had returned signed compliance forms following original distribution May 18, 1954. A follow-up mailing produced signed forms from 93 additional institutions up to the time of report.

(b) The plans to inaugurate the new NCAA Baseball Guide in February, 1956, had been revised because of complications in the agreement between the NCAA and the American Association of College Baseball Coaches.

2. George D. Small submitted a report as chairman of the Special Committee on Coaching Contracts.

Voted to adopt the report, circularize it to the membership and print its recommendations in the special section of the Association's regulations, "Recommended Policies and Practices for Intercollegiate Athletics."

3. A. B. Moore, as past-President of the Association and chairman of the 1954 NCAA Committee on Ethics, presented report No. 1 of the Committee on Ethics, which had been circularized to Council members in advance of the meeting.

Voted to adopt the following resolution, censuring Jack Gardner, University of Utah, for unsportsmanlike and unethical conduct in relation to Article III, Section 6, of the Constitution:

Whereas, the NCAA Council, at its meeting of May 7-8, 1954, directed the Association's Committee on Ethics to investigate a series of incidents which occurred during the summer of 1953, involving members of the athletic staffs of Kansas State College and the University of Utah, and students of Kansas State College and the University of Colorado;

Whereas, the Committee on Ethics has completed its investigation of these matters and filed a detailed report to the Council, setting forth the results of its inquiry;

Whereas, the Committee on Ethics has found that Coach Jack Gardner of the University of Utah did act in contradiction of the principles of ethical conduct set forth in Article III, Section 6, of the NCAA Constitution;

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Mr. Gardner be censured for unsportsmanlike and unethical conduct in relationship to Article III, Section 6, of the Association's Constitution;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the results of the Committee on Ethics' investigation and the Council's decision be made available to the appropriate officers of other organizations which might have similar responsibility or jurisdiction in this matter; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that attention be given to the opinion of the Committee on Ethics that if the executive administrations of the two institutions involved had taken joint and positive action they could have solved the problem at an early date; and,

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the Council call attention to the fact that this controversy emphasizes the importance of institutions jointly discussing any and all special athletic problems that may cause friction and misunderstanding between them, this being the way in which the best interests of intercollegiate athletics may be protected and inter-institutional comity promoted.

4. Frank N. Gardner, chairman of the Committee on Infractions, submitted his Committee's report concerning four cases and five institutions.

(a) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to the University of Oklahoma:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA principles, rules and regulations by the University of Oklahoma and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Oklahoma to have been in violation of Article VI, Section 1 of the By-laws in that University staff members offered prospective student-athletes cost-free education beyond the athletes' normal period of eligibility, this practice being in direct violation of Article II, Section 13, (b), of the rules and regulations of the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association in which the University holds membership;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Oklahoma to have been in violation of Article III, Section 1 of the Consti-

tution in that it has followed the practice of paying medical expenses for the immediate families of student-athletes; specifically, the wives and children of such athletes;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Oklahoma to have been in violation of Article III, Section 4 of the Constitution in that University patrons have provided student-athletes of the University fringe benefits in the form of clothes, miscellaneous gifts of cash and other gifts of relative nominal value, and, in the case of two athletes paid the charges for their periodic use of a rent-a-car vehicle;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the University of Oklahoma be placed on probation for a period of two years from this day (April 26, 1955), it being understood that the Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the University prior to the expiration of this probation.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the NCAA wishes to record its appreciation of the excellent cooperation and assistance extended to the Committee on Infractions by the University's executive and athletic administrations during the lengthy processing of this case.

It was agreed that the Executive Director, in conveying the Council's action relative to the University of Oklahoma, should suggest that the University abate the activities of those alumni whom the Committee on Infractions found to have been in violation of governing NCAA legislation.

(b) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to the University of Dayton:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of the NCAA By-laws by the University of Dayton, and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Dayton to have been in violation of Article VI, Section 3 of the By-laws in that at least two prospective athletes were tried out during the weekend of April 25-26, 1953, on the campus of the University; and

Whereas, the basketball coach of the University of Dayton has conducted a coaching clinic involving the participation of prospective athletes in the demonstration of basketball techniques, this activity representing a tryout in fact, if not intent;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the University of Dayton be reprimanded for the violations noted; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation accorded the NCAA Committee on Infractions by the representatives of the University.

(c) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to Bethune-Cookman College:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated an alleged violation of the NCAA By-laws by Bethune-Cookman College of Daytona Beach, Florida, and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found Bethune-Cookman College to have been in violation of Article VII, Section 1, of the By-laws in that the College participated in the Tropical Bowl Football Game in Jacksonville, Florida, December 12, 1953, such game not being certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee;

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Bethune-Cookman College be reprimanded for having permitted its football team to participate in a post-season game not certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation and assistance accorded the NCAA Committee on Infractions by the administration of the College.

(d) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to Virginia Union University:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated an alleged violation of the NCAA By-laws by Virginia Union University of Richmond and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found Virginia Union University to have been in violation of Article VII, Section 1, of the By-laws in that the University participated in the Tropical Bowl Football Game in Jacksonville, Florida, December 12, 1953, such game not being certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee:

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Virginia Union University be reprimanded for having permitted its football team to participate in a post-season game not certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation and assistance accorded the NCAA Committee on Infractions by the administration of the University.

5. The special committee appointed to review certain interpretations reported tentative conclusions it had reached in the interest of obtaining the Council's initial reaction. Its chairman, Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley, stated his committee would submit its final recommendations at the next Council meetings, but said the committee was inclined to recommend that:

(a) The By-laws be amended to provide that the interpretations of the Council shall supersede the interpretations of the Eligibility Committee in those legislative areas where they might both have responsibility.

(b) Article VIII, Section 1, (a), of the By-laws be amended to permit an alumni-varsity game at the close of spring practice without such activity counting as one of the permissible 10 contests. The Council indicated that it was its unanimous opinion that it was not necessary to amend the provision concerning basketball.

6. Voted to appoint Wiles Hallock of the University of Wyoming to the NCAA Public Relations Committee and to retain William R. Reed on the Committee, it being understood that Mr. Reed was not necessarily a representative of ACPRA interests.

7. Voted to elect the Ohio Athletic and Ohio Valley Conferences to allied membership.

8. Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to the University of Cincinnati:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA principles, rules and regulations by the University of Cincinnati and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Cincinnati to have been in violation of Article VI, Section 1 of the By-laws in that at least two members of the football staff of the University offered prospective athletes aid in excess of that permitted by the University and the NCAA;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Cincinnati to have been in violation of Article VI, Section 2 of the By-laws in that the University provided transportation for prospective athletes in football to visit the campus during the years 1951 through 1953;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Cincinnati to have been in violation of Article VI, Section 3 of the By-laws in that it has been the practice of the University to conduct tryouts for prospective football and basketball players under the direction of the University coaching staffs in those two sports;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Cincinnati to have been in violation of Article III, Sections 1 and 4 of the Constitution in that an off-campus employment program for student-athletes in the sport of football existed at the University in which indicated jobs were arranged by members of the football coaching staff for certain rates of pay, but neither the University authorities nor the employers were reasonably diligent in determining whether the work was performed; it being noted that a spot-check investigation by the NCAA disclosed that in a number of instances the student-athletes were not performing the work assigned to them by the coaches and/or employers and in some instances the persons indicated by the University as the employers had no knowledge of the relationship; and

Whereas, the University of Cincinnati already has set into motion a remedial program designed to place its athletic policies and practices on a sound basis;

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the University of Cincinnati be placed on probation for a period of one year from this date (April 26, 1955), it being understood that the Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the University next spring prior to the expiration of this probation;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the University of Cincinnati be ruled ineligible to enter athletes or teams in National Collegiate Championship events sponsored by the NCAA during the period of this probation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that all institutions and agencies which conduct invitational meets and tournaments and which have agreed to cooperate with this Association in its enforce-

ment program be immediately notified of the foregoing action; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the excellent cooperation and assistance accorded the NCAA Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of the University of Cincinnati.

9. Voted that Kansas State College and North Carolina State College be removed from probation and restored to all rights and privileges of membership effective May 7, 1955.

10. The chairman of the Committee on Infractions submitted recommendations and suggestions concerning matters related to the Association's enforcement program.

(a) It was the sense of the meeting that violations of NCAA legislation subsequent to the date of the Association's "Certification of Compliance" program shall receive penalties of greater severity and that the membership should be so notified. (It was noted that this constituted reaffirmation of a unanimous action taken by the NCAA Council at its meeting of May 7-8.)

(b) It was agreed to refer to the Committee on Infractions the recommendation that an institution on probation with the NCAA should not be permitted to participate in the Association's national football television series.

(c) It was the sense of the meeting that a general practice of loaning automobiles to student-athletes constitutes a financial aid.

(d) It was the sense of the meeting that the Committee on Infractions' approach to fringe benefits has the full support of the Council.

11. Mr. Mackesey cited the general eligibility problems connected with the sport of ice hockey and particularly noted the difficulties encountered at the last National Collegiate Championship in regard to the passing on the eligibility of certain participants.

Voted to appoint a five-man committee to review the NCAA eligibility rules in regard to junior college transfers; review the application of the Association's "Principle of Amateurism" to Canadian players now enrolled in member institutions, and generally consider the eligibility problems encountered by the enrollment of foreign students at member institutions.

12. K. L. Wilson, commissioner of the Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference, submitted a report as chairman of the special NCAA Committee on All-Star Contests. This Committee had been authorized by the 1954 NCAA Council to meet with representatives of the National High School Federation, as well as other educational associations, to attempt to work out a solution to the recruiting problem posed by all-star high school contests.

Mr. Wilson submitted the following proposal as an amendment to the NCAA By-laws:

"No member institution shall permit any employee to participate directly or indirectly in the management, coaching, officiating, supervision, promotion or player selection of any all-star team or contest involving interscholastic players or those who during the previous school year were members of high school teams.

"Facilities of a member institution may be made available provided the contest is first sanctioned by the appropriate state high school athletic association, or, if inter-state, by the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations."

Voted to endorse the proposed amendment for presentation to the 1956 Convention, subject to the understanding that the NHSF shall take similar action in regard to the participation of high school coaches in such contests.

13. The meeting reviewed the possible eligibility complications resulting from college athletes' participation in the summer Olympic Games. It was the sense of the meeting that Mr. Blommers be appointed to obtain all pertinent information regarding the general question and report back to the next Council meeting.

Council at Chicago, Illinois October 23-25, 1955

1. Voted to elect Long Island University, Brooklyn, New York, to associate membership and the California Basketball Association to an allied membership.

2. Voted to endorse and approve the action of the NCAA Executive Committee in exempting NCAA member institutions which do not sponsor intercollegiate baseball from the "College Player Rule," an agreement with the major leagues of baseball.

3. Voted that the Council go on record as being opposed to any amendments to Article IV of the NCAA By-laws which would empower the Eligibility Committee to act upon hardship cases or establish the Council or any other agency as an appeal board in connection with the decisions of the Eligibility Committee.

4. The Executive Director submitted an up-to-date report on the Association's "Certification of Compliance" program. He noted that the original certification mailing had been directed to 402 member institutions under date of May 18, 1954. Since that time, three of those institutions had discontinued their membership and a fourth institution had stated its unwillingness to sign. Of the remaining 398 members, the Executive Director stated that all but seven had certified compliance.

It was agreed that the Executive Director should write a final letter to the seven institutions and file a report to the next Council meeting.

5. Mr. Barr submitted the report and recommendations of the NCAA College Committee relative to the establishment of a National Collegiate Basketball Tournament for the college group. This report, distributed in advance to the Council, proposed that amendments be initiated at the 50th annual Convention to establish such a tournament in March, 1957.

Mr. Barr also reported on the plans and program for the Invitational College Workshop Conference to be held at the University of Chicago, November 20-22, 1955.

- (a) Voted to adopt the following resolution:

Whereas, the NCAA College Committee has completed an extensive study as to the feasibility and methods for conducting a National Collegiate Basketball Championship for smaller institutions;

Whereas, it is the Committee's unanimous recommendation that such a tournament be inaugurated in March of 1957 and that the implementing amendments be submitted to the 1956 NCAA Convention;

Whereas, the College Committee's report further stated that the details of the proposed tournament are submitted only as an example and not as a definite and concrete plan;

Whereas, it is the intent of the proposed amendments to create a college basketball tournament committee which shall draw the basic plans for the tournament and submit said plans to the NCAA Executive Committee;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Council receive the College Committee's report and endorse the recommendations of the College Committee; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Council, at the 50th Annual Convention, sponsor amendments to the By-laws of the Association to reconstitute the present basketball tournament as the "National Collegiate Basketball Championship (University Division)" and establish a new tournament to be known as the "National Collegiate Basketball Championship (College Division)."

- (b) Voted to express its gratitude and appreciation to the University of Chicago for being host to the Invitational College Workshop Conference.

6. Voted to approve the recommendation of the Executive Committee that a 4 per cent assessment be levied against 1955 football television receipts of member colleges in accordance with Article XVIII of the 1955 NCAA Football Television Plan.

7. Mr. Byers submitted a report of the special NCAA Committee on Recruiting in the absence of its chairman, Earl S. Fullbrook.

Voted to receive the report and table the recommendations of the Recruiting Committee, insofar as they propose changes in legislation, with the understanding that these proposals shall be subjects of discussion at round table sessions at the 50th annual Convention.

8. Mr. Blommers submitted a six-page report on the possible eligibility complications resulting from the participation of college athletes in the 1956 Olympic Games.

(a) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article IV of the NCAA By-laws to empower the NCAA Eligibility Committee to grant relief to individuals who may lose the right to compete in National Collegiate Championship events because of 1956 Olympic participation.

(b) Voted that in the next Report to Membership, the Officers should urge each individual institution and conference to adjust its own eligibility rules to permit undergraduate students to participate in the 1956 Olympics without loss of eligibility.

9. Voted to establish the office of NCAA historian and to appoint A. B. Moore, University of Alabama, to that position.

10. Voted to appoint the following Nominating Committee for the 1956 Convention:

- District 1—John S. Merriman, U. S. Coast Guard Academy
- District 2—Percy L. Sadler, Lehigh University
- District 3—Wallace Wade, Southern Conference
- District 4—Paul J. Blommers, State University of Iowa
- District 5—Sam B. Shirky, University of Missouri
- District 6—Henry B. Hardt, Texas Christian University
- District 7—Andrew G. Clark, Colorado A&M College
- District 8—H. P. Everest, University of Washington (chairman)
- At-large—William Davis, Texas Technological College

(Note: Earl S. Fullbrook, University of Nebraska, was subsequently appointed to fill position vacated by Mr. Shirky.)

11. Voted to appoint the following Committee on Committees for the 1956 Convention:

- District 1—Delaney Kiphuth, Yale University
- District 2—Kenneth Fairman, Princeton University
- District 3—A. D. Kirwan, University of Kentucky
- District 4—Richard C. Larkins, Ohio State University
- District 5—Norvall Neve, University of Wichita
- District 6—Abb Curtis, Southwest Conference
- District 7—H. J. Dorricott, Western State College of Colorado
- District 8—Emmett Moore, Washington State College
- At-large—E. E. Wieman, University of Denver (chairman)

(Note: Arthur E. Eilers, Missouri Valley Conference, was subsequently appointed to fill position vacated by Mr. Neve.)

12. Mr. Gardner, as chairman, presented the Committee on Infractions' report in regard to four cases, copies of these reports having been circularized previously to the Council.

(a) Voted to approve the recommendation of the Committee on Infractions to the effect that West Virginia University shall immediately require the North-South Football Game, Inc., to conform all of its scholarship operations to the requirements of the NCAA in accordance with the specifications set forth in the Executive Director's letter of October 12, 1955.

(b) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to St. Louis University:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA principles, rules and regulations by St. Louis University, and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found St. Louis University to have been in violation of Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws in that representatives of the University offered a prospective athlete financial aid in excess of that permitted by the rules of the Missouri Valley Conference and the NCAA;

Whereas, the Council has found St. Louis University to have been in violation of Article III, Sections 1 and 4 of the Constitution in that a prospective athlete was provided financial aid which did not meet, in all instances, the requirements of the

Missouri Valley Conference and NCAA in regard to amount and administration;

Whereas, this incident involved only one athlete and this athlete is no longer a student at the University;

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that St. Louis University be placed on probation for a period of one year from this date (October 25, 1955), it being understood that the Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the University next summer or early fall, but in any event prior to the expiration of this probation;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation and assistance accorded the NCAA Committee on Infractions by the chief executive officer and other representatives of the University.

(c) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to the University of Wichita:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of the NCAA By-laws by the University of Wichita and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Wichita to have been in violation of Article VI, Section 2, of the By-laws in that the University paid the transportation costs incurred by one prospective athlete in visiting the campus;

Whereas, all information pointed to the fact that this occurrence was an isolated incident;

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the University of Wichita be reprimanded for the violation noted, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation and assistance accorded the NCAA Committee on Infractions by the representatives of the University of Wichita.

(d) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to Baylor University:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of the NCAA By-laws by Baylor University and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found Baylor University to have been in violation of Article VI, Section 2, of the By-laws in that the University provided transportation to prospective athletes to visit the campus in at least one instance;

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Baylor University be reprimanded for the violation, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation and assistance accorded the NCAA Committee on Infractions by representatives of Baylor University.

13. Messrs. Gardner and Byers submitted the balance of the Committee on Infractions' report.

(a) Voted to close the case involving the City College of New York.

(b) Voted to continue the University of Miami's probationary status and ineligibility for specified post-season and invitational events until the NCAA Council meeting of January 8.

(c) Voted to support the views of the Committee on Infractions that the NCAA not require those institutions found guilty of violating NCAA legislation to pay the costs incurred by the Association in investigating and processing their cases.

(d) Voted to authorize the Committee on Infractions and the Executive Director to make available to the appropriate authorities of the American Football Coaches Association and the National Association of Basketball Coaches the case reports of rules violations acted upon by the NCAA Council and involving coaches who ostensibly would be members of the aforementioned organizations.

(e) Voted to adopt the recommendation of the Committee on Infractions that where the findings of fact reveal violations of the amateur provisions of the Association, the institution involved and its conference (if the institution holds such affiliation) be notified of the violation and the names of the athletes involved, it being understood that if the institution (or its conference) fails to enforce the rule(s) which it has agreed to enforce, the involved institution shall be cited to show cause why it should not be punished for failure to do so; further, if an institution or the conference concludes that enforcement of the rule(s) would work an injustice on any individual(s) involved, an appeal shall be submitted forthwith to the Council.

(f) Voted to delegate to the Committee on Infractions authority and responsibility for administering the previous action, it being understood that any institution or conference may appeal the decisions of the Committee on Infractions to the Council.

(g) Voted that the Council agrees, as a general principle, that institutions which are placed on probation shall not be eligible to appear on the national television series, it being understood that this prohibition shall not be automatically attached to the terms of a probationary action but shall be considered to be a flexible penalty to be imposed as the Council deems appropriate.

14. Colonel McAlister suggested that the NCAA should work toward the time when the various conferences would all develop committees or procedures comparable to that of the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions. It was his thought that the conference committees would function under the over-all jurisdiction of the NCAA Committee and that eventually the NCAA Committee on Infractions would serve in two capacities only: (a) hold the conferences' committees responsible for the proper conduct of their individual institutions; (b) serve as an appellate court for adjudicating inter-conference disputes.

Voted to refer this suggestion to the Committee on Infractions for its consideration and recommendation.

15. The Council reviewed a series of proposed amendments to the Association's By-laws, to determine which, if any, the Council might wish to endorse and sponsor at the 1956 Convention.

(a) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article III, Section 1, (a) and (c), to the effect that the Eligibility Committee shall be elected by the Council from Council members, and that the Eligibility Committee's application of the Association's rules shall conform in all

instances to the published and or circularized interpretations of the Council.

(b) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article VIII, Section 1, (a), which would exempt a spring alumni game from being counted as one of the 10 permissible contests specified by this provision.

(c) Voted to sponsor, as a package, amendments to Article VIII, Section 1, (b), and Section 2, (b), to permit the start of fall basketball practice on October 15 and eliminate the 20 sessions of permissible post-season practice.

(d) Voted not to endorse the proposed amendment to Article VIII, Section 2, (a), whereby post-season practice in football would allow for an additional five sessions to be used exclusively for those athletes who have never participated in a varsity college game.

(e) Voted not to endorse a proposed amendment to Article VIII, Section 2, (a), to extend post-season practice in football from 20 sessions in 36 calendar days (vacation and examination days excluded) to 30 sessions in 42 calendar days.

(f) Voted to endorse and sponsor a proposed amendment regarding all-star high school contests to be inserted in the By-laws as a new Article IX.

(g) Voted to endorse and sponsor a proposed amendment to Article I, Section 2, (a), regarding accrediting requirements for active members.

16. The Executive Director reviewed correspondence with a member institution regarding enforcement of the NCAA interpretation applying to summer baseball. He stated that information had been submitted concerning the operations of the Nova Scotia League and it implied that NCAA member colleges were permitting their athletes to compete in this league in contradiction to the aforementioned interpretation.

It was the sense of the meeting that the interpretation should be enforced with the same vigor and finality as other NCAA requirements and that any cases of violations should be referred to the Committee on Infractions.

Council at Los Angeles, California January 8-10, 1956

1. Voted to adopt four new official interpretations and approve the over-all listing of interpretations, as revised by the meeting.

2. Voted to approve a revised statement regarding the Association's enforcement program.

3. The Executive Director reviewed plans for the 50th annual Convention.

(a) King Hendricks, Utah State College, was designated to present the year-end report of the Council to the business session of the Convention.

(b) The Council reviewed the series of proposed amendments set forth in the Convention Bulletin.

4. Mr. Byers presented the recommendation of the NCAA Executive Committee that the eligibility rules of the Association be modi-

fied to permit freshmen athletes to compete in the 1956 National Collegiate Boxing Tournament, such competition not to count as one of the three permissible seasons of varsity competition.

Voted to include as a part of the amendment to Article IV, Section 2, of the By-laws the recommendation that Section 2 be further amended by the insertion of the words "and during Olympic Game years" following the word "emergency."

5. Ralph Furey reported the results of deliberations between representatives of the NCAA, Amateur Athletic Union, U. S. Golf Association, U. S. Lawn Tennis Association and the U. S. Olympic Association regarding ways and means of promoting and strengthening the amateur ideal.

Voted to approve the report and the NCAA's participation in a suggested permanent National Committee on Amateurism in Sports, and to recommend to the Council that Mr. Furey be appointed one of the NCAA's representatives to that Committee.

6. The Executive Director submitted a progress report on behalf of Reaves E. Peters, chairman of the Special Committee on Basketball Television:

"Talks with individuals, basketball groups and the National Association of College Commissioners has convinced us that more information on the amount and scope of television of basketball games is needed before any suggestions for controls can be made.

"Time values and established night programs are a definite deterrent to network coverage; even on the local or area levels only the 'blue chip' game has any interest for the potential sponsor.

"Apparently the only damage being done by the telecasting on a national or regional basis of afternoon games is suffered by those doing it. We will, however, know more about this by the close of the present season.

"Selected representatives from the eight NCAA districts will report to our committee at the close of this basketball season on the amount of television in his district, and, insofar as possible, report on the damage done to other games in the area. From these reports, we hope to make recommendations for further action."

It was the sense of the meeting that no action was needed.

7. Voted to elect the United States Air Force Academy to an associate membership.

8. Frank N. Gardner, as chairman of the Committee on Infractions, reported the results of his Committee's review of the athletic policies and practices of the University of Miami. He stated that the Committee had met with representatives of the University of Miami at Kansas City, December 2-3, and the Committee had reached the following conclusions:

(a) The Eaton Foundation, as now administered, is not subject to institutional control.

(b) The Eaton Foundation has been improperly used as a recruiting device by the manner in which loans have been offered and made to student-athletes.

(c) At least one athlete received financial aid in violation of Article III, Sections 1 and 4 of the NCAA Constitution; this was known

to University authorities on or about October 5 or 6, 1955, and no action was taken.

(d) The Committee is of the opinion that the future operations of the Eaton Foundation should conform to the following specifications:

- (1) Loans to athletes should be made from the same fund and under the same rules applicable to all students of the University.
- (2) The stated purposes, administration and use of the loan fund must be consistent with no evidence of favoritism to athletes in any way.
- (3) The University can not offer transportation on a loan basis.

It was the sense of the meeting that disposition of the report should be deferred until the appearance of the representatives of the University of Miami.

9. The Executive Director suggested that the Constitution and By-laws be revised to: (a) include reference notes under each paragraph or section for which there is an official interpretation published elsewhere in the publication, or (b) include the interpretation, itself, under the particular paragraph or section of the By-laws.

It was the sense of the meeting that Mr. Byers should proceed to implement the second suggestion.

10. Mr. Byers submitted a final report on the Association's "certification of compliance" program. He stated that of the seven institutions which had been reported as not responding, at the October 23-25, 1955, meeting of the Council, all but two had responded.

It was the sense of the meeting that the program had been remarkably successful and no further action was necessary or appropriate.

11. It was the sense of the meeting that no further action should be taken on the recommendation of the College Committee that the NCAA, in all of its various functions, utilize the terminology of "university" and "college" in differentiating between the larger and smaller institutions of the Association. The Council agreed that it should first study the workability of the terms in connection with the Association's basketball tournaments before proceeding further.

12. Mr. Byers reviewed the discrepancy in the eligibility rules of the NCAA and the Eastern College Athletic Conference relative to the dividing line at which freshmen may compete on varsity squads without penalty. He noted that the NCAA used 750 undergraduate male students, because the same figure is used in dividing the membership for dues purposes, and the ECAC used the 1000 figure. This discrepancy had resulted in some complications, Mr. Byers reported, the most recent involving Clarkson College of Technology and the eligibility of some of its student-athletes for the 1956 National Collegiate Ice Hockey Tournament.

It was the sense of the meeting that the situation was unfortunate, but that there was nothing the Council could do about the matter.

13. R. Kenneth Fairman, athletic director of Princeton University, appeared before the meeting to present the report of the Special

Committee on Eligibility Rules, of which Mr. Fairman served as chairman.

(a) Voted to adopt the report, specifying that any boy signing a National Hockey League tryout agreement Form "A" or Option Agreements "B" or "C", whether for a money consideration or not, no longer meets the NCAA's definition of an amateur, such action to become applicable to student-athletes who enroll in NCAA member institutions September 1, 1956, or thereafter.

(b) Voted to adopt a new official interpretation relative to the term "junior college," specifying that such term refers to an American junior college.

14. A. O. Duer, executive secretary of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics, appeared before the Council to comment on the amendments being sponsored by the NCAA Council which would create a National Collegiate Basketball Championship (College Division).

15. Messrs. H. Franklin Williams, vice-president, and Jack J. Harding, athletic director, University of Miami, appeared to discuss steps taken by the University to conform its athletic policies and practices to NCAA requirements.

Voted that the University of Miami's term of probation in all particulars be extended for a period of one year from this date (January 10), it being understood that if the University does not achieve full compliance with NCAA requirements it will face the recommendation of the Council that it be expelled from membership in the Association.

16. The Council reviewed the proposed amendment relative to recruiting.

Voted to recommend to the business session that the subject matter be referred to the 1956 Council for further study, in light of Convention Round Table discussions, and that the 1956 Council be instructed to explore the over-all recruiting problem and the specifics of this amendment, and submit a definite recommendation to the 1957 Convention.

17. Voted to endorse a resolution of the College Committee recommending that the NCAA be given adequate representation on President Eisenhower's Committee on Physical Fitness.

18. It was the sense of the meeting that the Baseball Rules Committee should be placed under the provisions of the district rotation rule.

Council at Los Angeles, California January 12, 1956

1. Voted to elect the following seven members to serve on the 1956 Executive Committee:

Harvey Cassill, University of Washington
H. J. Dorricott, Western State College of Colorado
Ralph Furey, Columbia University
Bernie H. Moore, Southeastern Conference
E. D. Mouzon, Jr., Southern Methodist University

George D. Small, University of Tulsa

K. L. Wilson, Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference

(Note: The Officers subsequently appointed Roy S. Keene, Oregon State College, to replace Harvey Cassill, University of Washington.)

2. Voted to elect the following 12 persons to the 1956 Television Committee:

District 1—Warren P. McGuirk, Univ. of Massachusetts

District 2—Robert J. Kane, Cornell University

District 3—James H. Weaver, Atlantic Coast Conference

District 4—Douglas R. Mills, University of Illinois

District 5—Earl S. Fullbrook, University of Nebraska

District 6—Howard Grubbs, Southwest Conference (chairman)

District 7—E. L. Romney, Mountain States Conference

District 8—Alfred R. Masters, Stanford University

Small College (East)—Rix N. Yard, Denison University

Small College (West)—Theodore Harder, Santa Barbara College

At-large—Asa S. Bushnell, Eastern College Athletic Conference

At-large—Walter Byers, NCAA Executive Director

(Note: The Officers subsequently appointed Reaves E. Peters, Missouri Valley I.A.A., to replace Earl S. Fullbrook, University of Nebraska, as Fifth District representative.)

3. It was the sense of the meeting that no further consideration be given to the eligibility status of student-athletes who sign tryout or option agreements in the sport of ice hockey until next spring. The Executive Director was requested to obtain copies of all forms.

4. Voted that Frank N. Gardner, Drake University; George H. Young, University of Wisconsin, and A. D. Kirwan, University of Kentucky, be reappointed to the Committee on Infractions, with Mr. Kirwan to serve as chairman.

5. Voted that Ralph Furey, Columbia University, and Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University, be designated as the NCAA representatives on the Committee on Amateurism in Sports, with Mr. Furey to serve as chairman.

6. Voted that Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley, University of Santa Clara; O. K. Cornwell, University of North Carolina, and Victor O. Schmidt, Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, be appointed to the 1956 Eligibility Committee, with Mr. Schmidt to serve as chairman.

7. Voted to defer appointment of the College Basketball Tournament Committee to the next meeting, in order that suggestions might be submitted to the District Vice-Presidents as to persons who might be qualified to serve on the Committee.

8. It was agreed that the question involving the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame, referred to the 1956 Council by the 1955 Council, shall be placed on the agenda for consideration at the next Council meeting.

9. Voted that in accordance with the authority granted to the Council by Article IV, Section 2, of the By-laws, freshmen shall be eligible to compete in the 1956 Boxing Tournament and freshmen who compete on varsity boxing teams during the 1956 season shall be entitled to three additional seasons of varsity competition insofar as eligibility for the National Collegiate Boxing Tournament is concerned.

10. Voted that H. A. Fisher, North Carolina State College; Walter A. Hass, Carleton College, and E. D. Mouzon, Jr., Southern Methodist University, be reappointed to the Insurance Committee, with Mr. Mouzon to serve as chairman.

SECTION III

Proceedings of the Annual Convention

OPENING BUSINESS SESSION

January 9, 1956

THE 50TH ANNUAL CONVENTION of the National Collegiate Athletic Association convened in the Golden State Room of the Hotel Statler, Los Angeles, California, Monday, January 9, 1956, at 2:00 P.M., with President Clarence P. Houston presiding.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: The delegates to the 1956 Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association will please come to order.

It is my privilege and honor to welcome you to this 50th annual Convention of this Association.

It would seem that on such an occasion the presiding officer should be entitled to expound at considerable length upon the Association, its history, its accomplishments and its objectives and, as one who has attended these meetings for a period of approximately 35 years, to reminisce on the occurrences during that period. I would like to talk about the administration of that kindly and sincere man, Palmer Pierce, and about the devotion of the good and scholarly Dean Nicholson, who by frugality assembled almost \$1,000 in the Middletown Savings Bank as a security against financial stress at about the time when the annual dues were \$25 per year. I should like to talk about the philosophy of the way to cure the alleged malpractice of recruiting and granting of subsidies to young men of athletic promise, and about the growing pains and the explosive character of the membership from time to time.

However, my colleagues who are much wiser than I in such matters, by implication indicate that men of my vintage are quite likely to disregard terminal facilities when reminiscing is entered into and furthermore, we should get about our business. The reports of our Vice-Presidents and committees more eloquently, accurately and adequately portray to you the accomplishments and problems of the year than I can. They are set forth in the Convention Bulletin, and I invite your attention to them. Therefore, I shall content myself with a rather simple and brief statement of what I believe to be our present legislative and organizational philosophy.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association is the organization through which the nation's colleges and universities speak of and act on athletic matters at the national level. Through mutual cooperation these institutions have accomplished much for the betterment of intercollegiate athletics.

It is important to maintain this harmony and cooperative spirit. For this reason, it is vital for the welfare of the National Collegiate Athletic Association that all of its constituents, including the administrative and policy committees and its officers, fully appreciate and

support the basic legislation and organizational philosophy of the Association .

When the NCAA re-entered the legislation-enforcement field in 1952, it did so on the basis of a philosophy and approach laid down by the 1951 Council and endorsed by subsequent Councils and Conventions of this Association. In effect, this philosophy provides that the NCAA shall enter into legislation only when an athletic problem spreads across regional lines, becomes truly national in its character and a substantial number of our member institutions concur that national action is needed. Further, the NCAA is on record that it shall not enter into detailed legislation which can best be framed and administered on the institutional or conference level. Rather, the NCAA shall deal with broad and fundamental principles of intercollegiate athletics.

Since 1952, the NCAA, through its Conventions and Council, have held true to this principle. When the membership has concurred that legislation is needed, the NCAA Council has used a so-called grass-roots approach in developing the legislation. That is to say, adequate time and study have been allowed at all levels in an effort to bring the various regions together as to the type and requirements of the legislation needed. It is through this process of study and mutual interchange of views that the NCAA has been able to develop substantial agreement regarding proposed legislation before it is framed and presented for final vote.

There still is a broader base for the NCAA's leadership and it is one which your present administration has used whenever feasible. As has often been said, you can not legislate morality. The NCAA feels that through moral persuasion and strong recommendations to the membership, much can be accomplished without resorting to legislative amendments. It is important to note that the NCAA Councils of 1954 and 1955 felt that there were many areas of athletic administration which should be improved. They did not believe that these problems should be treated by legislation; they felt that rather through the process of persuasion and recommendation like thinking could be developed and the problems solved. This accounts for the section which follows the NCAA rules and regulations and which is titled, "Recommended Policies and Practices for Intercollegiate Athletics." Undoubtedly the Councils of the future will utilize this section more and more and we hope that our membership will be responsive to it.

Now, a word about our committees. Our society is run by committees. They are the cornerstone of our democratic process. In NCAA affairs, it is fundamental that the members of our committees bring to meetings the viewpoints and attitudes of their particular regions. They have a responsibility and obligation to the institutions of their area as well as the NCAA as a whole to make certain that their areas' attitudes are fully understood. They have an equal responsibility to see to it that the NCAA does not enter into legislation and recommendations which would run counter to their basic concepts and beliefs. Beyond that, of course, these committee members owe a basic loyalty to intercollegiate athletics and this organization. When serving on a national committee, they must take a broad viewpoint and, considering all the attitudes and beliefs, reach

decisions which fundamentally and basically will further the welfare of intercollegiate athletics as a whole. This is a vital concept which cannot endure abuse.

Finally, a word regarding our approach to organization. Since the creation of our executive offices, your administration has resisted any effort to by-pass committee work. Our Executive Director has been responsible for this attitude and he has had the full support of our Executive Committees and Councils. The reason is this: NCAA policies are established by our Convention and the committees it appoints, representing the various elements and viewpoints of our universities and colleges throughout the nation. An organization remains strong and virile only so long as there is active participation by the membership. The NCAA, as much as any organization I know of, fully utilizes its membership. It should be our intention to underline the responsibilities of our committees—which means our member institutions—and to make certain at all times that our member institutions never shirk their responsibility for shaping and guiding Association policies and precedures.

Now, gentlemen, there are assembled on the platform officers of your Association, members of the Council, and members of the Executive Committee. They have been requested to come here in order that you could see who was responsible for what has been going on during the past year.

The first person whom I should like to introduce to you is my long-time friend and associate—and we find it a little queer to be sitting here on the platform together in this capacity—Ralph W. Aigler, the Secretary-Treasurer of your organization.

The next person I want to present to you is one whom probably more of you know than anybody else. He settles our problems and tells us what to do and keeps us in line. We are very happy to have him in that capacity, because in my opinion his leadership and guidance has been accepted by a very major segment of our membership and delegates. I present to you Walter Byers, NCAA Executive Director.

(President Houston introduced members of the 1955 Council and Executive Committee.)

This is the 50th or Golden Anniversary of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Some recognition has been given to it in the course of the year, and I trust that the next 50 years will be no harder than the first 50 years have been.

I want now to make some general announcements with reference to proceedings for our business session which starts promptly at 9 a.m. Wednesday. I may say to you at this time that we have considerable business to be transacted, as you can see from the Convention Program. There are some matters which are likely to be controversial in their nature and therefore I urge you to be as prompt as possible in order that we may complete our business by 5 p.m. Wednesday.

I call your attention particularly to the Reports of the Vice-Presidents as they appear in the Convention Bulletin and to the reports of the various committees. I also call your attention to the proposed amendments to the By-laws, which appear in the latter part of the

book, beginning at page 131. Those By-laws have been proposed by members of the Association and may be acted upon. It will be helpful if you will familiarize yourselves with those if you have not already done so, although they have been circularized to the membership prior to the Convention.

With reference to the program, the local committees in charge worked diligently, long and hard, to arrange a program which it hopes will be interesting and constructive and beneficial. I recommend your attendance at those various meetings which are set forth in the Golden Anniversary Program. These Round Tables are important from the point of view of crystallizing sentiments and attitudes of the Association with reference to various changes which might be made in our fundamental Constitution and By-laws.

I should now like to announce the appointment of certain committees, which may become important in connection with the carrying on of our business.

First, the Credentials Committee, which is charged with the responsibility of determining all questions pertaining to the rights of the delegates to vote. That Committee is composed of the following delegates: Forrest U. Lake, Tulane University, chairman; D. L. Ligon, Midwestern University, and Louis A. Alexander, University of Rochester.

The Voting Committee, which is responsible for the counting of votes and is generally in charge of voting, consists of the following:

- District 1—Herbert W. Gallagher, Northeastern University
- District 2—Albert E. Humphreys, Bucknell University
- District 3—O. K. Cornwell, University of North Carolina
- District 4—Karl Henrichs, Valparaiso University
- District 5—Franklin L. Stovall, University of Houston
- District 6—J. William Davis, Texas Technological College
- District 7—Edwin R. Kimball, Brigham Young University
- District 8—Glenn W. Holcomb, Oregon State College
- At-large—N. W. Dougherty, University of Tennessee (chairman)

The Resolutions Committee consists of Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, University of Notre Dame, as chairman; Robert J. Kane, Cornell University, and Theodore Harder, Santa Barbara College. In the event there is a representative of a member institution who should be memorialized because of his passing away in the course of the year, please advise this Committee of the name and facts in order that that may be done.

Now, with reference to the voting procedure. These Conventions have rather established a pattern which has been followed. The official method of voting is by written ballot. It has not been followed in recent years as it is time-consuming and we have considerable business to transact in a comparatively short time. The other methods of voting are by voice vote which we shall usually use, or in connection with the voice vote, the result being challenged, by the standing vote. It happens at this Convention that there are no proposed constitutional amendments which require a two-thirds vote. The only proposed amendments are to the By-laws of the Association which require a majority vote. There will be ballot boxes in the hall numbered one to eight, and in the event there is a written

ballot voted for, you will proceed to your particular district and if your credentials are in order, you may cast your vote in that district box under the jurisdiction of the members of the Voting Committee and the Vice-President of that particular district. The representatives of allied conferences will vote in the District 7 box.

Voting delegates wear the gold badge. Alternate delegates are wearing blue badges. The latter may serve in the place of a gold badge delegate with the permission of the Credentials Committee, and if at any time the gold badge delegate representing an institution should be absent, the blue badge delegate may vote in his place. The white badge delegates are visitors from member institutions and conferences. They have all the privileges of the floor, except in voting. They cannot vote. Red badge delegates are representatives of the press and visitors from non-member institutions. They are welcome, but they don't have the privileges of the floor.

In the event a representative of an allied conference also represents an institution, and a standing vote is called for, he is entitled to two votes. He not only stands, but he raises his right hand until his vote has been counted. Bear in mind that the Convention may request a written ballot or roll call vote on any question before the Convention provided the majority of the voting delegates present request such a vote. If there is objection to the above procedures, the Chair will be glad at this time to hear such objections. Hearing no objections, I will assume that the procedure so far outlined is acceptable.

Unless there are objections at this time, Roberts' Rules of Order will be regarded as our authority in case of a question of parliamentary procedure. However, I should like to say that I come from a small university and a small town and I am not accustomed to presiding at meetings of this magnitude and importance, so I will ask your indulgence in the interpretation of those rules.

Now, with reference to the Order of Business: There is set forth in the Convention Program the order in which the business will be transacted. In connection with the amendments which appear in the Convention Bulletin, they will be taken up in the order in which they appear in the Bulletin, unless there is an objection now. Hearing none, I will proceed in that fashion.

I have some more announcements to make.

One, with reference to a report of the National Collegiate Athletic Association 1955 Television Committee. This report is available and will be distributed to delegates, at the door. The Television Committee will be very glad to have you examine it and study it so when action on the television question comes up, you will be thoroughly familiar with the problems involved.

We have, it seems to me, an unusual honor and pleasure at this Convention to have present two former Presidents of this Association. I am amazed, after my short experience, how healthy they look after serving two or three years. I want to introduce to you Hugh Willett, who you know served this Association not only as President, but in several capacities for a long period of time. He has been invaluable help in the planning of this Convention. We also have that distinguished and scholarly person, Dean A. B. Moore, who is present with us as a delegate.

ATHLETIC DIRECTORS ROUND TABLE

January 9, 1956

THE ATHLETIC DIRECTORS ROUND TABLE MEETING convened at 3 p.m., January 9, with Wilbur C. Johns, University of California at Los Angeles, presiding.

CHAIRMAN JOHNS: Gentlemen, this Round Table meeting was scheduled in your announcements. I might say we had a fine committee for organizing and preparing the schedule today. I want to compliment I. F. Toomey, University of California at Davis, and Ferron Losee, Los Angeles State College, for their time and effort in planning this meeting.

The general policy of the NCAA during the course of the years has been to avoid detailed legislative controls in any specific field of athletic activity; however, controls of a general nature have been adopted in certain areas where problems developed which seem to be of concern on a national level.

Our topic for discussion today is "The Problem of Recruiting and Suggested Legislative Controls."

It may seem to some that this topic is contrary to the general policy of the Association. The developments in the area of recruiting have, however, caused much concern at the national level and during the past year our Council appointed a Special Committee on Recruiting to study the problem. The Committee will report to us at this Round Table meeting and it is the hope of everyone interested in the problem that everyone present will participate in the discussion.

The general plan of our session today is as follows: We will have ideas presented by a commissioner, an athletic director, and a head football coach, after which we will hold a general discussion on the ideas presented by these able gentlemen.

The latter part of the session will be devoted to a panel for questions and answers, under the capable leadership of our good friend Dick Larkins, Ohio State University, who will present "The Suggestions and Recommendations of the Special Committee on Recruiting." Other members of the panel as listed in the Convention Program are: Madison Bell, Southern Methodist University; Douglas Fessenden, San Francisco State College; John Hancock, Colorado State College of Education; Bernie Moore, commissioner of the Southeastern Conference; Harry Rockafeller, Rutgers University, and Lynn Waldorf, University of California.

Our first speaker is Bernie Moore, commissioner of the Southeastern Conference.

Recruiting from Commissioner's Viewpoint

BERNIE H. MOORE (Southeastern Conference): This subject of major recruiting problems is certainly a very broad one, and one in which all of us have very much concern. The procurement or recruiting of prospective athletes—and I said prospective athletes, not prospective students—is the most difficult job in intercollegiate athletics. If it weren't necessary to recruit, if all institutions could

have football teams without recruiting, or if they could be satisfied with the type of teams that they have without recruiting, then this thing of conducting intercollegiate athletics would be very, very simple. Just so long as it is necessary to win, it is necessary to have athletes who are capable of winning or at least have a 50-50 chance of winning when they go out on the field.

I hope that no one here will suggest to me today that it is not necessary to win; I coached in a major institution too long to believe otherwise. However, I hope the necessity of winning is gradually waning, and that the tenure of our football coaches and other coaches is improving from year to year. It is my belief that pressure to win creates most of our problems in recruiting.

I have been told that football has improved and changed a great deal in the past few years. Modern football is faster, smoother and more spectacular. Certainly I think it is improved a great deal from the first year that I coached back about 1916. I was a high school coach, and the first game that we played was with a prep school that was supposed to win by a big score. Before that game started, the coach of that team told me that he and I would have to referee and umpire, as they didn't have any officials. We marched down to the 15-yard line and we received a 15-yard penalty. I moseyed over to him and asked if it was going to be that way, and he said, "Are you questioning my honesty?" And I said, "I am trying to find out a thing or two." His team got the ball and marched down the field, at which time I called a 15-yard penalty on the opposing team. He said to me, "It looks like you could at least be original." So we stopped right there, and agreed to play the rest of the game with no more penalties. We played about an hour and a half and I found out we didn't have a timekeeper, so we recessed, got a timekeeper, played another 30 minutes, and then called the game off. Nobody scored.

Certainly, football has improved a lot since that day. Something else that has improved a lot and changed a lot, is recruiting. Recruiting is smoother, faster and more spectacular than it has ever been before. This thing of recruiting is a major piece of salesmanship and a lot of the institutions have men employed for no other purpose than to recruit.

Recruiting results in several very important problems to the institutions and to intercollegiate athletics. The first one, which will be discussed quite a good deal more today, is the loss of institutional control over the recruiting program. In my opinion, institutional control of intercollegiate athletics is the major element in athletics and when an institution has lost its control, then everything is lost. Others are:

2. Transportation of prospective athletes, either by alumni or by the institution.
3. Entertainment of these athletes on the campus and the extent to which you can entertain.
4. Interstate traffic of prospective athletes.
5. Pressures applied to high school boys, the missing of high school class work and disrupting of the discipline that high school coaches have over their boys.

The second problem that I was asked to talk about today is conflicting philosophies in regard to recruiting control, which have prevented more uniformity and establishing nation-wide standards. Now, so far as the South is concerned—and I want you to know I am speaking for the South—there are two conflicting philosophies in the conduct or the operation of intercollegiate athletics. The first one is our belief in the grant-in-aid to athletes. You people are well acquainted with the fact that we fought over the years to attain our idea of a grant-in-aid to our athletes. Back about 1932, the presidents of our Conference and other conferences in the South, formulated a plan for a grant-in-aid, and this was approved also by the faculty chairmen, the football coaches and the athletic directors. I want to say further that this grant-in-aid plan was not for the purpose of buying athletes. At that time, it was an economic necessity for us to have some sort of a definite plan whereby our athletes could be assured that they would stand scrutiny. The job situation at that time in the South just would not take care of our athletes. The job program in the South was a very uneven thing so far as institutions were concerned. Some institutions supplied plenty of jobs for athletes. Other institutions could supply very few. Therefore, in our Conference, if the competition was to be equal at all, we had to go on a grant-in-aid program. All of you know what our grant-in-aid program is. We have never tried to hide it. Tuition fees, room, board, laundry, the laundry not to exceed \$15 a month.

I have had occasion in my office to do a great deal of investigation in the past four or five years. We have investigated in the East and the Middle West. The reason we investigated was that boys who had visited our campuses were the source of rumors or reports that something was wrong and we went to see those boys and we found out this: The objective, not only of the South, but of the Big Ten, the East and Middle West and Far West, was about the same. Boys who are going to the schools on the work program tell us that the coach or the athletic directors or whoever had the final talk with them said, "Well, come on to our institution. There will be a job here waiting for you. It will pay your actual college expenses." That is about in line with what we go for. You have been successful with it and certainly do not criticize it or want it changed.

Now, the second difference in philosophy of athletics in the South and in many other sections of the country is the alumni recruiting versus the institutional recruiting. We almost come to blows when we get to talking about that, and I could stand up here and talk hours on that. I am just going to say that I have been bitterly opposed to alumni recruiting. I am sure that the way you are raised, as to whether you are Republican or Democrat or whether you are Independent, has nothing to do with it. I used to tell my alumni at L.S.U., "All I want you to do is buy football tickets and come to our ball games. I will do the recruiting and I will get boys good enough to win ball games. You let me do the recruiting." Personally, I would like to have it that way again, but it looks like the large majority of people don't think in that vein.

I would like for you to give serious consideration to the amendments that are coming up Wednesday. One specifies that an institution may pay the transportation for one visit of prospective athletes

to the campus. I think that is a good move. It would be a good move for us, because we would try to get our alumni out of the recruiting picture to some extent, and we think it is a worthwhile move. It certainly moves in the direction in which we like to operate.

Recruiting from Athletic Director's Viewpoint

HARRY J. ROCKAFELLER (Rutgers University): It is difficult for me to know why I was selected to represent the athletic directors at a meeting on recruitment. Perhaps someone thought that being a representative of one of the institutions that started football back in 1869, I might know more or even less about the subject than any of your older or younger directors. Certainly, years ago the captains of the Princeton and Rutgers teams respectively were worried too much about the subsidies of the players on the football teams.

Several years ago the same question was being kicked around. One of the commissioners of one of our major conferences raised the question about recruitment. He indicated that unprincipled recruitment tied in very definitely with unprincipled subsidies, thereby bringing elements of badness, if you want to call it that, into the intercollegiate athletic program. Certainly, the fears that he expressed at that time have materialized, so much so that the administration of the NCAA saw fit to appoint a committee last summer to study the problem.

I attended both of the meetings of the committee held in Chicago, and certainly, I received an education. I am sure that many of the other men more experienced than I learned different things about recruitment programs related to various districts of the NCAA. It certainly was to me an educational experience and I trust that somewhere, somehow and, I think, someone with the wisdom of Solomon, will have to work it out so that standardization of recruitment may take its place in the intercollegiate competitive athletic field.

I am at a loss even to point out any corrective measures. The job I was given here today was to speak about recruitment from an athletic director's point of view. The first thing that any athletic director must know is the rules of whatever conference his college belongs to. If he is an administrator of an independent institution, then he must know the plans of recruitment approved by his own institution and presumably of those institutions that are his competitors in the field of sports.

Having that information then, certainly, he must instruct his staff, in the laws of recruitment as he knows them for his own particular institution or for the conference to which his institution belongs. Without orientation, these rules are difficult of interpretation. From that point the athletic director must alert members of his staff, members of his alumni group or members of the university staff generally as to violations which may get themselves and the institution in trouble. If it is called to his attention that the code has been violated, then a penalty either on the individual or on the institution must be invoked.

The coaches of many sports have adopted codes of ethics for conduct on and off the field and the men who are coaches in our intercollegiate program today are certainly men of great ability. It has been my experience in the last three weeks to interview many,

many men interested in football coaching positions and I have learned that all of the men interviewed are truly representative of a fine profession and have done great credit and do great credit to the sport itself and to the institutions that they represent. I mention that because recently codes of ethics have been adopted and they should play a big role in this era of recruitment.

Many conferences prohibit the athletic staff from taking part in the recruitment program. Many individual institutions encourage members of the athletic staff to take part in the recruitment program. Personally, I feel that a representative of the university should be charged with the responsibility in contacting student-athletes. Certainly he must influence the boy, but primarily from the standpoint of education. If recruiters of student-athletes will follow the same code of ethics that has been expounded by the football, basketball and other coaching organizations, we will have nothing to worry about. It is the violation of the ethical principles that brings about evils that we encounter from time to time.

I cannot help but think of the mother of a highly sought-after athlete in our area. The boy had settled in his own mind where he would like to go. He had virtually accepted his admission at that institution. He was jumped upon by representatives of other institutions, so that he became so confused that even now he has not registered in any institution. His mother said, "I rue the day the representative of any institution contacted my boy. I wish to heaven he had not been an athlete so he would not have been subjected to all the argument and all the pressure he has been subjected to this past year."

If our staff is charged with the responsibility of the recruitment, then it must know the rulings of recruitment. If they are forbidden even to enter the recruitment field, they must know that. Violations of those rules must be known and penalties must be invoked. If we are to save athletics at institutions of higher education we must give careful thought to reaching a solution that will be standardized as far as possible throughout the universities and throughout the various districts of the Association.

CHAIRMAN JOHNS: It should be pointed out that this same subject is being discussed from the viewpoint of the faculty at the Faculty Representatives Round Table today. A summary of their meeting, as well as this meeting, will be made available at the General Round Table tomorrow. We now turn to "Recruiting from the Coach's Viewpoint."

Recruiting from Coach's Viewpoint

LYNN O. WALDORF (University of California): I think it fair to first attempt to define what we mean by recruiting. We don't mean the 150 would-be expert Latin students, trombone players, or prospective atomic scientists. We are referring to student-athletes, boys primarily in the sports of football and basketball. I think if I were to try to define recruiting I would define it as the effort to locate, contact and persuade an athlete of superior ability who is scholastically eligible for entrance, to matriculate at a given institution. All three of those implications are important. Recruiting includes locating a good athlete through high school coaches, through alumni,

or contacting him by whatever means is permitted within a given conference. In some areas, it is limited to campus visitations, in others, members of the athletic staff are permitted to contact the boy at school or in his home. It is the very highly complicated and highly organized process of solicitation of organizations, of fraternities, of alumni and of entertainment, to try to make the institution attractive to the prospective student-athlete. I say football, because as long as we depend upon gate receipts for the support of our athletic programs, the critical area will be in the sport of football, with basketball a close or distant second, depending on the individual institution.

So far as the NCAA is concerned, in what area is the problem? I think in its most critical form it would affect perhaps a third of the institutions represented in NCAA membership. What are the basic conditions which have given rise to the recruiting problem? I heartily agree with Bernie Moore that it is the necessity of winning. I think the desire to win is a very good thing. The effort to put forth one's very best to win is a part of our American competitive picture. We think that is good. When it gets to the necessity of winning from the standpoint of gate receipts then we come into our critical problem, and all of us are tempted to seek a half-step advantage over our opponents in order to have what we consider a fair chance to win.

I think a coach is in the best position of anyone to know the facts of life on the recruiting problem. We are on the firing line both literally and figuratively. If two rival institutions in the sport of football are competing year after year and for two or three years in a row and one institution has on its freshman team most of the good athletes, the result is almost inevitable in favor of the team which has been able to get a larger number of sought-after athletes.

Most of us here know the function of a coach. I sometimes think that the public regards the coach as a person who on the first day of practice gets the students who desire to participate in football, blows a whistle, tosses out a football and proceeds to give technical instruction. That picture of a philosopher in a sweat shirt or an amateur dean of men is certainly far from the present situation.

Twenty years ago, I think it would be fair to say that a football coach spent 90 per cent of his activity on the technical aspects of football coaching and perhaps 10 per cent on recruiting. I would certainly say that today 50 per cent of the time and energy of a coaching staff is spent in coaching the sport and at least 50 per cent is spent in recruitment, or to put it a little more bluntly, as one of my Southeastern friends said once, "To get 'em is just as important as to coach 'em."

A football coach is a production manager in the fall and a sales manager for the other nine months of the year—a sales manager of a highly complex organization. I have noticed that in filling a football coaching position, that nearly always the question of how good a recruiter is the prospective candidate is just as prevalent as how good a coach is he.

I think coaches have other satisfactions than winning. It is a feeling of achievement to develop an organization from a group of in-

dividuals. There is a great satisfaction in watching the development of an individual through his graduation and on into life. Recruiting activities are important; it is a matter of self-preservation for any football coach.

Recently I was at a school in the Middle West and the coach in charge of recruiting apologized to the coaches at a meeting I happened to be attending, because this was the second straight weekend in which they were to be tied up talking to boys who had visited the campus. I say that not to point a finger at this institution, but to say that it is typical, rather than unusual.

What are the problems of recruitment from the standpoint of an athlete? We have come a long way from the day when a father used to bring his son to visit the campus to make arrangements for the housing and opportunities to meet professors, etc. Now, it is not at all unusual for a boy who weighs 190 pounds and can run 100 yards in ten seconds with a football under his arm, to spend the greater portion of his senior year in visiting campuses. It is not at all unusual for the sought-after boy to visit six or eight campuses three or four times in some cases, one or two times in others. It is a wonder to me that a boy in his senior year is able to keep up with his studies to the point where he can graduate.

In cases where home visitation is permitted I understand that many times a boy will be visited by 10-20 different coaches a great many different times. The serious thing is that far from worrying about that situation most parents seem to be highly flattered that their sons should be sought after and take part in the recruiting process. The fact that most boys graduate from college good citizens I think is more a tribute to the resiliency on the part of youth and the solid job of education on the part of the college than to our recruiting program.

I don't think we can consider the problem of recruiting without tying it in to some extent to the subsidy situation. I think we are all aware that many times in a conference with specific limitation in the grant-in-aid program, that more and more we run into fringe benefits such as the promise of two or three trips home to be paid by the institution or alumni, or benefits such as the guaranteed resale of tickets at a good price; such as a suit of clothes, or the giving of a good television set to the parents of the boy.

That is all part of recruiting because it is a factor in the decision of the boy and what school he may attend. I think coaches recognize the problem, but no individual coach can commit professional suicide by not recognizing the importance of recruiting. Coaches are individualists. I have talked to a great many on this subject and I find a great diversity of opinion. However, there are certain areas of agreement that you may be interested in.

1. Most coaches feel that one visit to the campus is not enough, that there should be at least two visits to the campus.

2. Most coaches favor the use of institutional funds or funds controlled by the institution to pay the cost of transportation. This is almost universal among coaches.

3. There is a very widespread doubt that any legislation on a national scale would be practical or effective. Most coaches seem to

prefer that the recruiting and subsidization problem be controlled on a conference level.

CHAIRMAN JOHNS: We have had three fine reports by these gentlemen. The Chair would like to have participation from the floor now for a few minutes in discussion after which we will turn this over to Mr. Larkins to give us the important recommendations of the NCAA Special Committee on Recruiting. I am going to call upon Paul Brechler to speak a few words.

PAUL W. BRECHLER (State University of Iowa): I have been attending these meetings for 10 years. I have never made a speech. If nothing else, I want everybody to know that I was represented.

I do have a feeling about this and it will be very short. I am quite aware that the alumni should not interfere any more than necessary. I would like to say that for the life of me I cannot see how this can be stopped. I also feel that the thing that Mr. Waldorf said about more than one trip being necessary is absolutely true. I do not see how the paying of the trip from athletic funds of a department will keep the alumni out, nor will it prevent the need for further trips by people who come to the campus. I would oppose the amendment if for no other reason than that I don't see how it is possible to afford to increase by 100 the number of prospective athletes who may be called upon to visit the campus. This is the theory that you use a shotgun when you go hunting to shoot ducks, and maybe you will find one good one where you didn't before. While I am in sympathy with the problem and understand the need for improvements in recruiting, I don't see how this amendment can help the real problem we have.

CHAIRMAN JOHNS: Thank you, Paul. In spite of the fact I pressed you into service, I think you did a yeoman job.

I see our good friend and associate Mr. Bible in the audience. Do you care to say anything about your ideas from your section of the country? You have been in this for a good many years also.

DANA X. BIBLE (University of Texas): I think it is important that if we can meet on the same basis and the same consideration is shown, then the boys will be selecting institutions rather than offers.

FERRON LOSEE (Los Angeles State College): I represent an institution that has very few problems in this respect because we can't afford to have problems here, but I do believe there is possibly an answer to this. I am rather an optimist in this respect. I believe it will be answered mostly by the athletic directors and the coaches themselves because I believe we are men of integrity and I think that the only answer to this sort of thing will come from men of integrity. It is something we will have to do ourselves from the standpoint of fairness; not only fairness to the institution which we represent, but to athletics which we also represent and believe in.

It is regrettable when a mother will say as indicated here that she regrets the fact that her boy was an athlete. To me that is rather a serious thing. I think we owe it to athletics to give it more than this and I believe the control lies not with legislation; it lies with us, the college presidents, the athletic directors, the coaches.

Report of Recruiting Committee

RICHARD C. LARKINS (Ohio State University): The Special Committee on Recruiting that met in Chicago for two distinct sessions was extremely interesting, very educational and very unlike this particular session, inasmuch as the members of that particular group did take their hair down and talk. The very reluctance of the delegates to tackle this particular problem makes me conscious of the fact that football coaches alone may not be putting their heads on the block, but that athletic directors, too, may well be involved in this particular problem.

I know of no more difficult problem than the one that we are attacking. After two sessions I became very educated by listening to the members of the Committee from other sections of the country. Certainly, I have no solution or no suggestions to make to the delegates. I do have a personal feeling that I would like to mention. I think we have a two-fold problem. Whether or not the delegates of the NCAA will ever face the problem, I do not know, but I think that as academic institutions we have to decide whether we are in the process of educating the young men who come to college through athletics, or whether we are mere promoters of activities for the entertainment of the populace. It is a difficult thing as you think of this in the terms of academics, whether or not we are doing justice to the youngsters who are attending our colleges because of pressures which have been related to you here by the various gentlemen who have spoken to you. I cannot agree that it is lessened in any way. I think the problem of recruiting has become more and more intense. What the answers to the problems are I do not know. I do know, however, that it is necessary for men of this caliber to tackle the problem and to take your hair down to express yourselves, because the degree of difficulty is certainly terrific, and what we are going to do in the future depends in large measure on what we are able to develop in this meeting.

This Committee met in long, arduous sessions. As I mentioned to you, all holds were taken off. We discussed our problems quite frankly. We discussed our activities quite frankly. I should like to give you a summary of the Committee's actions. You might not agree with them; if you have disagreement I wish that you would direct your questions or comments to any member of the panel that you think might be qualified to answer that question on behalf of our Committee.

This, then, is the Committee report; this is not legislative action:

1. The Committee voted that it would not be desirable to prohibit contact with prospective student-athletes on the part of the institutional staff members. Further, that it would not be practicable to attempt to eliminate contact with prospective athletes on the part of alumni and friends of an institution. The vote of the Committee was unanimous.

2. It was voted by the Committee that it would be desirable but not practicable to limit the number of off-campus contacts the staff members of an institution might make with a particular student.

3. The Committee again thoroughly discussed the present NCAA legislation covering transportation of prospective athletes. Refer

to Article VI, Section 2, NCAA By-laws. It was noted that the present legislation has forced some institutions to request alumni assistance in the transporting and recruiting of athletes in opposition to their basic concepts. Further, it was pointed out that legislation has led to the creation of outside slush funds for the transportation of prospective athletes, and that the existence of such funds portends trouble. It was agreed that the present NCAA recruiting provisions be revised to enable more institutional control of the recruiting of prospective athletes. This was the unanimous consensus of the Committee.

The following two questions were proposed to the Committee: (1) How many would favor elimination of the so-called Dartmouth Amendment, so there would be no restriction on transportation? One member of the Committee voted for, eight against. (2) How many would favor institutional payment for the transportation expenses of prospective athletes provided additional safeguards and limitations were imposed? The vote on that was seven for; none against; two abstaining.

Now, I think that it would be well to read the next item, although it is lengthy:

1. It was voted that an institution be permitted to finance from institutional funds one visit of a prospective student-athlete to its campus, it being understood that (a) the institution may pay the actual transportation costs (first class fare permissible) from the prospect's home to the campus and return; (b) the institution shall not pay any transportation expenses incurred by the parents, relatives or friends of a prospect visiting the campus at any time, and (c) the paid visit shall only be arranged if no high school class work is missed or if the prospect has been given an official excuse by the high school principal.

2. It was voted that any funds raised for the transporting of prospective student-athletes must be assigned to the particular institution and administered by that institution, and no outside organization may retain funds for the transporting of prospective athletes or their assistance, it being noted that the NCAA already fixes upon its member institutions the obligation and responsibility to control and administer funds raised by outside organizations for aiding athletes during their collegiate career and the foregoing, in effect, extends this responsibility in regard to transportation and other financial aid during the time previous to the prospect's matriculation; and

3. It was voted that an individual alumnus or friend of an institution may transport or pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus; however, a group of alumni or supporters cannot band together for the purposes of pooling their resources in the interests of transporting prospects to the campus, it being understood that pooling of finances by two or more persons would constitute a fund of the nature described in the preceding paragraph.

The foregoing three paragraphs were considered to be interdependent and mutually complementary by the Committee. Accordingly, they were considered and voted upon as a unit with the following results—for, eight; against, none; abstaining, one.

4. It was voted that the present NCAA recruiting provisions be revised to provide that a staff member or other official representative of a member institution must arrange any and all visitations through the high school principal. It was agreed that if a staff member or other official representative were to contact a prospective athlete at the boy's high school, the college representative must first contact the principal of the high school, explain the purpose of his call and request permission to make the contact; only if permission were granted would it be proper for the college representative to see the boy at the high school.

5. It was agreed that it would be desirable to limit the visits to the home of a prospective athlete by staff members, alumni and friends of an institution. However, it was the sense of the meeting that limitations of this type would not be practicable.

6. It was voted that the Committee recommend that steps be taken to educate high school administrators, athletes and parents regarding rules and regulations of intercollegiate athletics, it being suggested that the NCAA's effort be coordinated with those conferences which have similar programs.

7. It was voted that the Committee support the present NCAA rule limiting the total amount of aid which may be offered an athlete and rescind the agreement reached at its meeting of June 23-24, per item No. 7.

8. It was voted that the Committee recommend to the Council that it expand on Official Interpretation No. 1 to the effect that (a) an institution may only provide aid to an athlete when that athlete is a student at that institution; (b) as a means of athletic recruitment, alumni and friends of an institution shall not be permitted to pay or otherwise provide any or all of the high school graduate's preparatory educational expenses.

9. It was voted that steps should be taken by the NCAA to limit the total amount of earned and unearned aid available to an athlete during his college career.

The Committee thoroughly discussed all phases of the so-called "letter of intent." I don't know how many of the delegates here are familiar with the letter of intent. Madison Bell of Southern Methodist University, would you be kind enough to explain the letter of intent for this group?

MADISON BELL (Southern Methodist University): I believe the Southwest Conference acquired the idea of a letter of intent from the Southeastern Conference. What we call the letter of intent is a printed agreement drawn up within our Conference and passed on to our schools which in reality states that this prospective athlete agrees to enroll at the said institution, and within this document it states what he shall receive as far as financial aid is concerned. That is produced with copies and when finally completed bears the signatures of the athletic director, the coach, the faculty chairman of athletics, all representing the institution, and the prospective athlete involved, and either his parent or parents or guardian. It has several signatures on it. It must be filed in our Conference office within two weeks after being signed by all parties.

Upon receipt of it at the Conference office, a copy is sent to the boy announcing that it is binding. A copy is retained in the Conference office, and one is sent to the institution that signs the boy. We cannot sign any boys prior to April 1 of the year he plans to enroll in the institution. We cannot sign him because of a rule by our Texas Interscholastic League. We cannot sign any boy until he has completed all of his high school competition, which delays the signing of boys who participate in baseball and track later in the spring.

In our Conference, we have a limit of 22 who may be signed to this letter of intent. There is no penalty if the boy does not enroll in the institution, but if that boy signed a letter of intent with one of our Conference institutions, he is ineligible if he decides to enroll in any other Conference institution. It is a protective measure for all parties concerned. We adopted it about three years ago, I believe. We are unanimous in the belief it is one of the best things we have ever done, and it solves some of our difficulties. When a boy once signs the letter the other schools leave him alone and he doesn't have to worry about recruiters at his doorstep.

I have been interested in all of the talks up here, and really, I regret that some of you people out there haven't spoken up and let your hair down a little bit. I don't think there are any of us who fail to realize the fact that in intercollegiate sports, recruiting and subsidizing are our biggest problems. I think we have come a long way. Recruiting is intense, more intense than it has ever been, but I still believe violations in recruiting and subsidizing have not been as bad as in past years. I think more and more we are coming to realize that we must do the proper thing as far as the boy is concerned. We should all be primarily interested in that. When a boy receives his actual expenses, regardless of how it is done in various institutions, that should be it. About the only boys who really cause great difficulties nowadays are these—to use Bernie Moore's expression—"blue chip boys," really outstanding ones who make more touchdowns or knock more out of the way so the halfback can make more touchdowns.

I have heard lots of talk about this letter of intent being adopted nationally by the NCAA. I have heard lots of talk about our recruiting and subsidizing being handled entirely by the NCAA. As we all know, it has only been a few years that the NCAA had a definite program as far as the recruiting and subsidizing is concerned. I don't know whether these problems can be handled successfully on that basis or not. In my opinion, the NCAA is a great organization and I think that possibly we could administer intercollegiate sports similar to our own government. I think that the NCAA should be comparable to our federal government and either our districts or our geographical sections or our conferences should be comparable to our state government.

I don't believe as large an organization as the NCAA, with the facilities that it has, can ever do any good trying to really enforce rules and regulations on a national scale, except detailed over-all policies, similar to the federal government. That is just a thought, because I have watched in some sections where we have commissioners of our conferences that are doing a fine job. Personally, I

think they will do a better job with the problems peculiar to each area. I don't know whether the NCAA could ever do that job in all sections of the country, because, just like we do in our state, we have problems that are very different from other states.

JOHN L. BRICKELS (Miami University): Can that boy ever be released from that letter of intent at his request?

MR. BELL: No, he couldn't be released unless he failed to meet the admission requirements of that school. Our letter of intent is always signed with the provision that he must meet the admission requirements of the school when he graduates, because the majority are signed up before they graduate. Now, don't get the idea that our schools only grant 22 scholarships, because we have no limit as far as the number of scholarships is concerned; but you only get protection on the 22. I think last year the executive secretary of the Conference informed us that not a single school used the entire 22. There is always some boy who is coming to a certain school regardless of any other school that contacted him.

E. E. WIEMAN (University of Denver): What effect does the letter of intent have on a boy who may later decide to go to an institution outside of the Conference?

MR. BELL: In a few years we have lost a few boys that did go to schools outside our Conference, though not very many. I can't recall. There have been very few boys go out of state.

MR. WIEMAN: I appreciate very few boys want to leave the great State of Texas.

MR. BELL: They go straight to the great State of Oklahoma.

MR. WIEMAN: Do you say the letter of intent penalizes the boy if he goes to an institution outside of the Conference?

MR. BELL: We couldn't penalize him, Tad, for going to a school outside of the Conference. It has only to do with our Conference schools.

IKE ARMSTRONG (University of Minnesota): Is there any reluctance on the part of boys to sign the letter of intent? That is, do they frequently do it or is there lots of pressure to get them to sign it or what?

MR. BELL: Well, there is a mad rush about April 1, I will tell you that. The majority of them who are eligible to sign, do sign. There are a few that will hold out a while, but not too many.

MR. ARMSTRONG: At Southern Methodist, how many boys would you have sign that letter of intent?

MR. BELL: I think the average is about 17-18 per school. There is not much difference in the number signed by the various Conference institutions. All six Texas schools signed about 100 boys.

MR. LARKINS: To continue on the letter of intent, now that you understand all of its implications. The Committee thoroughly discussed all phases of the letter of intent, and also the advisability of establishing a rushing period which would limit the recruitment of athletes to a specified span of time. There was considerable sentiment in favor of a "national letter of intent" but it was agreed that many details would have to be worked out before such a program

could operate effectively on a national level. It was voted by the Committee that the NCAA should await further implementation of the letter of intent at the conference level before considering the national level. Further, that it would not be possible to confine recruiting activities on a national basis to a specified period of time such as a stated "rushing period."

The Committee voted that a prospective athlete's visit to a campus should be restricted to two days and two nights, and this should be a definite requirement when the institution paid the transportation expenses; further, that during the visits to a campus, money for entertainment purposes should not be given directly to a prospect.

It was agreed that the NCAA Council should be advised that the Committee explored possible ways and means of restricting contact with a prospective athlete during his high school playing season, but that it was not possible to reach agreement on effective means of imposing such limitations.

That concludes the report of the Committee. We are very anxious for the delegates to discuss all phases of the Committee's report to the Convention, and I am sure that the panel members would be very happy to answer any specific questions which you may have at this time.

CHAIRMAN JOHNS: It could be interpreted that because there are no questions we all have found the solution, we are happy with the present status of affairs, or that we are confused and know of no solution. However, the General Round Table does want a general show here of consensus as to our feelings, so we should express some opinion on some of these various things that are going to be proposed for discussion tomorrow.

I believe that it would not be out of order at this time, unless there are specific questions from the audience, to ask for a show of hands on some of these proposals and recommendations. If I am not mistaken, Dick, you have specific ones here that you pointed out from which the proper officers would have to draft amendments that would be presented at this meeting. Isn't that true? I believe from the items you read, No's. 3 (c), 4 and 11, were ones which were pointed to special and specific legislation. Now, 3 (c) was the one providing that institutions be permitted to finance from institutional funds one visit from the prospective athlete to the campus.

MR. BELL: May I speak on that point? Please pardon me for getting back up here but I was very much interested in Paul Brechler's comment. We happen to be from one of those sections which would like very much for the athletic departments to arrange for the visitation of our athletes. Most of us probably have alumni or various groups of supporters who would provide some funds for that, and those funds would definitely be administered by our athletic departments. We are trying very hard down in our section to keep the alumni out of the recruiting and subsidizing business. We think this is one move we could make. We could still get the support of the alumni and other groups. Such an arrangement would not raise our budget and we would still have control of it and for that reason we are strongly in favor of those visitations of athletes being han-

dled by school authorities. It helps to keep the alumni fingers out of our business to some extent.

HARVEY CASSILL (University of Washington): I would like to join the gentleman on my left, Mr. Brechler and Matty Bell in a very strong feeling. I concur with the sincerity with which the Committee has approached the problem.

There are essential and basic differences in the country that lead me to question the Special Committee's ability to accomplish the job. I recall, however, a meeting in which the Sanity Code went down to bitter defeat. I think we are walking on almost the same ground when we seek to expand the broad national authority and the administrative area of the NCAA. I believe this lies within the integrity of conferences. We have conferences that have basically different philosophies, and to try to impose on those basic differences, the very thing that a national organization seems to think necessary, is just fundamentally not the purpose of the NCAA. It has many fine purposes, but I feel personally that the NCAA is going far beyond its scope in effort to accomplish these definitive areas of administration over a whole field in which there's as much difference as we find in our athletic picture.

COL. M. P. ECHOLS (Virginia Military Institute): My record is this. Thirty years in the Army before I retired . . . on duty at West Point for a number of years . . . connected with intercollegiate athletics for a long time . . . at the University of Virginia for about 15 years. I don't believe, based on what I know from about 1906 on up and have seen go on through the years, that you can put any clamp on any school other than that which the people are willing to do themselves. As far as limiting the people to one or more visits is concerned, you can't even do it within conferences. It has to be done by the schools themselves, whatever they are willing to do.

I can name cases where boys in Virginia were put on private cars by the executive of a railroad for four or five weekends in a row, and taken away. You can't stop it. You can't blame the other schools. You can't blame it on anybody. It has to be the integrity of the individual schools and I don't believe you can legislate anything on a national level or even on a conference level. The point I wanted to make is that the colleges are prevented from doing it, the way we operate now.

MR. CASSILL: I am in opposition to that kind of control. It should be the privilege of the institutions in those areas in which we live and work and which we know, to control their own destinies. The function of this organization is to hold together in a very loose manner at the top.

L. A. MULLINS (Kansas State College): I should like to get something clear in my own mind. We are discussing, are we not, whether the institution will be empowered to pay the expenses of the prospective athletes to the campus once?

CHAIRMAN JOHNS: That was the original thesis, I believe. We have gotten into a discussion of the philosophies of the scope of the NCAA as against that of the conference or institution.

MR. MULLINS: This isn't a matter of the NCAA increasing its control. I think it is a matter of permitting the institution to pay for

one visitation. I should like to know this: Am I not correct in the thought that there might be other visitations, too? That the school might not have anything to do with at all, but some alumnus might just bring the prospect? Does this mean that if some alumnus brought a prospect to the campus and no one knew anything about it at all, there might be a penalty?

CHAIRMAN JOHNS: The intent of the rule was that no two of them could combine resources to make it possible for an individual to be brought to the campus, but if an alumnus brought the man to the campus on his own, one individual could do so.

MR. MULLINS: Here is a thought that I would like to leave, because of the nature of the institution that I represent. This imposes quite a penalty on us. In the State of Kansas we have small help—a Wildcat club and \$25 membership fee. We don't have the people with the means or the wealth there. We can't call up a person and say, "We're interested in that boy. He lives 300 miles out of the state, and whatever it costs, would you take care of it for us?"

Many institutions are in that position and it is no problem at all, but it is a big problem to us, and it would be a great help to a school in our particular category if we were permitted to pay the expenses of the visitation of a boy. It would permit a school like ours to compete more evenly with those who are more fortunate in having more alumni who can put out a little more money for visitations.

CHAIRMAN JOHNS: I think right now it might be well if we would direct our attention more to the philosophy involved, other than to the specific question. I think that point is an interesting one and I would like to hear more discussion on it.

MR. LOSEE: I believe an answer to the first part of his remarks concerning the philosophy is rather important because if we are to decide on these items, and if those recommendations are to be made in the General Round Table, then the philosophy has a great deal to do with it because some of the votes will be negative right down the line. This is because of the fact that many of us may feel that the NCAA is successful because it has not attempted to make these definite rules for every area of the country which has its own philosophy.

CHAIRMAN JOHNS: That was the point I tried to make, Ferron.

COL. BLAKE R. VAN LEER (Georgia Institute of Technology): This reminds me of a lecture. One of the students held up his hand and said, "If there is anybody in here that is not confused, he just hasn't been paying attention."

I believe Mr. Bell raised the point most of us had missed. I believe under the Dartmouth Amendment at the present time, it is impossible for the institution to pay the cost, but an alumnus can. As I see it, that is not more control, that is less control, in that the institution can do something they have been prohibited from doing heretofore. They can take this money the alumni gives them and use that to pay for these visits. Under the present setup, they cannot pay the costs.

I may be wrong, but I believe some have missed the point. It is

not more control, it is probably less control. It is just putting the quotes in a different place.

CHAIRMAN JOHNS: I would then say that is the intent of Matty's remarks, and I will have to say I concur in that philosophy.

DE WITT WEAVER (Texas Technological Institute): The point I think some of us have missed is this: I hate to go to somebody, which we have to do, and ask him to bring this boy or that boy up. Sometimes I think we get kids on the alumnus' money who have no chance to play. You take it out of the colleges' hands. Also, if you go to a man and ask him to bring a boy in and you don't control what he does with that boy while he is there, it is wrong. This is his boy. When he comes into school, he is still his boy, and I think that is the biggest point of the whole thing.

All of us are going to go out and get the best boy possible. I think that is the biggest part of the whole business. It ought to be put on a geographical level whereby everybody can be the same.

MR. WIEMAN: I have been impressed by all of the previous speakers, but more particularly by the speech made by our President in a session in which most of you were present, and by the speech made by Harvey Cassill a few moments ago. If you will recall, our President pointed out that the function of the NCAA was to deal with problems of athletic nature in broad, general terms.

I interpret that to mean that the NCAA is to establish general principles, but is not an organization to administer detailed regulations. In the first place, I don't think NCAA is organized to enforce detailed regulations, which is a point Mr. Cassill made.

In the second place, because of different philosophies and differing conditions in various parts of the country, it is not at this time practicable or desirable for the NCAA to attempt to please the various institutions with respect to relatively detailed regulations.

So, with respect to the general principle, which I understood the Chairman to suggest we discuss for the moment, I have pretty strong convictions that the NCAA should not legislate in the manner proposed in this amendment. It was too detailed. It does not necessarily apply to all sections of the country. Some institutions do not want to pay for any visitations; some do want to pay for visitations. If we are going to pay for visitations, why is one okay and two aren't? We have two extremes. No one will be too happy. Those who don't want to, won't be happy. It seems to me we are getting into trivia. We are getting into too much detail, and I, for one, oppose this legislation.

One of two principles, it seems to me, must prevail. If we are agreed that the NCAA should not legislate on trivia, then perhaps we should consider deleting detailed legislation regarding recruiting. I leave it up to the Convention. That would be one solution. If we are convinced that the NCAA should deal in detailed regulations, then perhaps we should pass this further regulation. I, for one, feel very strongly that the NCAA at this time should confine itself to matters of general principle rather than detailed regulation.

CHAIRMAN JOHNS: For background it should be brought to your attention that the reason this is before us today for discussion is

that apparently it has come to the attention of the Council that the recruiting problems were quite severe and worthy of consideration. Therefore, this Special Committee was appointed during the year and we are now discussing the recommendations of this Committee. We have gotten off onto the general philosophy and I do think it is a very pertinent point.

I believe, Tad, you pointed it up very well. We are in the position of defending more details or getting into more regulatory measures. Maybe we should consider deleting a possible amendment instead of substituting one in the place of it. This may be the discussion most important at this time. That is why I asked you to discuss the philosophy, rather than the specifics in this case.

L. R. MEYER (Texas Christian University): I want to talk in relation to deleting the Dartmouth Amendment.

I feel when you encourage an outsider to bring a boy into the institution he virtually adopts this kid as his boy, and the minute he comes in and doesn't do well as an athlete, then the coaches and the athletic directors are going to join the effigy fraternity. I feel it should be eliminated from that standpoint, and that is my feeling in regard to the matter.

HARRY G. CARLSON (University of Colorado): I agree with Dutch. If a motion is in order, I would like to make one to the effect that it is the sense of this group that we should delete the Dartmouth Amendment. As I understand it, that would give greater autonomy back to the individual conference and section, and also eliminate something we have been trying to get away from for years. That is the hypocrisy in collegiate athletics. As it now stands, we are not permitted to pay the expenses of a boy to visit our campus, but we do it through our alumni.

CHAIRMAN JOHNS: The proposal was made and it was moved that a consensus of this group was that we favor the deletion of the Dartmouth Amendment. Naturally we cannot take any action at this meeting, but merely obtain a consensus of opinion.

HOWARD DANFORD (Florida State University): Some of us who are not members of conferences are wondering just where we stand if this problem is to be settled solely on a conference basis. We are very likely to be caught in between. Since this is a discussion of philosophy, I would like to make one or two comments which might qualify as philosophical statements.

It seems to me this is basically a moral problem, this whole problem of recruiting, and many of the tactics we are following in this matter of recruiting. It seems to me that many of the things which are being done are destructive of the moral fiber of the young men involved. I know the truth of which I speak here—when frequently a brother of a young athlete, the brother being a coach, rides on the back of his own brother athlete into a job in the university and the boy selects his university on the basis of which one will give his brother a coaching job. Some parents announce themselves as agents for their boy and sell him to the highest bidder. Some institutions encourage boys to break both verbal and written promises. That letter of intent will protect the boy and protect the school within that particular conference, but that does not prevent schools

outside that conference from getting that boy to break his promise. Over and over again we have known of boys who have been encouraged to break their promises many, many times. The boys know there is dealing under the table.

All of these things have a very direct effect, it seems to me, upon the behavior of young men and their moral attitude. It is not a matter of trivia. It is one of the most important and vital problems confronting those of us who are in charge. I know of no more important problem than this problem. I do not mean to imply that I think it can be solved only at the national level, but I do feel that there must be some national guide to set up, because recruiters do not restrict themselves to a regional basis. Many of them cover the entire United States and some go outside of the country.

Mahatma Gandhi had as one of his basic principles, "It is not enough to have a good end in view but the means is equally important." He said also that evil means will never lead you to good ends. I think we must do something to solve this problem of recruiting whether it is solved on a regional or a national basis. I think many of us have kept quiet because we just did not know what the solution was, not because we were not vitally interested and vitally concerned.

PAUL STAGG (Pacific University): We don't have these problems relative to recruiting. We don't have the money to do it in our conference or in the people of our town, but I would like to make one or two observations. I spent five years of my life here in writing a thesis on the history of the NCAA. It was my doctor's thesis and in that study the philosophy of the NCAA has changed considerably. Up to the time of the Sanity Code, the philosophy of the NCAA was one of making recommendations, and the only legislation which was made by the NCAA was through the rules committees of this body. Everything else was pure recommendation. Now, a few years ago, the NCAA tried the Sanity Code. I personally felt the Sanity Code was a little bit too strong. I felt that it couldn't be enforced. I don't know whether this is too stringent or whether it is not too stringent in terms of recruiting. I haven't heard enough of the discussion, but I think that one of the things that should be considered is not to go too far in any one direction, to the extent that it can't be enforced. I think it is up to the NCAA to decide what it can enforce, what it is ready to enforce, and then just go up to that point.

TOM HAMILTON (University of Pittsburgh): I may be out of order and a little bit off the general theme here, but I am wondering whether the Committee has given thought to perhaps a little different trend to which Lynn Waldorf pointed—that formerly the coaches' time was devoted mostly to the development of the players and less to recruiting, and that the competition has taken him farther into the recruiting field and less possibly to the coaching. It may be possible for the NCAA or other groups to reverse the trend. In other words, maybe if all of us could give more emphasis to the football being played, to the development of kids who come to the campus in normal fashion without seeking them out, maybe a smaller number of "blue chip boys" could be brought in. Coaches, if they want winners, could develop what they have. Maybe this could be a better way to solve this problem.

I throw this out as a bit of philosophy on the other side.

CHAIRMAN JOHNS: Any other ideas?

Well, for the report to the Round Table tomorrow, I am going to take Item 1, the Committee's consideration of two questions.

How many would favor elimination of the so-called Dartmouth Amendment, so there would be no restrictions on transporting prospective athletes and how many would oppose?

That is a pretty even distribution.

Now, may I have a show of hands on how many would favor the proposals that have been made here as to institutional payment, rather than the alumni combining to pay? How many would favor and oppose?

I would say it was about two to one in favor of the institutional control.

I believe that we have covered the principal factors here in the report of your Committee. Is there anything you would like to consider now or discuss or carry on further with some of those other questions? Is there anything you care to add or that any member of the panel here would care to add as to his feelings in these matters?

I might ask Lynn Waldorf to comment on the suggestion Tom Hamilton made from the coaches' point of view if he cares to.

MR. WALDORF: That is very easy. We have had a junior team which we call the Ramblers, and we didn't get our share of the "blue chips," so we found ourselves playing a varsity schedule with the Rambler team.

CHAIRMAN JOHNS: Well, you got a good laugh out of it, anyway.

If we have no further suggestions from the floor or from the panel and no further discussion, a motion would be in order to adjourn.

The meeting adjourned at 4:50 p.m.

FACULTY REPRESENTATIVES ROUND TABLE

January 9, 1956

THE FACULTY REPRESENTATIVES ROUND TABLE Meeting convened in the Los Angeles Room of the Statler Hotel, Los Angeles, California, at 3 p.m., January 9, with Reverend Wilfred H. Crowley, University of Santa Clara, presiding.

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: Gentlemen, as Chairman of the panel group here today, I will try to be brief and just give you the background of the subject we have selected for our discussion and introduce to you our distinguished speakers.

In the past, some have criticized the discussions of the Faculty Representatives Round Table on the score of being too administrative, too theoretical, and too general. Thus, topics more relevant to current intercollegiate athletic problems were selected so that those in attendance might derive greater profit from the discussions. We have tried to select a pertinent problem, a current problem, and it did not stem from our own selection. Rather it came from, in greater part, a report that was filed with the NCAA Council by a Special Committee on Recruiting appointed last year to examine the problem of recruiting in intercollegiate athletics. Now, this Committee was composed of 11 men who represented a cross-section of those vitally interested in intercollegiate athletics. On that Committee there were faculty representatives, athletic directors, football and basketball coaches, conference commissioners, and even a high school principal.

These gentlemen filed a report with the Council and they gave reasons why they believed certain legislation was feasible at the national level, and reasons why other pieces of legislation were not feasible. They did, however, come up with a very definite and specific recommendation which would make a notable change in the NCAA By-laws. That is a change in Article VI, Section 2, the so-called Dartmouth Amendment. That will be explained to you, because we are quite fortunate in having the chairman of the Committee here today.

Now, as you know, that Section forbids the institution to pay the expenses of a prospective student-athlete to the campus. Some believe that this opens the gates to some undesirable evils in intercollegiate athletics. That is, that it is an invitation to alumni groups and booster groups to set up slush funds. Others also see an inconsistency in making the institution completely responsible for all aid administered to a student-athlete after his matriculation, but entirely unresponsive as far as what goes on prior to his matriculation. So, some believe that it would be an advance if that piece of legislation was changed.

Now, when the Council gave consideration to this, it was thought in accordance with what our esteemed and venerable President said today, that we should initiate legislation at the grass roots level, that we shouldn't be precipitous in offering legislation. So, at that time, it was decided to present this suggested change to the Convention, to the Round Tables, to the faculty representatives, and

the athletic directors, and to feel out the sentiment with regard to this particular proposed amendment. In the meantime, one of our allied conferences decided that it will be placed before the Convention at this business session, and a change will be recommended. The proposed amendment is now in our Convention Bulletin and I won't read it to you. Earl Fullbrook will speak about those changes.

In summarizing, we don't approach this problem of recruiting with the assumption that it is an evil. Colleges and universities throughout the country do have recruiting programs to attract students. Alumni contact and talk to high school groups. Scholarship aids for outstanding students are offered. There is an attempt to attract students to institutions in America. It becomes an evil in intercollegiate athletics when undue pressures are brought to bear on the student-athlete, when you have under-the-table deals, excessive entertainments, and other evils associated with recruiting in intercollegiate athletics.

We are fortunate today in having a panel which can view this subject in its proper perspective, and supply interesting and enlightening comments on this topic which I think all are vitally interested in. I would like to introduce them before I call on them to speak.

First, to my right, is Jess Neely, athletic director of Rice Institute. He is perhaps better known to football fans and sports lovers throughout the country as Rice's very successful head football coach. New honors will come to Jess during this Convention, for he will assume the duties of president of the American Football Coaches Association.

We also have here H. P. Everest, vice-president of the University of Washington and former president of the Pacific Coast Conference, who has rendered notable service to the NCAA in recent years. The excellent *Public Relations Manual* published last year was largely the fruit of his skill and competent editorial work.

Dean Earl S. Fullbrook needs no introduction. He served as our Secretary-Treasurer for a number of years, and he was chairman of the Special Committee appointed to investigate recruiting practices in this country. We also have K. L. Wilson, commissioner of the Big Ten Conference, president of the United States Olympic Committee, and also for a number of years our Secretary-Treasurer, and therefore, one who ranks as having given the NCAA notable service.

I know you are all interested in hearing them, and I am going to call upon Jess Neely first.

Control of Institutional Staff Members

JESS NEELY (Rice Institute): I am to discuss limitations of contact with prospective student-athletes and limitations of visits to the campus.

I think the best way to approach this is to relate the way we are doing it in the Southwest Conference, where members of the athletic staff are permitted by our Conference to visit prospective stu-

dent-athletes. I believe the first means of contact is usually that of going to the principal of the high school. Of course, we have already met the coach, but we go to the principal to check the youngster's credits, and see if he is in line to do college work. If we find him to be so qualified, then we discuss the possibilities of going to our school.

We have no limitation as to how many times a member of the coaching staff can go to a youngster's home. However, I do not feel the youngster is abused, and I should say that we might call on a boy that we are especially interested in three or four times. We, of course, will make an effort to visit with his parents and point up the advantages of attending our school. We do not run down other schools in our Conference or any other conference; we merely try to show them that we have a good school for them to receive a good education and prepare themselves for their future, and we hope they will enjoy our athletic program there.

The limit of the visits to the campus, according to our rules is one "prepaid visit," you might say. That is one in which we can entertain him at the expense of the school. He is brought in by means of a fund which was established as the result of the Dartmouth Amendment. We are permitted to give him entertainment, and merely to see that he is housed and fed. We are not permitted to give him any excessive entertainment. That would be the one official visit he can make on our campus. There is no way on earth to prevent an alumnus from bringing the boy by, especially if he is near the campus. If he is a Houston boy going to a Houston high school, he may come to our campus quite often; but those are not considered official visits, and of course, we do not take care of any of the expenses. I think I have in general outlined the means of making contact with the boy according to our rules, and the one official visit that he is permitted to make. I feel that this rule is adhered to there, and we have no trouble with it.

One of the finest things I received from being a member of this Recruiting Committee was the realization that each section has so many different problems. I hope you will permit me to express myself just a minute in regards to that. I feel very deeply that the NCAA can make a big mistake by passing a rule, for instance, like the Dartmouth Amendment. That forbids us in our section to do something that we want to do and forces us to do something that we don't want to do. In other words, it forces us to go outside and solicit funds. Before that, I know that we had good control of our athletic program; I think we still have, but we have to go outside for this fund. As I say, I think the biggest thing I got out of this Committee was to appreciate that each section has a different problem. I think that a member of each section should have an opportunity to express himself before a rule is passed as to how he will be affected.

Now, another thing that I think has worked well for us is the fact that we are not allowed to contact a prospective student-athlete when he is engaged in playing a game, i.e., in an all-star game away from his home town. In Texas, we have a high school coaches' organization and every year it has an all-star football game. We are not allowed to contact these youngsters from the time they leave their homes until they return.

I think that I have pretty well covered the rules as we have them pertaining to the visiting and contacting of the athlete, and those pertaining to the official visits to our campus.

We have a letter of intent, and we feel that it has a definite place in our program because once a youngster signs this he is not allowed to sign with any other school. Our letter of intent states on the back the rules of the Southwest Athletic Conference. I believe that every coach that calls on a youngster reads them and impresses upon the youngster that if there is a violation of a rule, then he will be ineligible.

We do not have our letter of intent signed as early as some of the others, and it is because we do not wish to contact athletes during their playing season. Our high school coaches are pretty well organized, and they frown upon college coaches or anyone else worrying their boys during the season. They feel that they should have the same right as we have in college and not tear up their organization by asking boys to visit them during the season. Now that doesn't mean that some high school players will not visit the different campuses, but I doubt very seriously that we have very much of that. We do feel that after the season is over, a boy should have an opportunity to visit each of the schools that he might be interested in before he signs a letter of intent. That is why our signing date last year was April 15. We have moved it up to April 1, and we feel that that will still give the boys an opportunity to visit the different campuses they are interested in and find out what they can about the schools, and more or less have an opportunity to make up their minds without any great rush.

I can say this letter of intent has worked very well for us. I don't know if it would work on a national basis, but I do think it has certain merits. If a boy signs a letter of intent with our school, and then decides he wants to go to another school, he must sacrifice two years of competition, his freshman and his sophomore year or his first year of varsity competition. Before they make a decision, the boys will have pretty well made up their minds that they have chosen a school that they think can do the best job for them in a scholastic way. Very few men have shown a desire to change once they have made up their minds. We are pretty well impressed with the fact that the letter of intent has served us to good purpose. I don't mind telling you that when it was first brought up, I was definitely opposed to it because I could not quite get through my mind that it was a good thing to sign contracts with a 17- or 18-year-old boy. Now, I believe it has certain merit.

At one time I proposed that we use the application blank instead of having a letter of intent, and each school would take that the same as it would a letter of intent. When a boy filed an application blank with our dean of admission, the dean would advise the Conference who would then advise the different schools in the Conference. This has worked out well for us, and we think it has placed recruiting on a sounder basis. By giving prospects ample time to visit the different campuses, we feel that we do not have the immediate rush at the conclusion of the season to try to ram the different schools down their throats. I believe that covers the recruiting in our section.

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: I am glad that you spoke of that letter of intent, because contrary to the opinion you expressed, there are others who believe it would be feasible to have a letter of intent for the entire nation, but that is something you will hear about when the subject is thrown open to the floor for discussion.

Now, I will ask H. P. Everest to speak on the effect of controlling groups outside of the institution in the matter of recruiting.

Control of Groups Outside Institution

H. P. EVEREST (University of Washington): As Rev. Crowley told you, we have tried to formulate this panel and the content of the subject matter so that it would be on a realistic subject. The benefit that we are going to get out of this panel and out of this meeting this afternoon is not going to come particularly from what the four of us say here. It is going to come out of the participation that is taken subsequent to the remarks that are made by us. I noticed, for instance, that as Jess Neely spoke, I could see some things with which I don't agree. Those things I think should come out when we are having a discussion following the panel speakers.

The subject matter that we are discussing today, I think, strikes at the very roots and at the very heart of intercollegiate athletics. Our recruiting and subsidizing programs have been the major issues that have caused the headaches for intercollegiate athletics over the years. Now, it is frequently said, and I have heard many people say that the crux of our problem is in the dollar sign and the number of people that go through the turnstiles. Now, I do not believe that is the truth. I think the crux of our problem goes quite a bit deeper than that and particularly when we are talking about football.

I think it goes down to the pride of an institution to have winning teams coupled with the fact that in the football situation, we have developed in this country a cognizance and an awareness of football via the press to the point where it becomes a great and important issue. When you combine those two factors, the factor of the desire of an institution to win and the spotlight in which the institutions are placed, then you are going to have competition for talent, and you just can't get away from it. We might as well recognize it. If we are going to have that competition for talent, it is going to lead to organizations of some kind designed to help the institutions.

Before us at this Convention, we have a couple of major problems. We have the question which Jess Neely raised a few moments ago as to whether or not the NCAA is an organization that is going to get into the detail of the enforcement picture to the point where it tells each institution and each conference what it should do, or whether or not those things can better be done on the institutional level.

The subject I am going to talk about for just a few moments is the question of the booster clubs, or whatever name you may call them. This concerns whether or not they can be controlled, to what extent the institution has a responsibility for their particular control, to what extent the conference has responsibility, and then as to the extent of control on the national level.

Rev. Crowley has mentioned very briefly that we do not regard recruiting as something that is bad, and I don't think it is. I think there is a place for booster clubs, a very definite place. We have recruiting in every other aspect of our institutions. We recruit band players, we recruit chemists, and we recruit everything under the sun. So therefore, there is nothing wrong with the idea of recruiting as such. Now, when you have recruiting as it is, you have the question of doubling your staff or calling in the assistance of alumni groups throughout your particular area. I think there is a place for the calling in of groups in your particular area to assist you in a recruiting program.

Then comes the question, to what extent is an institution responsible for the conduct of these particular booster organizations? If they raise funds, what do they do with their funds? Do their funds go through the institution, or do they not? Now, a lot rests on this local question. I think the major answer to it is to what extent does the institution itself want to control its booster clubs? Now, I think booster clubs can be controlled; I think they really want to be controlled.

A moment ago, I said there are some aspects in this competitive fight that probably never can be controlled from the institutional level. We might as well recognize that in our discussion here today. It is just very difficult to get at. Rev. Crowley referred to them as "under-the-table" deals. It is pretty hard to get at those things and we might as well talk about them. We can chip away at the sides.

We made a survey of every one of the booster groups in the Pacific Coast Conference. There are nine institutions in the Conference, and each of those organizations have from one to three different types of booster clubs. We sent out questionnaires to them, and asked them many questions about what type of organization they had. In fact, here are some of the questions we asked of them: "Name of the organization, name of the president, secretary. The amount of the annual dues and/or other assessments. The nature, amount, and sources of other income. To your knowledge, how are the organization's funds spent? Are you willing to have your books inspected by the Conference? Does the university or its athletic organization exercise control over the expenditure of any or all of these funds? And, if so, which one? A description of the activities, the organization in support of your athletic program."

The response to that survey was to me very heartening. Every one of those organizations in the final analysis not only answered every question but some of them actually sent in a statement of their complete accounts, what they did with the money, what was turned over to the university, and the whole story. Some even had a detailed audited financial account which they sent in. They indicated a desire on their part to do everything that they could do in the recruiting field in line with the framework and structure of our conference program.

Then comes another question, a natural one, and I hope someone here will ask it today. People are going to say, "Why, of course these organizations will let you look at their books because if there was anything wrong with their books, if they did anything illegal,

why, they wouldn't offer to let you look at them. There must be some suborganization under that particular organization."

That is where your institution comes into the picture. I think an institution can do a job there. It can do it by education. Education is a responsibility of the institution, and I think it can be done by the institutions if they want to do it. We prepared a handbook which sets forth for the sake of all the alumni groups that we have whether in California, Washington, Oregon, or wherever they are, the things that can be done under the framework and structure of the NCAA and the structure of our own Conference. It tells them how they can do a good job of helping their Alma Mater, and still do it within our structure and do it properly and legally.

If the NCAA were to enter this picture, the first thing to be done on a national level and to do it effectively is an educational program of what can be done and what should not be done. This educational program should be taken right to the heads of the institutions themselves. There is where the responsibility should and must rest if you are going to control the booster groups. Booster clubs, in my estimation, can be controlled and they can be educated. They will work and they will send their funds through to the institution.

A brief word about the question of whether or not transportation costs should be handled by the institutions. I want to let this come out in the discussion, but personally, I think it is academically unsound to have a situation where you are furnishing transportation. We can discuss that later.

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: Now, I would like to call on the man who I said before was chairman of the Special Committee, the 11-man Committee that investigated the problems of recruiting; the man who drew up the report that was submitted to the Council, Mr. Earl Fullbrook.

Legislative Means to Control Recruiting and Subsidizing

EARL S. FULLBROOK (University of Nebraska): I saw a statement the other day attributed to a European economist who had spent considerable time studying the American business situation. His comment was that when American business is good, it is wonderful; when it is bad, it is still good. I think we might say about recruiting that when recruiting is bad, it is terrible; when it is good, it is still bad in the eyes of a great many people.

I certainly agree with the previous speakers that recruiting is not something that we are trying to eliminate. We recognize it as something with which we have to deal, with which we should deal, and it is just a problem of whether we can better regulate it.

I think some people rather get the idea that recruiting is a fairly modern device of institutions to get football players. I can't help but remember when as a high school student my school was kicked out of its state athletic association because it had recruited two football players from a neighboring town to come down and play the season. To me, this subject seems like an old, old story.

I sometimes wonder if the emphasis that is placed upon recruiting today isn't in part due to the fact that it has come to be recognized

as an evil in some of the ways in which it is carried on. The attempt to bring it out in the open and to regulate it causes a lot of people to think that it is of much more importance than it used to be, whereas many of these practices have gone on for a long, long time. I think it is probably a healthy sign that so much attention is being given to the controlling of some of the undesirable aspects of recruiting.

I have a few comments to make on the report that was referred to by the Chairman. I think I am going to list the members of that Committee because I think you can better appreciate its findings if you know the individuals who have participated. Members were:

Earl S. Fullbrook, University of Nebraska
John W. Hancock, Colorado State College
LeRoy Knoepfel, Proviso High School (Illinois)
Richard C. Larkins, Ohio State University
George Lawson, Muhlenberg College
Frank McGuire, University of North Carolina
Bernie H. Moore, Southeastern Conference
Jess C. Neely, Rice Institute
Harry J. Rockafeller, Rutgers University
Lynn O. Waldorf, University of California
Walter Byers, NCAA Executive Director

Now, I should like to review the findings of this Committee. For instance, the Committee agreed that it would not be desirable to prohibit the contacting of prospective student-athletes on the part of institutional staff members, and further, it would not be practicable to eliminate contact with prospective student-athletes on the part of the friends of the alumni of an institution. We are all unanimous in that opinion. It was agreed that it might be desirable, but certainly not practicable, to limit the means of off-campus contact by staff members of an institution.

May I just add here that one type of possible regulation with which our Committee concerned itself was the elimination of some of the pressures that are put on the high school athletes during their last year and especially during their last semester of high school. We came to the decision that it would not be practicable to try to limit representative institutions to so many visits with a high school youngster.

The Committee agreed that present NCAA recruiting provisions should be revised to enable institutions to control recruiting of prospective student-athletes. Now, that is the point that has been discussed by previous speakers. We spent a lot of time on this in our Committee, and the final vote was unanimous on that particular point.

You might be interested to note that after the Committee formulated a tentative set of proposals, Lynn Waldorf took them and reviewed them with the trustees of the American Football Coaches Association. Bernie Moore, another Committee member, reviewed the proposals with the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners at its summer meeting. Thus, we had the benefit of the recommendations of those two groups when we made our final recommendations to the NCAA Council.

We tested out the members of the Committee, and there was no desire whatsoever to take off the restrictions on what could be done in the way of bringing athletes to the campus. When we put the question of how many were in favor of the payment of transportation to the prospective student-athlete, providing safeguards were imposed, the vote was seven for, none against, and two members not voting. As a result of that, the recommendations formulated by the Committee were not in the form of a proposed amendment. The recommendations provided that an institution be permitted to finance from institutional funds one visit of a prospective student-athlete to its campus, it being understood that (1) the institution may pay the actual transportation costs from the prospective student-athlete's home to the campus and return; (2) that the institution shall not pay any transportation expenses incurred by the parents, relatives, or friends of a prospective student-athlete in visiting the campus at any time, and (3) the paid visit shall only be arranged if no high school classwork is missed or if the prospect has been given an official excuse by his high school principal. It provided further, that any funds raised for the transporting of prospective student-athletes must be assigned to the particular institution and administered by that institution and no outside organization may retain funds for the transporting of prospective student-athletes or their assistance, it being noted that the NCAA already fixes upon members the obligation and responsibility to control and administer funds raised by outside organizations for aiding athletes during their collegiate career and the foregoing, in effect, extends this responsibility in regard to transportation and other financial aid during the time previous to the prospective student-athlete's matriculation.

We have a statement in our Constitution that says: "Any college athlete who receives financial assistance other than that administered by his institution shall not be eligible for intercollegiate competition." I shall not read the other provision; that is the basic idea.

Then, over in our By-laws, we have another statement that says: "No member institution shall, directly or through its athletic staff members or by any other means, pay the traveling expenses of any prospective student visiting its campus, nor shall it arrange for or permit excessive entertainment of such prospective student during his visit there."

Now, to the members of the Committee, it seemed quite inconsistent to say that a student can take no assistance from anyone from the student's institution, and on the other hand, leave it in a position where it is the alumni and friends of the organization who send him to the campus if he is coming down for a visit. In practice, it has resulted in the representatives of the institutions making arrangements with alumni groups to pay the expenses of prospective student-athletes to come to the campus. Now, it just seemed to us to be inconsistent to say, "Now during this early period the alumni may help you and pay your expenses down, but after that the alumni can give you no help whatsoever." It is the feeling that in those initial contacts in which alumni are providing funds directly to the athlete to send him to the campus, that you begin to breed relationships between the students and the alumni whereby additional financial help is apt to come later on.

There were other topics discussed by the Committee. One recommendation was that the present regulation covering recruiting be revised to provide that a staff member or other official representative of a member institution must arrange any and all high school visitations with prospective student-athletes through the high school principal. That is to eliminate some of the abuses that have grown up in some instances in the nation where the visitations by recruiters actually interfere with the carrying on of the work of the students in their schools. I might say that the Committee agreed that it would be desirable to limit the visits to the home of a prospective student-athlete by staff members, alumni, etc.; but it was definitely the sense of the meeting that limitations of this type would not be practicable. We were unanimous on the practicability of that particular proposal.

Some recommended that the NCAA should take additional steps to make sure that high school students, high school teachers, high school coaches, etc., are perfectly familiar with NCAA regulations so that they will know what the boys can do without getting themselves in danger of being declared ineligible.

There are additional recommendations, but I believe I have given you the significant ones. An amendment is being introduced at the business session that would require the institutions or authorize the institutions to pay the expenses of students coming to the campus under certain rather restrictive measures. It is undoubtedly a proposal that has two sides. That has been indicated already, and as the others have indicated, I hope that it can come up for some real discussion after the panel completes its formal presentation.

Penalties for Illicit Recruiting and Subsidizing

K. L. WILSON (Intercollegiate Conference): One of my fellow commissioners walking in with me said, "How much are you going to tell?" This reminded me of a very good story that I heard about the young preacher on his first assignment, going out in this little town in Nebraska, opening the church, sweeping it out, and waiting to give his first sermon. A storm had come up and nobody came, and he didn't know what to do. Finally an old farmer came in, stomped the snow off his boots, and sat down near the stove. The young preacher thought he had better go back and talk to him, and he said, "Sir, this is my first preaching assignment. I have worked hard on my sermon, but inasmuch as you are the only one here, would you rather sit and talk or should you like to hear my sermon?" The old farmer got up, and he said, "Son, when I load the hay rack and go back to the field and feed the cows, and only one cow shows up, I feed her." The young preacher took the hint, preached for an hour and a half, and concluded with a prayer. He went back to the farmer and he said, "Sir, how did you like my sermon?" The farmer got up and said, "Well, son, I told you at the start that as I load up the hay rack and go back to the field to feed the cows and only one shows up, I feed her, but I don't give her the whole load."

If I had tried to tell you all my experiences with penalties—the effectiveness of penalties and lack of effectiveness of penalties—I would keep you here long past your appointed hour. I do think, however, that penalties are a necessary evil.

I couldn't help but think as one of the previous speakers spoke, that I think I have a unique job in that I have more alumni in the American Olympic movement than all of you put together. You should hear some of the suggestions that they have on how to beat some of the other countries. We are in this, we have intense interest, and we have to do a better job of education. We have to do a more effective job of enforcement, and that means penalties.

I tried to gain knowledge from my fellow commissioners about their good points and bad points of their penalty programs before the Rose Bowl game, but all I could get out of them was a request for more tickets. Afterwards, it seemed like things stepped up to such a tempo that I didn't get too much time, but I shall try to relate some of the good points and bad points of penalties.

The fine system is used by a number of our conferences. No institution likes to see the institutional name or a staff member's name publicized. There are certain people that would regard that institution as stepping overboard. It is very embarrassing to some of the directors who have not included a little cash for a possible fine in their budget, and have to go to a board of trustees and explain why they need this extra money. There are also weaknesses in the public mind. Any red-hot alumnus will say, "Well, a good halfback is worth a \$500 fine." I have actually heard alumni criticize their coaches when they weren't fined. They say, "They haven't been doing anything." So, you have got a problem there; there is merit to it.

Let's take probation. Putting an institution on a probationary status gives them an opportunity to clean up something that possibly isn't good that needs correction, and the commissioner has an opportunity to help them. Attention is directed to the administration, to the faculty, to the alumni, through the public press. I think it is a rather effective penalty. It is a penalty that certainly no institution invites, because it does get widespread publicity.

Another effective penalty on institutions is the loss of participation in post-season games or in National Collegiate Championship events. Of course, this is a rather effective penalty.

Now we come down to the penalties that might be excessive to staff members or to students. I should have started out with this. I think every commissioner, every conference, and every organization has been groping around trying to find penalties, and where they should be exacted. One example is a boy losing eligibility to play. I have often thought that there is a better way than that. The alumnus, the staff members, the institution, that permits it—possibly encouraged it—should be fined or penalized.

Several years ago we put in the Big Ten Conference some of the following regulations. The commissioner can reprimand a coach who has been out of line or made violations of our recruiting rules. You might say that that is a slap on the wrist. In the first place it is reported to the president, to the director, and faculty representatives. In the second place, it gets widespread publicity, and in the third place, I have noticed that it has been rather effective in two or three cases where stern reprimands were made. It may have been a coincidence, but the man was not on the payroll the follow-

ing year. That reprimand can be followed with a probation of a coach having contact with prospective student-athletes. In other words, he can't observe the common decencies as the boys are brought into the gymnasium. He can't meet them; he can't talk to them; he can't try to sell them his university. This can also be extended to the entire staff. In other words, an assistant football coach who has been in violation is grounded, so to speak, insofar as contacting athletes. To continue it further, it can be done to the whole football staff. In the fourth place, he can be denied any games in the conference in his particular sport; and in the last place, and of course the one that I hope will never appear, the commissioner can recommend that Conference relations be severed with that institution.

If any athlete receives aid to which he is not entitled, he loses a year's eligibility. The time that he loses is the next year that follows this violation when he would normally be allowed to compete.

More and more I have heard sympathy directed toward a youngster that he doesn't know the rules. A year ago I made an investigation of 25 youngsters who had not yet made up their minds where they were going to school. I was trying to find out what the recruiting pattern was among the institutions in this area. In talking to the boys, I quizzed them about the rules and I found that practically all of them knew the rules. Now, it may be that we are located in an area where there is an awful lot of recruiting, and they bump into them, but these kids knew.

The most effective warning against violations that I have ever heard is this one which took place at two institutions that I know of. The college president called the athletic staff together. They had a thorough going over of the rules together. He asked if there was any question. He then said, "Gentlemen, this is the book that we are going by. Any member of the athletic staff that violates these regulations puts himself in jeopardy of his job." I can tell you that I thought that was a very effective piece of work.

One more thing that has been attempted is the abatement of the alumni, the curtailing of their recruiting activities. The trouble with that is that it seems that in theory and in practice it is like the story of the dragon. You cut the dragon's head off, and a couple more pop up. It usually makes the abated alumnus so mad that he can get three or four of his friends to do the job; and so instead of helping the situation, you encourage it.

General Discussion

COL. BLAKE R. VAN LEER (Georgia Institute of Technology): A good many schools and my institution have this sort of arrangement. We have an "Engineers' Day." The students set up a lot of experiments and invite the high school students for the day to come to visit the institution. Students they invited usually are selected by the principal of the high school. Some of them are selected by the engineering and architectural societies of the state. Out of that 75 or 100, there are occasionally two or three athletes, and in the course of the program that is arranged for these boys, they get a chance to hear the officials of the school speak. Of course, that is a very effective type of recruiting, but we get a few athletes among that group. They have

to pay their own traveling expenses to the institution unless their parents provide it or maybe some of the engineering societies sometimes take care of them by hiring a bus or something of that nature. I think that sort of recruiting is done by a number of other institutions, and the main purpose, of course, is to get boys who are interested in engineering and in industrial management to come to Georgia Tech or to at least know about it and know what is on the campus.

The question that I want to ask is this—Is the recruiting program that you are proposing by the NCAA going to interfere with that program, and is it automatically going to come under the control of the NCAA?

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: I think I will ask Earl to answer that.

MR. FULLBROOK: My reaction to that is that it would not. I think we have to be reasonable in applying any regulations we may have in regard to recruiting athletes. When we have a program made up of a general group of students, and there happens to be one or two athletes, there is no reason why they can't be treated like the rest of them. This is my own thinking on that.

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: Of course, Dr. Van Leer, when you spoke of that, you were referring to the new amendment. If engineering students paid their own way to the institution, later on the institution could finance a visit for the group of athletes.

Neither the letter nor the spirit of this proposed legislation would be violated, in my opinion. You cannot give them any excessive entertainment, so, if you don't give them excessive entertainment, it is normal; and I do think they could come back and confer with the athletic staff. That is just my personal opinion. This has not been interpreted as yet, but I think that would be the situation.

REV. TIM HEALY (Fordham University): What effect would this have on an alumni group program which annually sends prospective students to the university. These students would include high school seniors who are being proposed for academic scholarships, and perhaps a certain percentage of them would include athletes? For instance, a New York school might have a Chicago alumni group which every year sends 17-18 high school seniors to New York and pays their expenses.

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: I think that could be done. They come there not as athletes. I don't think they would fall into this legislation. I would point out that this is not legislation as yet, and I think we are getting in a little deep. Are there any other questions?

FORREST U. LAKE (Tulane University): In the Southeastern Conference, we do not have a letter of intent, but we have a procedure which produces the same effect. The student-athlete signs an official application on the back of which is printed just what he may legally receive and what would be violations which would render him ineligible. After he signs that, within three weeks we send him an official notice outlining exactly what he is to receive. That having been done, no other institution can give him any aid for two years from that date, or he will be ineligible to play during his freshman-sophomore years. However, that does not prevent one of our institutions in the Southeastern Conference from giving an award to

some boy from whom a Southwestern institution has already received a letter of intent signed by the boy; nor does it prevent a Southwestern institution from picking one of our boys.

Why couldn't there be some national setup? I would like to hear some comment expressed on that subject.

L. GASTON MOFFATT (University of Virginia): I would be very glad to express an opinion. It is abominable to sign a boy to a contract and then give him a penalty for nonfulfillment for unprofessionalism. What is, and how can college men say that that is not professional? Now, we are told to recruit for graduate students, we are told to recruit for chemist majors, and all do the same thing for athletes. I am not denying that. Suppose a graduate student accepts a scholarship to Harvard in classics, and goes to Princeton later. He can do so. Is he forbidden from participating in classics at Princeton? Therefore, why can't you put this on the same basis? Why put this in a special category unless there is some good reason? I doubt very much if you do have a good reason.

MR. FULLBROOK: The Committee thoroughly discussed all phases of the so-called letter of intent, and also the advisability of establishing a rush period which would limit the recruitment of athletes to a specific span of time. There was considerable sentiment in favor of a national letter of intent, but it was agreed that many details would have to be worked out before such a program could operate effectively upon a national level. That was the way we left that matter of a letter of intent and also of a rush period.

A. B. MOORE (University of Alabama): I will try to answer Mr. Moffatt's question. In respect to the Southeastern Conference rule, whether it is a good rule or not, the major purpose is to take him out of circulation, so to speak. That is to take the pressure off of him. It is tremendous during the pre-scholarship award period, and his studies are interfered with a great deal. If some such rule does not prevail, that means the coaches would continue to interfere with his studies, bother him and his parents throughout the entire year. As I have said, whether it is a good rule or a bad rule, that was the intent.

MR. MOFFATT: Could I ask a few more questions? It is just more pressure before the time of the letter of intent. You merely put the pressure at a different time. You have intensified the pressure up to a certain time. I bet his door is besieged with coaches as much as any other time.

MR. MOORE: Most of them submit their applications earlier. We have a period up to a certain date in which they cannot submit applications. Most of them make up their minds during that period. In any case, they make up their minds and submit an application soon after the arrival of that date and so they aren't bothered then for the rest of the year.

O. J. HOLLIS (University of Oregon): In his original presentation, Dean Fullbrook said that the Committee had considered the possibilities of limiting or doing away with the direct contact between members of athletic staffs and students. I think you spoke in terms of advising them at their homes, but that the Committee, while thinking that it possibly had some good points, nevertheless, de-

cided, and I quote, "I believe that such a rule would be impracticable." I wonder if Dean Fullbrook would enlighten us as to the basis that such a rule would be impracticable.

I would like to say that in our own Pacific Coast Conference, we did away with all contacts between coaching staffs and prospective student-athletes off campus 15 years ago. It has been one of the easiest rules to enforce, and surprisingly enough, the coaches themselves have never shown any disposition more than an occasional voice to change the rules. I am naturally curious that the Committee thought it impracticable. Do you mean the coaches would not like it?

MR. FULLBROOK: It is impracticable in the sense that it might be something like the prohibition law that we once had. It is very difficult to enforce. I think it is one thing to get enforcement in that kind of a provision in a conference where you have a strong conference and strong regulations of your schools. It becomes, I believe, a more difficult problem of enforcement in schools which are not conference members and in conferences where the regulations are not too well carried out. It might result in a great many violations, because the country, as a whole, is not yet ready to adopt and to enforce. The Committee feels very strongly that the NCAA should not enact legislation unless it is something that is going to have general acceptance and in which a reasonable enforcement of it could be secured.

ALFRED W. SCOTT (University of Georgia): I would also like to speak on that same point. You are fortunate to have people going around and talking to students. You must have built up a wonderful alumni organization to do it, because we have had students show up on one of our campuses two or three times, and each time with a different alumnus.

MR. VAN LEER: I would like to comment that these very questions support my view that these things ought to be left with the colleges because the needs of different communities and different regions are entirely different. Now they do come in conflict occasionally as was pointed out, but conferences can get together and iron those things out. I think when we try to adopt a law on a national pattern, and present experimentation and prevent improvement, we are making a very serious mistake.

GEARY EPPLEY (University of Maryland): Are we discussing any details of these changes or just a general principle?

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: Just a general principle. We would like to find out whether you think the legislation that we have is inadequate or adequate or really brings about evils.

MR. EPPLEY: In other words, you are not going into the details of this proposal?

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: No. Possibly on the floor of the Convention we will hear more details.

FRANK N. GARDNER (Drake University): I thought that I might be able to resist the temptation to speak, but my fellow members on the Council know that I have arrived at some conclusions on this matter. The longer I sat here, the more difficult it was to keep quiet, so I yield to the temptation.

In general, might I say that after four years of work on the Committee of Infractions, I found some changes in my own viewpoint taking place. I suppose when I first became a member of the Council and member of the Committee of Infractions, there was no one who had a stronger belief than I had in favor of the Dartmouth Amendment.

I thought it was one of the worst of all evils for an institution to pay any money to get anyone to the campus. In the practices of dealing with institutions who have been guilty of infractions, my opinion has changed. I think I ought to tell you what the situation is which is perfectly legal under our present rules. Boys can be gathered up by the plane load, given tickets at a given airport, their transportation being paid for by a group of individuals or an organized club. Then they can be flown 1,500 miles or more to a campus. The initial approach can be made by one who is a booster or alumnus of an institution. That is the first contact that an institution has with these boys.

I can assure you that the Committee of Infractions has found it extremely difficult to ascertain all that goes on between that alumnus and that boy to prevail on him to attend that institution even on a visit. I finally arrived at the position which was contrary to my original position. If we can arrive at greater control at the institutional level through such a proposal that has been advanced, then we can at least modify some of the present evils.

Some of you would like to have more details, but I just have to tell you the way my own opinion has changed on this matter. In other words, we can bring this under institutional control. It is extremely difficult, speaking on the part of an enforcement program, to keep the evils of recruitment out of recruiting which do injury to the boy.

MR. EVEREST: Frank, you don't mean to tell me that you are compromising your conscience and attempting to correct one wrong with another wrong? You haven't got to that point?

MR. GARDNER: No, I am not saying we are trying to get rid of one wrong with another wrong. If a boy is going to visit a campus, there are a number of things you can do. You can say that the boy has to pay his own way, or you can say somebody else can pay it, but not the institution. Some alumnus or friend can pay it. It seems to me that the institution can control it. I think it would be utterly impractical to say a boy could visit your campus, but his coach couldn't even take him in an automobile. That would be a regulation which could not be enforced. It narrows down to whether you want to have that visit under the control of the institution, or whether you want to have it under the control of somebody who is in no way responsible to your institution. In other words, you have to take your choice. I seem to feel that there will be more evil under a situation in which you have absolutely no control.

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: I am glad you had that temptation. I know your opinions and know you certainly have more background than anyone on the Council. However, I have not been satisfied in the matter. The alumni, instead of bringing the boys to the campus, which is good in a way, can bring them other places. Now, I am

told that in this state just before the Rose Bowl, one of the most sought-after basketball players was entertained down here in the South. I don't know that he saw any campus down here in the South, but he did leave his own team when his team had a game to play, and he did witness the game down here and was down here for several days. All this is perfectly legal as far as our regulations are concerned. It might come under excessive entertainment, though. How would you control that?

MR. GARDNER: I think that in dealing with this problem of recruiting that we have to wait for it. You are asking what to do about a special trip which someone might arrange in the hope that he could interest the boys.

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: Wouldn't it be similar to other trips?

MR. GARDNER: I was addressing my remarks to the recruiting angle of getting into a campus for a visit in a local area, for instance to get a boy away from the University of California so he would go to U.S.C.

GEORGE YOUNG (University of Wisconsin): I would like to know if the Committee has given any consideration to the possibility that a state institution might not be permitted to spend money to pay the cost of transportation of athletes. The Board of Directors of the University of Wisconsin would take a rather dim view of a regional transporting of athletes to the campus of the University of Wisconsin. Perhaps Dean Fullbrook can answer that.

MR. FULLBROOK: I suppose the answer is that they wouldn't have to do it.

ROBERT B. BROWNE (University of Illinois): I was very much interested by the statement that the Dartmouth Amendment forced us to get out and raise alumni funds. I understand there is a proposal that the institution can pick up the ticket for the one visit, but what about the other visits which are necessary if you are going to have the coaches explain the advantages of the institution?

MR. NEELY: Gentlemen, I have been very interested in this discussion, and I think this is a pretty good reason why it is very, very difficult to pass a national rule. As I sat around the table with the other men, it was pretty clear to me that it would be impossible for me to ram down their throats that we have the best way to approach the youngster, which is through some member of the athletic department who is absolutely responsible to the university he represents. Neither would I let them ram down my throat the fact that they wanted to turn all of the contact work to alumni. Personally, I feel that we are better qualified to sell our school than anyone who is not directly connected with it. I don't mean that the alumni are not connected, but I think there are changes in an institution with which the alumni might not keep up with. That is why I think it is very important that we give careful thought to any rule that affects us on a national basis because I do not believe it is right to tell us that we must resort to alumni aid in contacting the athletes. Neither do I think it is right to tell any other section that they should take our word.

Now we have had no trouble in our section with one official visit. We can bring a boy in on Friday night and he does not miss any

school work. He can come in Friday night and practically everyone will go back Sunday; in fact, all of them go back Sunday. I feel that in this time we can tell them all on earth we know about the school and I don't believe there is any doubt that every boy who comes there is thoroughly familiar with the opportunities we have in an educational way and to enjoy sports. So, again, I want to emphasize the fact that I think we are treading on dangerous ground when we think in terms of a national rule that affects every school.

MR. EPPLEY: I would like to mention another thing. There are many high school counselors who call up and say, "I want to bring four or five boys or girls down to visit the school. Can you make arrangements?" So then they bring the youngsters down. Then the first thing I know, some alumnus walks in with a boy and says to me, "Here's a friend of mine I would like you to meet." I don't give out the scholarships or aid, but they still bring them around to see me. I recognize the boy and I know that the boy has had two trips. What are you going to do? Should I take a look at the boy and say, "No, you can't come in."

There are a lot of other boys that go out for athletics and may make a team other than football that even the coaches don't know about. Suppose two different people bring in the same boy, what happens? Is he ineligible? I don't know how to control the situation. I know one boy last spring was brought in to me on visits by three different alumni who wanted to have the privilege of having the boy go to Maryland. I don't know if he will make a team or not; he is not a football player. Would he be ineligible or not?

MR. FULLBROOK: The way the legislation is written, he would have to bring the boy to the campus. It just forbids two or more to have funds to transport this boy.

MR. EPPLEY: Would there be more than one visit?

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: It depends. A single alumnus could bring him in any number of times.

MR. FULLBROOK: If he is paying his own way, he can come every day.

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: Are there any other questions?

MR. MOORE: It would seem that with all of the knowledge and wisdom we have in this group here this afternoon that if there is any solution to the problem, we might find it, but as I listen to the discussion, I feel a little doubtful. Maybe there aren't any solutions for it.

Let me say first of all, that we are agreed that recruiting is the most difficult problem that we have to deal with. If we could find some adequate solution, I feel that we would have a pretty easy time with other problems. I think we are also agreed that the most difficult problem we have in the process is the control of our alumni. Now, to the control of that. As to one clause in the document, it seems to me it would be incompatible with the basic principle of our Constitution, namely institutional responsibility. It has been said that if the institutions have nothing to do with what the alumni are doing, how can the institutions control it? How can we attempt to hold responsible the institutions for what they know nothing about?

Now, there has been quite a bit said about national legislation. I am skeptical about it and want to keep it at the very minimum. I am sure we all realize that the more we legislate, the more difficulties we shall have in the administration of our rules and regulations. We will multiply the difficulties that the Committee on Infractions are dealing with. I would like to point this out. As far as this thing we are discussing about is concerned, the NCAA has already legislated. It has already entered the field, and we have a proposal to amend that legislation. Those are some of the things I have been thinking about as I have sat here and listened to the discussion.

MR. WILSON: The point will be reached where we are going to have to decide whether we are going to tighten or loosen up. It seems to me that this will permit more recruiting. I don't know; maybe I am wrong. I can't help but think of what Orlando Hollis said. We have had the same rule about contacting and visits. We don't permit it. It is the easiest rule we ever had on the book. It can be enforced. I wish we could let legislation tie in with it. Otherwise, why not go into it wholeheartedly and have the players drafted? We have to have equality. The only way you can get equality is to let them draft the players. I know that is ridiculous. I know we will never reach it; I hope not. I think everyone here in the meeting should recognize fully the way this is going, and unless we stop it, it is going to be like the prairie fire and a lot of us will get burned.

HOWARD GRUBBS: (Southwest Conference): I hesitate to speak right after Mr. Wilson, but I beg to disagree with him as I have on many different occasions as he well knows.

In my judgment, this proposed amendment is a definite tie-in with the regulation regarding travel. When the Dartmouth Amendment was first adopted, I think this organization hoped that it would eliminate youngsters traveling clear across the country to visit campuses. That was in my judgment the purpose of the amendment. What has happened is that the travel has increased. We have situations where youngsters receive through the mail a ticket to go halfway across the continent to visit an institution. They don't even know where they got it. Oftentimes, they don't make the trip. They go down to the airline and cash in on the ticket, and stick the money in their pockets. That is happening every day.

I believe that this proposed change will definitely help us. It will help us in *this* respect. We are saying we will allow the institution to pay one trip, and in addition to that, we are placing definite restrictions on the institution, but no restrictions on the alumni. A group of alumni can get together and arrange any amount of money and spend it all for travel. This proposed legislation says that the alumni or the alumnus has to accompany the boy. In my judgment, that is very restrictive. Oftentimes, particularly on long-distance trips, the alumnus cannot take time off to accompany the boy.

I think the whole thing resolves itself into one question. It has been mentioned here many times. Do we want to put the responsibility of this recruiting on the institutions, or do we want to step aside and put the responsibility on the alumni? I think it comes down to that one point. I personally believe that if this legislation

GENERAL ROUND TABLE

January 10, 1956

THE GENERAL ROUND TABLE of the National Collegiate Athletic Association was held in the Golden State Room of the Statler Hotel, Los Angeles, California, at 9:30 a.m., Tuesday, January 10, 1956, with Ralph W. Aigler, presiding.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: You will notice that the program lists this as the General Round Table. It has been the practice for a number of Conventions now, as many of you know, to devote this session to a discussion of television. It is the impression of the officers of the Association and of the members of the Council that a good many of the delegates prefer not to spend so much time in discussing television, and that it would be more suitable to devote part of the time to a discussion of some other interesting and pertinent and important questions.

The plan this morning is that the first part of this period will be devoted to a discussion of the general problem of recruiting. The discussion today will center upon the discussions which took place yesterday in two separate groups, the Athletic Directors and the Faculty Representatives Round Tables.

By way of orientation, may I refer you to Article VI of the By-laws of the Association. You will find this in the Convention Bulletin. Article VI has a provision on recruiting which is divided into three sections. This is the provision that has very commonly been referred to as the Dartmouth Amendment, although, I understand that representatives from Dartmouth, at least in the past, have rather regretted that this particular language was tied up so intimately with Dartmouth. Those of us who have had any experience at all remember the importance of the Dartmouth College case. So it is not inappropriate that there be something in the Constitution and By-laws of this organization that bears the name Dartmouth.

Section 1 of Article VI reads as follows:

"No member of an athletic staff or other official representative of athletic interests shall solicit the attendance at his institution of any prospective student with the offer of financial aid or equivalent inducements not permitted by this Association, his institution, or if his institution is a member of a regional conference, by such conference."

There is going to be a very simple amendment proposed at the business meeting that changes Section 2 which reads as follows:

"No member institution shall, directly or through its athletic staff members or by any other means, pay the traveling expenses of any prospective student visiting its campus, nor shall it arrange for or permit excessive entertainment of such prospective student during his visit there."

That is the Section with which we are most immediately concerned.

And finally Section 3:

"No member institution shall, on its campus or elsewhere, conduct or have conducted in its behalf any athletic practice session or test in which one or more prospective students reveal, demonstrate or display their ability in any branch of sport."

The Association has been operating under this so-called Dartmouth Amendment for several years now. Questions have arisen as to whether or not there should not be a change made in Section 2, with reference to payment of expenses. In this connection, a Committee on Recruiting was appointed. This was an 11-man Committee under the chairmanship of Earl S. Fullbrook, University of Nebraska, which spent considerable time in studying this matter and formulated a report.

From that report there evolved under the sponsorship of an allied member of this organization, a proposed amendment that appears on page 133 of the Bulletin. The proposers of that amendment are not the Committee that was created under the chairmanship of Mr. Fullbrook. It is perfectly obvious that the proposers of that amendment were familiar with that report and had taken from it one of the features, and now propose that it be put into formal legislation in this Convention.

That proposal reads as follows:

"Section 3(a) No member institution shall finance more than one visit to its campus for any prospective student-athlete, it being understood that only actual and necessary round-trip transportation costs between the student's home and the institution's campus shall be paid and the visit shall not take place if any high school class time is missed (unless written permission for this absence is given by the student's high school principal prior to the visit).

"(b) No member institution shall directly or by any other means, finance the transportation costs incurred by relatives or friends of a prospective student-athlete to visit its campus.

"(c) No member institution shall arrange for or permit excessive entertainment of any prospective student-athlete.

"(d) No member institution shall permit an outside organization or agency to utilize or administer funds for the purpose of transporting prospective student-athletes to its campus, it being understood that the pooling of resources by two or more persons for this purpose shall constitute such a fund; however, the foregoing prohibition does not apply to persons upon whom a given student-athlete may be naturally or legally dependent, and, further, any other person may transport or pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus provided said person accompanies the student to and from the campus."

It is not for this group this morning to adopt or reject this proposed amendment. That will come up only at the business session to be held tomorrow. This is a Round Table without any legislative powers. Its function, I take it, is to clarify ideas, if possible, exchange views and assist the delegates in arriving at a conclusion as to how they shall vote when this proposition comes up officially at the business session.

I have already pointed out that these two separate Round Tables, the Athletic Directors Round Table and the Faculty Representa-

tives Round Table, devoted considerable time to this general problem. As you will notice from the program, we are scheduled to have first a report from the Faculty Representatives Round Table and then immediately following that the report from the Athletic Directors Round Table. I now call on the chairman of the Faculty Representatives Round Table, my good friend, Rev. Crowley from the University of Santa Clara, to make his report.

Report of the Faculty Representatives Round Table

REV. WILFRED H. CROWLEY (University of Santa Clara): I believe our discussion yesterday accomplished two things.

First, it made a number of delegates aware of the fact that there is a proposed amendment, that it will be suggested to the Convention, and that it will do away with the so-called Dartmouth Amendment which prevents institutional funds from being utilized for the purpose of bringing prospective student-athletes to the campus. Therefore, the delegates attending yesterday's meetings and with the presentation this morning should be well aware of the implications of that amendment and be able to make up their minds by tomorrow.

Secondly, it brought into sharp focus the divergent views on the ways to handle recruitment and the merits of the proposed change. We were fortunate in having a very capable panel. Jess Neely, H. P. Everest, Earl Fullbrook, and Tug Wilson, all made it clear even before the question was thrown open to the floor, that there existed a variety of opinions on the matter of recruiting in various sections of the country.

I tried just a little while ago to cite this out in a summarized form to show what was said yesterday. I crossed that out but maybe I can give you the five schools of thought that prevailed yesterday in our presentations in our meeting.

1. There are those that believe that the legislation in Article VI, Section 2, is satisfactory and adequate, and consequently no change whatsoever is desired.

2. There are those who believe that the recruiting problem must be handled at the conference or institutional level and that national legislation is not feasible. They believe that the Dartmouth Amendment absolutely prevents more effective legislation at the conference level, and that if it is done away with, there should be no substitute whatsoever nationally.

3. There are those who believe that the proposed change allowing the institution to pay for one trip of the prospective student-athlete to the campus is an actual loosening of the present restriction. Those who take this view believe that the use of institutional funds and transportation is a step backward and contrary to what the conferences and NCAA have been trying to do in recent years to control recruiting.

4. Sharply opposed to group No. 3 are those that take the position that the proposed legislation is actually tightening of recruiting restrictions and is needed. They believe that the alumni and booster groups will be curtailed in their activities and that there will be less pressure put on prospective student-athletes. They are con-

vinced that it is inconsistent to have no responsibility placed on the institution prior to the matriculation of the student, and that the present legislation is actually an invitation to alumni and booster groups to gather slush funds and use them to finance long trips across the country for prospective student-athletes and provide them with excessive entertainment. Therefore, they believe that this is a step forward, not backward, contrary to those belonging in category No. 3.

5. Contrary to those belonging in category No. 4 are those belonging in the final group—those who believe that the proposed legislation has merits, but that the many loopholes and the undesirable aspects of recruiting would be continued under different forms.

There were a number of other opinions expressed. I won't try to bring them to your attention, because they were concerned with matters of application. An example of it was this question that was brought up: "When would the boys be brought to the campus as students?" Those questions are secondary considerations to the substance of the changes that have been advocated.

However, the discussion brought out one important factor that although there are opposing and contradictory opinions on this matter, all are sincerely trying to find a solution of the problem. I think, Mr. Chairman, this made our discussion worthwhile.

Report of the Athletic Directors Round Table

WILBUR JOHNS (University of California at Los Angeles): One thing was very apparent yesterday in the Athletic Directors Round Table. After very fine speeches by a commissioner, athletic director, and a football coach, there was a hesitancy on the part of those present to say anything. And as a matter of fact, the Chairman had to press into service a few people in the audience to get things started. After Dick Larkins and his fine panel representing the Special Committee presented their report of the Committee's work, we found then there was more interest on the part of the delegates to speak. We got some fine discussion, and I think it was very worthwhile. It certainly cannot be denied that everyone in the meeting left with definite knowledge of the fact that this is one of our major problems in the field of athletics and one that needs careful consideration, rather than hasty action.

I believe that the most significant fact that came out of the meeting was the predominate expression by the members in the group that the policy of the NCAA expressed yesterday morning by President Houston was the same. It was felt the Dartmouth Amendment actually works contrary to the policy of our Association in that it is a specific legislation in the area of intercollegiate athletics which should have been kept at the conference level. Therefore our meeting was more of the discussion of the policy of the new amendment and the policy of the Dartmouth Amendment, rather than the specifics of the new amendment.

The general expression of opinion from the floor yesterday was about three to one in favor of the Association following the stated policy of dealing in broad principles as opposed to detailed legisla-

tion, giving latitude to the conferences to deal with the problems peculiar to their area.

There was much discussion on this matter of policy and the philosophy of the organization. I think the most important contribution was made when we discussed philosophy and policy of this great Association.

Sometimes we forget what is best for the individuals. Does this amendment improve the situation in this great field of intercollegiate athletics? Does it actually help in the moral and the ethical thinking of young Americans?

There are many factors favoring the new amendment as proposed, the most important of which is that it places the institution in charge of any funds spent on the transportation of athletes to the campus. The merits of whether this is a good thing or a bad thing would, as a result of the discussion yesterday, be determined at the conference level, no matter what the NCAA did in trying to establish a policy. The conferences on their own level would impose their own restrictions which may be greater than made by the NCAA.

Near the end of the meeting we took a showing of hands as to the attitude of those present. The first question was how many would favor the elimination of the Dartmouth Amendment as presented in the report of the Committee? The showing of hands as determined by the Chairman was about three to one in favor of the elimination of the Dartmouth Amendment.

The second question asked was: "How many would favor institutional payment of transportation expenses of prospective student-athletes?" Again, the estimate by the Chair on the showing of hands showed two to one in favor of institutional control. It should be pointed out, however, that there was more feeling that detailed legislative controls be left to the conference level, rather than to the national level.

General Discussion

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: The presence of Rev. Crowley at the speaker's table gives us, fortunately, a religious atmosphere. This is not a meeting for the discussion of sin in general, but I suppose it will be generally agreed by everyone that we are all against sin.

I suppose recruiting in itself is not necessarily a sin. It depends on the type of recruiting, and how far it is carried. I think the general philosophy has been that when it gets to a certain point that it does become a sin, and something that should be regulated and if possible, eliminated.

I wonder whether the basic question before us really is which motive of approach, if either one is to be followed, is pertinent to this problem—the one known as the Dartmouth Amendment or the proposed amendment? Which one promises the more effective handling of this recruiting problem?

We have left about 20 minutes until the schedule goes on to the next topic before this Round Table, and that is the general television session. The Chair would be delighted if there were among

you some who would be interested in discussing this question with the idea of further clarification.

H. P. EVEREST (University of Washington): I am not going to speak on the merits or the demerits of the proposed amendment. I just want to bring out one thing in this discussion that I don't think was emphasized by either of the gentlemen who reported.

The inherent philosophy of the NCAA was made perfectly clear by President Houston, namely, that he wants to do things on the national level only when there is a national problem which cannot be handled on a conference basis. I think that is the basic philosophy. We started from scratch and we adopted what was known as the grass roots philosophy. We took on only those things which we felt that the conferences and the institutions generally wanted the NCAA to administer.

Now, this particular problem was kicked around in the Council quite a bit, and it was decided by the Council members that the best way to approach this was to take it to the Convention in round table meetings and then let it simmer for a little while before we made an actual decision.

Then the amendment came in from an allied conference, and it became an issue before this Convention. From the reports of Rev. Crowley and Wilbur Johns, I don't think we are quite ready to pass upon the question that is before us. There is such a divergence of opinions that I think it is necessary for us to let this thing settle for a little while and determine whether we can stay with that grass roots policy and come up with an answer that will be satisfactory to the whole membership of the NCAA.

Now, I could talk about the merits or the demerits and I have some very strong opinions on this. But, I still don't think we are ready to take a positive action on this amendment at this Convention.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: I am sure you are all interested in Mr. Everest's point of view on this matter. I am sure there are plenty others here in the room who would like to be heard on the general problem, either the phase of it that has been presented by Mr. Everest or any other phase that is pertinent to the general problem.

COL. BLAKE R. VAN LEER (Georgia Institute of Technology): I would like to give my viewpoint on this problem of recruiting.

Matters should be left to the institutions and several conferences. I would like to know at this time whether or not at the business meeting I would be in order if I would move that Section VI be entirely eliminated from our By-laws. I would like to know whether or not I would get the second to that. That is what I think we ought to do, or even leave the matter until it has evolved on further and shows some clear cut national philosophy or policy. There is too much divergence of opinion, it seems to me, for us to legislate over a matter of national scope. I think we ought to leave it to the institutions and to the conferences and if I could get support from the delegates, I would certainly propose that at the business meeting.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: I am not the one to make an official ruling or to give an official answer to the question that has been proposed.

I could make this general statement of principle, though, which would help you to answer the question that Mr. Van Leer has raised. This happens to be one of those By-laws that can be changed only by following the procedure that is prescribed in the Constitution for bringing before the Convention changes in the Constitution itself. I refer particularly to the requirement that the proposed action must be submitted in writing. I believe it is a month in advance, and that the terms of the proposed amendment must have been circulated by the Association at least three weeks in advance of the meeting. If there is a proposal made to amend that proposed By-law and its amendments itself, not merely as to phraseology but on the contrary to the substance of the matter, then the Chair probably would rule it would be out of order.

Our President is here, and if he disagrees with what I have just said, I wish he would correct me.

CLARENCE P. HOUSTON (Tufts University and NCAA President): I do not think I shall commit myself at the moment as to ruling on any question which may be propounded to the Convention. However, the Chairman has very properly pointed out the provisions of the Constitution of the Association and the By-laws which are applicable to the question which has been raised. I do not find myself in difference or in any conflict with his suggestions as to what would be in order and what would not be in order. I hope that answers your question.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: Are there any other questions or suggestions or arguments?

N. W. DOUGHERTY (University of Tennessee): I just want to raise a question relative to Mr. Everest's suggestion. On this question, we might take a different action two years from now, which in no way precludes such action if the two-thirds vote were carried out by the Convention as a whole.

It seems to me we have discussed this same question for all the years that it has been in force. I see no reason why we shouldn't change it even with the prospect of changing it again a year from now. I see no value in the delay of the Association if a change should be made.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: It is my own remembrance and understanding that this particular problem has not been before the Convention for consideration. It has been discussed some in the Council.

MR. DOUGHERTY: It has been discussed all through the conferences several years and many, many times.

MR. EVEREST: I just want to make one comment in connection with the question which has been raised. In our Faculty Round Table yesterday, I think we developed an awareness among our faculty people that there was an amendment. I think about half of them that talked on the floor yesterday hadn't ever read it. I think in a way that is an answer to your question.

I don't think there is an awareness of the whole implication of this particular amendment. Anyone who tells you differently is making a big mistake.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: Are there any other questions?

DELEGATE: I want to know if anything was brought out in the discussion about an institution that belonged to the NCAA, but which didn't belong to a conference? How would that institution be controlled if the NCAA stepped out of the picture entirely?

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: I can't answer the question.

DELEGATE: Perhaps those two gentlemen that gave their reports will be able to answer it.

REV. CROWLEY: This problem was not discussed at the meeting of the Faculty Representatives Round Table, but that same question was in my mind. However, Wilbur and I were discussing that before we came here this morning. The opinion was expressed that the only way we could control that institution would be by scheduling. That is, if they didn't conform to NCAA regulations or to the conference's regulations, then they would be excluded from participation. That would be about the only way. There would be some institutions who wouldn't care about that and would be sort of mavericks; therefore, there is perhaps a need for general legislation, because I don't know exactly how many members we have who do not belong to conferences. I believe the figure at one time was about one-fourth.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: May I make one statement on what Rev. Crowley has just said? The conferences differ very widely as to their functions as I think is well known to the group. Some conferences have pretty tight enforcement programs. There are others that haven't much in that way. If there were no controls at all on a national level and it were left to the conferences and individual institutions, institutions would fall into three categories—

(1) Those members that belong to conferences that do have supposedly effective enforcement; (2) those that belong to conferences that haven't set up established effective programs; and (3) the institutions that don't belong to any one conference at all.

MR. JOHNS: We did not discuss this problem of controlling institutions at the Athletic Directors Round Table discussion, but several people discussed it with me separately.

What you have just called to the attention of the group pretty well answers what I have to say, but I would like to go a little further and express my opinion.

We have the same thing true in any area today where the NCAA does not have written legislation, that is, in a conference area where some institutions do not belong to the conference. By this cooperation with the institutions in that area we have more or less imposed the conference rules on those people in order for them to compete with us. That has been effective even though there is no legislation written on the NCAA level.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: Does anyone else have any other comments?

COL. VAN LEER: I would like to answer that question about the institutions if I may.

I don't believe that we ought to try to exercise any control over them at the national level. After all, those schools have been running their affairs themselves. Independence of thought is what made this country great. Let the institutions decide for themselves. We

should eliminate the whole plan from our By-laws and leave it to the institutions and to the conferences of which they are members.

REV. TIM HEALY (Fordham University): It strikes me that we're in the problem of recruiting which touches one of the most sensitive areas in college athletics. This is one of the areas in which I believe universities and colleges can do damage to the individual student. In other words, when the boys are introduced to the campus, the whole atmosphere is surrounded by finances and expenses based on the premise that he does the campus a tremendous service and favor by coming.

As a college teacher, I protest that this is a very false way to start off a university career. Boys come to the university to learn. I feel that a great many of our recruiting processes put the boy in the position that for his college years, the university is really in his debt. I would appeal to some of the teaching experiences of the delegates. That can be an extremely difficult psychological atmosphere in which to begin the pursuit of a career. I feel this is an area where quite seriously we may damage our own athletes. In view of that, it is an area where the NCAA has a very serious interest at least to consider legislation.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: I would like to emphasize what has been better said than I can, namely, we have to face the fact that it is difficult to create an awareness among the membership of the provisions of our Constitution and By-laws. For instance, the last Convention passed an amendment that referred to the playing and practice season in basketball. It was circulated in accordance with the requirements and was passed without much protest, as I recall it. The people interested in basketball did not realize until the beginning of the basketball season apparently what that amendment meant, and now they are rushing in with several different kinds of amendments which will cause us a lot of confusion at the business session tomorrow.

So again I say that what has been said, namely, that we must be sure that our membership has knowledge of what we are doing and why we are doing it, and what the impact will be.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: I am not suggesting that a particular step be taken, but merely want to state that while this is not a legislative body and any action taken here is not in any sense official, it has happened in a number of round tables in the past that a straw vote has been taken. They were not binding on anybody. Is there anybody that has a particular urge of that sort? I am quite indifferent as to whether it is done or not. I just wanted you to know that that has been done.

Nobody else being on their feet and asking for recognition, we will go on to the television report.

Again I remind you that this is not an executive session. It is a discussion session in which no action is expected to be taken. It is arranged for the purpose of enabling the delegates to become familiar with the report of the Television Committee so that they will be in a much better position tomorrow to act on it in an intelligent manner when the matter comes up for official action.

The chairman of the 1955 Television Committee, Mr. Romney, Mountain States Conference. I shall turn the meeting over to him for the time being, because Mr. Romney will make some preliminary statements as chairman of the Committee.

Report of 1955 Television Committee

E. L. ROMNEY (Mountain States Athletic Conference): My remarks will be brief, but I do feel compelled to bring a few facts to your attention.

In 1955, the NCAA Television Committee held eight meetings. The Administrative Committee met once in person and held eight formal meetings via conference telephone. Almost daily, Walter Byers, NCAA Executive Director, and Asa S. Bushnell, director of the 1955 Television Program, were faced with difficult problems that required Committee action.

As you undoubtedly know, the 1955 NCAA Television Plan embodied both national and regional features. Naturally the Plan did, because of the newness of this arrangement, create many additional administrative problems. Considering all available information, it seems to me that it is reasonable to assume that the 1955 Plan was quite successful.

In formulating the 1955 Television Plan, the Committee had as its chief objective the preservation of the great game of inter-collegiate football, and it desired at the same time to give to the public as many football telecasts as would be consistent with the purpose of the Plan. The Committee was ever mindful of the need for protecting game attendance.

In past years, the NCAA membership has been concerned because the report of the Television Committee was not in their hands before the General Round Table meeting and the business session. They felt that they should have enjoyed a chance to study the report before they were required to consider and vote. After a tremendous effort, the 1955 Committee has distributed its report. It was announced at all meetings yesterday, and I assume that each of you has a copy. I assume that the membership has reasonably studied this report.

Before asking Asa Bushnell, director of the 1955 Television Program, to give you some of the highlights of the program and the Committee's report, and before Paul Borsky of the NORC makes his statement, I wish to extend my thanks to the members of the 1955 Television Committee and to their consultants. They are all capable; they are all honest; and believe me, they have been extremely conscientious, every one of them, in the performance of their duties. This may not be necessary, but I have been convinced that we are fortunate to have men like Walter Byers and Asa Bushnell in the membership of the NCAA. I feel I would be amiss if I did not make that statement.

The members of the Committee have spent hours and hours on this program, and I think it is to the chairman to try to impress you with the wholesome, big attitude taken by the members of this Committee in trying to solve the problems. I would like to go on record that I didn't see a single selfishness or smallness. We had

a lot of serious problems, and had to face them. I would appreciate it if the members of the Committee would stand up as I read their names.

District 1—Warren P. McGuirk, University of Massachusetts

District 2—Robert J. Kane, Cornell University

District 3—B. H. Jarman, George Washington University

District 4—Douglas R. Mills, University of Illinois

District 5—Earl S. Fullbrook, University of Nebraska

District 6—Howard Grubbs, Southwest Athletic Conference

District 7—E. L. Romney, Mountain States Conf. (chairman)

District 8—Harvey Cassill, University of Washington

Small College (East)—J. Shober Barr, Franklin and Marshall

Small College (West)—Theodore Harder, Santa Barbara College

At-Large—Asa S. Bushnell, Eastern College Athletic Conf.

At-Large—Walter Byers, NCAA Executive Director

I believe we can utilize the allotted time to greater advantage by having Mr. Bushnell, director of the program, and Mr. Borsky, NORC, make their reports to the meeting before we enter into general discussion. Of course, the balance of the time will be turned back to you, Mr. Chairman.

ASA S. BUSHNELL (Eastern College Athletic Conference): Gentlemen, I think it is less necessary this year than usual to call your attention to the printed report for the reason, as the Chairman explained, we were fortunate enough to get the first couple hundred copies of the report and make them available yesterday afternoon. We made them available yesterday afternoon when the Convention was in session. If there are any of you who still are without copies of the report, I believe there are supplies of them in the rear of the room as well as a few copies on the table here.

Now, just to outline certain parts of the report as briefly as possible. I would refer first to page 1 of the document and call your attention to the opening statement there.

"1955 was similar to the years immediately preceding it in that it found the television problem still plaguing college football. The National Collegiate Athletic Association, continuing to recognize and respect this problem in its magnitude, continued also to recognize and accept responsibility for the achievement of an early and effective solution. As the means of accomplishing such end the Association continued to use a specific plan for the limitation and control of the telecast of intercollegiate football games; concurrently, it continued to seek to improve methods for this supervisory operation, and new means of acquiring protection and providing promotion for football on the campus."

As the report goes on to explain, "The plan which was devised in consequence, and which was accepted and followed by the member colleges, did not allow the Association to stand pat on its 1954 setup, despite the fact that the arrangements in that year had produced satisfactory results and had gained wide public acceptance. Instead this 1955 Plan introduced innovations intended to better the whole operation."

Now, Section I of the report which is headed "Development of NCAA TV Plan for 1955" is chiefly historical and writes in the background for the operation of the Committee. It does remind you, however, on page 17, that when the 1955 Plan was framed and submitted to the membership, the results of the referendum produced a record for the second year in succession. This is on page 17.

"For the second year in succession the mail balloting established a new record for total number of member colleges participating, no less than 220 votes being cast by the time the polls were closed at NCAA headquarters on March 21st.

"Another high mark was set by the 193 affirmative votes involved in the decision. The outcome of the referendum was a majority of 193 to 27 acceptance of the specific plan as presented, a percentage of 87.7."

Page 19: "After its adoption by the membership, the 1955 Plan was immediately presented to the television industry, and in less than a week's time arrangements were completed for the telecasts of the eight nationally-presented games available for the 1955 program. Attractive proposals were received in this connection from the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Company. The two propositions were much the same in concept, guaranteeing expert screening of the games and suggesting the utilization of other network programs, in addition to the football series itself, in the advancement of the best interests of intercollegiate athletics."

Page 20: "On the basis of this proposal, the Committee on March 26 awarded NBC the right to negotiate with any or all NCAA member colleges in order to establish the schedule of eight games to be televised nationally in 1955. At the same time the Committee reached understanding with NBC on the conduct of that portion of the program. This agreement of course made no provision for any telecasting on the five regional dates, that part of the over-all program being the responsibility of the member institutions in the several districts."

Turning to Section II of the report which is headed "Operation of NCAA TV Plan for 1955" found on page 22. You will see that, "the 1955 Television Committee was given the specified task, through the use of television, of preserving the game of college football in its established state. However, in this instance, the suggested methods of procedure were different. Earlier the NCAA membership had given indication of its belief in protection of attendance and gate receipts as the principal means of preserving college football. But in 1955 there was clear evidence of a changing opinion; the colleges still had confidence in the value of protection, but they had developed in addition a desire to make use if possible of television's unrivaled facilities as a publicity and advertising medium.

"Accordingly, the Committee wrote the 1955 Plan with protection of college football as its major objective, but with promotion of the game as a collateral aim of almost tantamount importance. By the same sign the Committee, in the operation of the Plan, strove for a proper blending of protection and promotion."

Page 23: "The protective devices were for the most part those which had already been used in the past by the NCAA, and found serviceable. They were the single-game limitation on the program's eight national dates; the one-appearance rule for all member colleges in connection with games televised on those same eight days; and the restriction preventing more than two of the contests telecast coast-to-coast from originating in the same NCAA district. The geographic spread necessitated by the last of these three expedients had been found by experience to lessen the volume of tough competition afforded by television to stadium box-offices everywhere, and in turn to decrease the over-all damage done by this unfair contest between free tickets and tickets for sale."

Now on the bottom of page 23: "For the purpose of strengthening the Plan's promotional qualities, the Committee introduced regional televising on five of the schedule's 13 dates. The proponents of this type of presentation had long held that, if the football-minded viewers in the various sections of the country were given more frequent opportunities to see teams from their own localities in action, their general football interest would in all likelihood be translated into interest in these particular teams because these teams represent colleges more or less in the neighborhood, colleges with which they are familiar. These supporters of regional television had contended further that, once the fancy of the viewers had been captured in this manner, there was a good chance that, since the teams arresting their attention were playing in accessible spots rather than in remote corners of the country, they might very well be transformed from television football fans into stadium football fans. It was because of the persuasiveness of this theory that the 1955 Television Committee, when framing this year's Plan, decided to test the efficacy of regional television as a means of advancing the general interests of football and other branches of campus sport."

The next few pages merely outline in detail the national schedule, the regional schedule in the various areas, and the schedule of 14 small college games televised.

You will see that with respect to the national program, the Nielsen Rating average was 33.5 with that eight games schedule. Actually, the figures are not yet available for the last game, and an adjustment will be in order with the rating. The 33.5 marked the definite increase over the 1954 average of 27.7 and made a close approach to 1953's record high of 34.0.

You will read on page 33, "The top figure was the 41.2 achieved by the USC-UCLA game on November 19, but the Army-Navy match on November 26 was not far below at 40.6."

On page 33 you will find a listing of the complete record of coverage and ratings of the various games and various details revealed by the Nielsen Rating.

Pages 35 and 36 remind you that the sellout exception rule, that was abandoned was restored in 1955. Sellout exceptions were granted for the eight games listed on page 36. Page 36 also deals with the 400-mile exception. This is a completely new departure, this year accomplished "by the inclusion in the Plan of a clause

allowing a game played 400 miles or more away from the visiting team's campus to be released for telecast in the visiting college's home television station area, and in that area alone—provided that such arrangement would do no harm to any other game occurring simultaneously in that same area.”

Five such exceptions were granted, but only three of the games were actually televised under these conditions. When found that the 400-mile arrangement was quite costly, only on rare occasions was it possible to present a game in that fashion.

Now, I would like to call your attention to the section presented on page 38, entitled, “Special Arrangements for Displaced Colleges.” It reads as follows:

“In setting up arrangements for regional television the Television Committee encountered its most difficult problem when attempting to make suitable and proper provision for the NCAA’s ‘displaced member colleges,’ institutions which are located geographically in one of the Association’s eight districts but which, because of conference ties or other reasons of tradition or relationship, have been officially transferred in affiliation to other districts.”

It was necessary to adopt varied details of the regulations to meet that situation. I will not read them, but will call your attention to them. They appear on pages 38-40.

The next point that I think is worthy of note is found on page 41, which are some figures on the participation in television in 1955: “All in all, there were 124 separate team exposures of one sort or another made via television during the 1955 football season. This was a much larger number of such appearances than those produced by previous Television Plans, the big increase in this instance coming because of the introduction of regional televising and the restoration of exceptions for sold-out games.”

Skip over to page 45. I would like to call your attention to some rather important information, “Subscription Television,” mentioned in last year’s regulations or conclusions and again this year. “There were some very important developments in subscription television during 1955. Early in the year the Federal Communications Commission invited comment on questions of law, fact, and public interest in connection with the possible amendment of the Commission’s rules and regulations in order to provide for subscription television service.”

Please skip to the next page, 46: “Public interest in the matter was evidenced by some 70 volumes of briefs, letters, and comments which were filed with the Commission. It has been reported unofficially that more than 20,000 individual communications were received by the Commission and that the comments ran 2 to 1 in favor of the authorization of subscription television.

“It is impossible to predict any timetable insofar as final action by the Federal Communications Commission is concerned. It can readily be recognized, however, that the NCAA membership has a tremendous interest in an early decision in the matter irrespective of what that decision may be.”

Please turn to the next page, page 47: “The impact of subscription television on college sports would be revolutionary in many re-

spects, and the 1955 Television Committee urges that its successor group keep in close touch with forthcoming developments. Next year's committee should give consideration to policies and procedures which might be recommended to the membership in the event subscription television becomes, even on a limited basis, a commercial reality."

The next section that I would like to call your attention to is also on page 47 and is entitled "Activities of TV Committee and Consultants." This section deals with the activity of the Television Committee. Your attention is called to the fact that there was little call this year upon the Committee members for speeches made in explanation of the NCAA's Plan or in defense of the Association's television policy. "The continually successful operation of Television Plans over a stretch of five years has made the average football follower so familiar with the procedures involved that explanations seemingly are no longer in order; the public's acceptance of the need for television restrictions to assure the game's survival has become so widespread that defense of the NCAA's stand is no longer required."

On page 53, Section III, which deals in some length with the able services performed with the Committee this year by the liaison officer, Castleman D. Chesley.

I won't comment at all upon Section IV which is the National Opinion Research Center Report No. 7, that it has rendered on behalf of the NCAA, because as Chairman Romney has mentioned, the spokesman for the NORC is here to explain that section in some greater detail.

On page 88 you will find the Committee's conclusions and recommendations which I would like to read to you:

"At the close of its year of service the 1955 Television Committee has reached some definite conclusions and wishes to offer some specific recommendations for the information and perhaps guidance of the Association and of any successor Television Committees.

"The Committee is of the opinion that the 1955 Football Television Plan, embodying both national and regional features, was successful and has greater possibilities of accomplishing all of the objectives of NCAA's controlled program than predecessor Plans. Accordingly, the Committee recommends to the 1956 Television Committee that it give careful consideration to the 1955 Plan with the thought of embodying both regional and national features in some combination in the plan to be finally adopted by the 1956 Committee.

"The Committee is convinced that the 1956 Television Committee should be left free to devise the best program possible.

"The Committee recommends strongly that the 1956 Television Committee organize immediately following its appointment and proceed as promptly as possible to the discharge of its assignment. The Committee believes that early action will greatly aid the 1956 Plan's operation.

"The Committee urges the 1956 Television Committee to give special attention to the developments taking place in subscription

television and to include in the 1956 Plan whatever provisions may be necessary to cope with this phase of television transmission."

The report then concludes with the resolution which will be offered at the business meeting tomorrow. I am sure you will all acquaint yourselves with the contents of that resolution.

MR. ROMNEY: The 1955 Committee found it necessary to use what might be termed a minimum amount of legal advice during the year, and we did employ the NORC to do some research; but it was on a much lesser program than we had in previous years.

Paul Borsky of the NORC is here, and I believe that his report is vital to this meeting before we turn it back to the Chairman for your discussion.

PAUL BORSKY (National Opinion Research Center): After four successive years of defining attendance from 1950 through 1953, the attendance level at the college football games increased slightly in 1954. During the past year, the increased attendance reached an additional 3.3 percentage points to reach a total of about 14,500,000 total paid admissions at regular college games. This level, however, still was about three-quarters of a million below what it was in the pre-television years of 1947 and 1948.

Now, it is our belief that the major reasons for this continued move upward in the attendance in the past year was primarily due to non-television variables such as the sharp rise in student enrollment of about 8 per cent during the past year in NCAA colleges, and of the continued prosperity of our nation with income after taxes rising about 5 per cent, making available more money to spend on all sorts of entertainment, including college football ticket purchases.

It is interesting to note, as predicted some two years ago, that a plateau has probably been reached in the television competition as we know it today, that is, in the limited kind of television competition which your membership has employed in the past years. During the past year an additional 4,000,000 television sets were sold to families throughout the United States, and it is our belief, as in the year before, that most of these new purchasers aren't football fans in the first place. They are found primarily in the lower income economical groups who do not have a strong interest in, and are generally not attenders of the college football games. The rest of the purchasers of the increasing number of television sets are conversion-people who are buying new sets, larger sets, and larger screens. These are people who already had sets to start with.

In previous years, a primary objective of our research was always to establish the television differential, that is the total amount of hurt to ticket purchasers which could be attributable to telecasting of the football games.

Now, as you will recall, the technique which we employed was to control the major non-television variables of which there are a number, and then to compare comparable games from colleges outside the television areas with those colleges that were facing television competition. Then we compared the attendance levels. The difference between the two after controlling these non-TV factors was the television differential.

In the past two years, such a comparison has been impossible. Network television has spread so much throughout the country that today we found only six colleges in the NCAA membership that weren't facing some form of football television competition.

So, our interest this year was primarily to following the over-all trends of college football attendance in determining if there was a different effect in the kind of television football that was programmed into your areas. That is, whether local television competition hurt more or less than regional or distant non-regional or whether there was no difference whatsoever in the kind of programming. We wished to know whether there was some kind of gain in attendance, or attendance remained about the same.

Before we go into a discussion of this feature, it might be well to get some sort of perspective of what the over-all television hurt was in the last year in which we could make such a comparison. I direct you to our 1953 study when we found that the difference in attendance levels between colleges without any television competition and those with, was some 28 per cent. This was with the limited kind of program that we had in 1953.

Now, this year, because of your new features and the increase in telecasting of local games and regional games, we found that regional competition went up some 17 per cent in points. We also found what was to me a surprising result, that we had a fairly substantial increase in blackouts.

This year, although it hasn't been announced as such and wasn't intended as such, in the Southeast, and in the West Central and Mountain States, there was practically no television during the regional dates and in the case of the Far West, and I believe, in the Southwest, there were local blackouts when a local game was telecast.

There was an increase of some 11 per cent in the games facing no television competition this year. These, you see, are kind of counterbalancing influences in terms of an over-all television trend.

The hurt to attendance is directly related to the kind of television competition that you permitted to the public. In cases where you had blackouts, in which you had no television competition, you had the highest attendance. This was true in all sizes and kinds of colleges, and in all kinds of games.

The results were so conclusive this year because we had a sufficient number of games played without television competition this year for the first time. So, statistically speaking, the differences could have occurred by chance in only one out of about a thousand cases, and there is no question whatsoever that without television competition and blackouts, your attendance would be substantially higher.

I believe the average difference was some 13 percentage points in attendance levels when you had no competition and when you had some television competition.

Now, games facing distant teams—say in travel—in regional competition and in different NCAA games districts, did the next best. The regional telecasts did better than the whole telecasts. The games facing local competition—a team from the same TV area—

did the poorest in the entire rise. Now, it is significant to note that this is the over-all picture, but, there is a sharp difference between the games which you call less attractive and those which are the more attractive traditional rivalry games.

The least attractive games as we found in our intricate study that we reported to you a couple of years ago, are primarily those which are attended by your traditional and ardent football fans. They are the fans who take a very strong interest in you; they are your alumni. In the outcome of practically every game they want you to win; they want to get out there and they support you. They are your multiple game attenders by and large. They are your season ticket holders. They are the people that apparently do not make a strong differential between the kind of television which is available. If they want to get out and see your games and support your games, they do so. We found no significant difference between local telecasts, regional or interregional telecasts during least attractive games.

It is interesting, though, to repeat what I have said previously in that those contests where there were complete blackouts, where there was a Friday night or a Saturday night game, or a blackout when they couldn't see any game at all, that even the least attractive games did substantially better than the games when there was some television available. This is a trend, as you undoubtedly know, of shifting toward Friday night and Saturday night games, which might be your reaction to the situation.

Now, among the more attractive games, we found a significantly higher attendance as I have reported in the over-all situation, where the factors are more definitely marginal. The ones who attend one or two games a season are those who usually try to go out to see the better games. These are the people who undoubtedly make the difference between your substantial increases or your moderate losses in attendance from year to year.

When you have no television competition, the average games were about 11 per cent better off on more attractive games of all size of colleges than when you had TV competition.

When you had an interregional game between different NCAA districts, the average attendance was about 6 percentage points better than when your teams from the same NCAA districts televised through an area. The difference between the regional and local, I believe was about 4 percentage points.

To obtain these over-all figures we combine all games from all the NCAA districts into categories in terms of attractiveness, in size, in the kind of television competition. When we analyzed the situation, we found a complete consistency in confirmation of the over-all results. This is not necessarily always true. You could have an over-all effect and then have some inconsistency occurring from region to region, but we found when we analyzed the NCAA that the difference which showed the sharpest increases were the ones that had blackouts and loss of television competition. The regions which showed the sharpest gains and attendance were the Southeast and Southwest regions. The districts which showed the sharpest losses in attendance were the regions which had the sharpest increases in

regional television, namely, your New England and your Middle Atlantic Eastern districts and, in part, your Far West. That seemed to us to be highly indicative of the validity of our over-all results that we reported to you. Of course, in the East, as you all know, poor weather was an important factor in the actual attendance decline.

You are all familiar with our statistics technique. Before we make our analysis, we had the average number of gate tickets sold during comparable games and good weather games to the absolute number of gate tickets sold at bad weather dates and we estimate from our procedure that the actual drop was about 12 percentage points in the East. About half of that probably was due to bad weather, and the rest was not a weather loss but was probably a reflection of the increase in regional telecasting which you had in the East. In comparison, in New England the percentage of regional telecasting was nine times greater this year than in 1954. In the Middle Atlantic States it was some four times greater, I believe; and out in the West, some three times greater.

Well, now, what does this all add up to? As long as you maintain the same type of limited television competition, I believe your outlook for the future is a fairly good one. As the population continues to grow which will be reflected in student increases, and if the nation continues to prosper, additional dollars will be put in the pockets of everyone. The prospects are that in the next few years, we shall regain the attendance levels, some 15 million, that you had in the pre-television years of 1947 and 1948. If everything else remains kind of equal, you can look forward to even surpassing those levels and continuing forward to increased attendance records. I believe that this is incontrovertible.

Your Television Committee, I believe, farsightedly, is continuing to follow this thing closely. There is no way of being certain about it until you add up the actual figures which you people send us. Thank you very much.

MR. ROMNEY: That concludes this portion of the report, Mr. Chairman, and the meeting is now turned back to you.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: I daresay that everyone who is in this room agrees with me this has been very helpful in understanding the television situation. It makes a background for intelligent action which will be taken officially at the meeting tomorrow.

We have half an hour before our adjournment time that may be devoted to questions to be asked either of Mr. Romney, Mr. Bushnell, or of Mr. Borsky, or if anyone has any comments or points of value to make.

FRANK N. GARDNER (Drake University): The question which I have to ask about the report is not about the program schedule, but relates to an item on page 14 of the report which has caused the schools in our area considerable, what I call, dismay. The question relates as to whether or not our present program is controlled? And, whether the Committee is of the belief that arrangements can be made to better control the program in the future?

To pinpoint this accurately, I shall read from the mimeographed report of the Committee:

"The special arrangements were readily accepted by the affected colleges, television stations and networks, and they operated satisfactorily. The only exception occurred on November 5 when the CBS presentation from District 4, being brought into District 5 for release over certain specified stations in the State of Iowa, was pirated by station KRNT-TV of Des Moines, a station which was not eligible for the telecasting of other college games where they played within its range. Up to that point, the special procedures in Iowa had all been successfully carried out under an informal working arrangement between the Administrative Committee and CBS. Following the breach of this understanding by a CBS-affiliated unit, the NCAA gave notice to CBS that the agreement had been dissolved and with it any privileges entailed. CBS disregarded this action, and on November 12th released the District 4 program to the single station in Iowa which had previously been cleared for this telecast."

Now, I know that the members of the Committee are aware that all of us are involved in this situation and all of us have numerous problems at this point. I think that this part of the report is of importance, not only to those of us in District 5 of the State of Iowa, but the Association generally as to whether or not the bootlegging of a program can be carried on by television stations, and the subsequent non-protection of other institutions played within the illegal range of a telecast.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: Are there any other observations?

MR. BUSHNELL: As to now, the 1955 Plan made the Committee responsible only for the national program occurring on the dates that were to be telecast. The arrangements for regional games and material that Mr. Gardner mentions has to do with regional dates that was left in the hands of the individual college.

Now, the Committee found that as regional plans progressed, it was necessary to have such a thing as the informal working arrangement mentioned there on page 40. There was no definite arrangement. After the experience reported in that section of the review, the Television Committee has pledged in that listing of recommendations to future Committees that definite and ironclad arrangements be made with the network stations involved in situations of this sort.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: Do you get any comfort out of that, Frank?

MR. GARDNER: Well, I will feel better next year, sir.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: Are there any other questions?

RICHARD O. BAUMBACH (Tulane University): In the report, either last year or the year before, some information was given on the average fan as to his habits, his interests, his age and the like. I found it very beneficial in, let's say, the business management of athletics. I wondered if the Committee planned to make any further studies of the "Mr. Average Football Fan," and publish any information that would be helpful?

MR. ROMNEY: Mr. Chairman, I believe that Mr. Borsky in a short conference with me yesterday suggested that that was a field for a study in the future if we care to be involved in it.

MR. BORSKY: I don't want to sound as if I am drumming up additional business, because I'm not. We, at the University of Chicago, are very much interested in this subject, but it seems to me that we would be amiss if we didn't remind your membership and Television Committee that the whole area has been recognized by your Committee in the way of subscription television. This would be an important area in which we might want to get some additional information on the kind of fan that would be interested in paying for subscription television, if it were available; what type of program they might want; what it might be in the way of attendance losses if they were to stay home. It seems to me the information that we have already developed on the average fan and how he lives and how he feels about limited television, is pretty definite and won't really merit additional research. I don't believe that the characteristics change from one year to the next. Over a period of a number of years, you might want to take another look. You might want to look and see if there has been any long-range changes, but I don't want you to spend any additional money just year to year for gathering additional facts on the age, characteristics, the number of games he attends, and that sort of thing.

MR. BAUMBACH: I was just thinking that a study might be made on a wider scope.

MR. BORSKY: I believe we interviewed some 6,000 families in 1953 when we did that big study. Statistically speaking, the percentage differences of a fan's characteristics would be far too small to be of worry to you in terms of the uses that you would put into it as business managers. It might vary a couple of points either way, but that doesn't mean anything to you.

REV. EDMUND P. JOYCE (University of Notre Dame): At the Conventions in the past two or three years, I have expressed rather fully our attitude toward a restrictive program of television, and I don't intend to repeat myself here today. However, I merely want to point out some slight inaccuracies in the television report as it pertains to the University of Notre Dame.

On page 44 of your report, there is a paragraph indicating our experiences in a program of closed circuits which we inaugurated this past fall in a small group of hotels. I don't know where the Committee got the information that it presents here, but it is erroneous, at least as far as the audience attendance is concerned.

The closed circuit programs were reported rather widely by the press. The first game was the Miami-Notre Dame game on Friday night, October 7th, and as it has frequently happened, the figures were rather heavily inflated. This might be due to the fact that the reports came out of New York where there seemed to be a good crowd at the hotel, but I think there were only about 800 paid admissions or less. So, where there were only approximately 800 for the Miami-Notre Dame game, the report shows 6,200 persons witnessing this particular game on the large screens. The report lists the attendance for the Navy game at 6,000, but I believe the figure was about 3,000, and for the Iowa game, there were approximately 2,000 instead of the report's figure of 3,200. So, for your information and whether or not you are worrying about how successful the

closed circuits are as far as drawing away a great number of people from stadiums, I assure you that you have nothing to worry about. It is an extremely limited program; we put this program on merely for our alumni in the key cities at a rather considerable expense. As a matter of fact, we were taking a gamble on this, and I think, that when all the figures are in, that we will probably just break even. I hope that we do. So, I thought, Mr. Chairman, that we ought to correct the report to that extent.

On page 42, the Committee saw fit to single out the fact that the most frequently televised team was Notre Dame. I suppose you are trying to make us feel good, but here too it is a bit misleading, because it mentions that we were seen once on the national series, once in our own region, once on a regional program in a district other than our own, four times in sold-out games, once under the 400-mile exception rule and three times in the closed circuit arrangement. The total would be 11 times. Well, we only played 10 games, and actually four of our games were not televised in any form or fashion, so that left six that actually were televised.

So, I merely would like to point that out, too. It is somewhat misleading.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: I have often heard of the observation that witnesses can do anything with figures. I would be glad to have some explanation on that.

MR. BUSHNELL: I am the author of both of the sections to which Father Joyce referred. The figures in the closed circuit section were obtained from Sheraton Closed Circuit Television, Incorporated. I regret that I didn't check with Notre Dame; I assumed that they were correct, and included them in this report before I checked. Before our document goes into the final reprinting form, we can make the necessary corrections with respect to the list of appearances.

Perhaps it should have been made clear that the games on closed circuit television were obviously games that might have been included in the other categories of televising. That would account for those seemingly-padded figures. Actually, these appearances did take place on some occasions. A single game would be included in one or more of these televised games.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: Are there any other contributions? If not, this meeting stands adjourned.

The meeting adjourned at noon.

COLLEGE ROUND TABLE

January 10, 1956

THE COLLEGE ROUND TABLE MEETING was held in the Los Angeles Room of the Statler Hotel, Los Angeles, California, January 10, 1956, at 2 p.m., with Marshall S. Turner, Jr., Johns Hopkins University, presiding.

CHAIRMAN TURNER: I would like to call this Round Table Meeting to order. I would first like to introduce the members of the College Committee. As most of you are probably aware, the College Committee is that group of NCAA which devotes its attention primarily to the interests of the smaller institutions of the Association.

A couple of years ago, the membership of the College Committee was made up of seven selected people, irrespective of geographical distribution. It was felt that due to the increasing interest in and growth of the NCAA, insofar as smaller institutions were concerned, that it might be better to have representatives from each of the eight NCAA Districts make up the membership of the College Committee. That was done, and we now have a membership of eight representatives from the eight Districts.

I should like to list the members of the 1955 Committee:

- District 1—Malcolm E. Morrell, Bowdoin College
- District 2—George E. Lawson, Muhlenberg College
- District 3—Thomas E. McDonough, Emory University
- District 4—Mack M. Greene, Central State College
- District 5—Ralph A. Ginn, South Dakota State College
- District 6—Edwin J. Knapp, Texas Western College
- District 7—M. I. Signer, Colorado School of Mines
- District 8—Theodore Harder, Santa Barbara College
- At-large—Marshall S. Turner, Jr., Johns Hopkins (chairman)

I don't know how many of you have been able to attend the meetings we have been holding in the Midwest and in the East, so I should like to review briefly the history of the College Committee in the last four or five years. We think we have made considerable progress in trying to bring out the interests of the smaller institutions of this Association. The officers, the Executive Committee, and Council of the NCAA in the last two or three years have been increasingly interested and increasingly more desirous of finding ways and means in helping the smaller institutions.

We have found that the most difficult thing so far as the College Committee is concerned is trying to find out what you smaller institutions would like to have done for you, and to find people who would serve on committees and make themselves available for services in the NCAA. We have now a Vice-President-at-Large who sits on the Executive Committee and the Council expressly for the purpose of presenting the interest of the smaller institutions to those groups, and we believe this has been a big step forward. Mr. Barr is the Vice-President-at-Large, and he will speak to you shortly about his activities during this past year.

The principal job of the College Committee is to try to determine

what service you would like to have and what you expect the NCAA to do and how best you think it could serve your interest. The College Committee holds a mid-year meeting, during which we discuss what projects we can undertake as a result of the interest shown by smaller institutions of the Association. This past year our mid-year meeting was held in Chicago, and we discussed two projects which are bearing fruit at this time.

One is the question of the small college basketball tournament. Several years ago, the College Committee was queried as to the possibility of holding a tournament for the smaller institutions of the NCAA. At that time, there seemed to be a feeling on the part of the College Committee that it wasn't particularly desirable and feasible, and the matter was tabled. However, the interest continued to increase, and at our mid-year meeting this year we appointed a sub-committee composed of: Mack Greene, Central State College; George Lawson, Muhlenberg College, and Ralph Ginn, South Dakota State College (chairman). This Committee was asked to look into the matter of having a basketball tournament for the smaller institutions of the NCAA.

That group came up with a plan which was approved by the College Committee as a whole and was also approved by the Executive Committee and the Council of the NCAA. It will be presented to the business session as a recommendation of the Executive Committee. The outline of that basketball championship tournament is set forth in this Convention Bulletin, pages 64-66. We would appreciate it if everybody would take time to read that and see what you think of it because that will determine how such a tournament might operate, at least for the first year. This represents the best thinking of the College Committee as to how such a tournament can be staged and we hope that you will all agree with it.

Following the meeting, rather than to take time from our speakers, Messrs. Ginn and Greene will be here to answer any questions and to receive suggestions relative to the proposed tournament.

Another project which the College Committee undertook this past year was a "Workshop Conference for College Athletics," held Sunday, Monday and Tuesday of Thanksgiving week at the University of Chicago. This conference was confined to delegates from institutions of Districts 4 and 5. There had been considerable interest in those Districts in regard to certain problems which were facing them, and it seemed the easiest way to handle those problems was to get everybody together and try to talk about them.

We invited 69 institutions and 53 institutions sent representatives. I believe delegates represented at the Conference included 12 college presidents and vice-presidents. The response to the Workshop, we felt, was excellent. Those who came certainly enjoyed it. The report of that Workshop, of course, will be of primary value to that particular District because we discussed the problems that related to that District. However, we do hope to make the report available to any NCAA member who would like it and hope that there might be something of value in it for this District or any other District other than 4 and 5.

That report is not yet ready for the printer, but we hope to have it ready for distribution at an early date. If anyone has any questions about it, I will be here following the close of the meeting to answer such questions.

One other item to which I would like to make reference. The NCAA provides at this meeting a College Committee headquarters. We have had this meeting room for the past three or four years and have found it very convenient and helpful for smaller institutions' delegates to gather and talk about their particular problems. This room this year is the Hartford Room. It is listed in the Convention Program. We do hope that those of you who want to discuss your particular problems with somebody else will take advantage of that room. That room is open all day for your use. You may gather in between regular sessions of the general meeting, or at any other time. Various members of the College Committee will be in the room from time to time and would like to hear from you whenever they possibly can because they want to be of service to you.

That will conclude my report as chairman of your College Committee. I would now like to call on the Vice-President-at-Large of the NCAA, J. Shober Barr, director of athletics, Franklin and Marshall College. Mr. Barr will make his report on his activities as head of the small college group of the NCAA.

Report of Vice-President-at-Large

J. SHOBER BARR (Franklin and Marshall College): The printed report of the Vice-President-at-Large can be found in the Convention Bulletin, on pages 14-15. I hope you will take time to read those couple of pages in order to get an idea of what my activity has been throughout the year.

The duties of your representative involved 15 trips covering 36 meeting days. Nine of those trips were to Chicago. Meetings attended included the Council, the Executive Committee, the Television Committee, and the College Committee. On occasion, I wondered just who I was working for.

As Chairman Turner has explained, the two large projects for the year were the College Workshop at Chicago and the research and preparation of the report of the proposed basketball tournament which you will all get a chance to vote on tomorrow.

Also, I wanted to call your attention to the television report, because it seems that the colleges throughout the country are greatly concerned about the televising of football games over the past few years. If you have any suggestions or criticisms of any kind, I hope you will pass them on to the small college representatives of the Television Committee. There should be no question about the number of institutions of NCAA involved, because 24.5 per cent of the NCAA members have an enrollment of less than 1,500. You can readily see that more than two-thirds of the members of NCAA are really small institutions.

There is one part of the Convention program which smaller colleges have not had a chance to discuss, as we have selected a far different topic for our panel this afternoon. The one I refer to is the subject of recruiting that was covered in two panels yesterday.

I trust that some of you men attended one or the other of those meetings at which time straw votes were taken and an expression of interest one way or the other was passed on to the Council. There is a desire on the part of the Council to learn how you men feel about this business of recruiting and that amendment.

I would like to take just about three or four minutes to discuss it with you. Please turn to page 133 of your Convention Bulletin. I refer to Section C under V. At the present time the NCAA is operating under the policy of transporting athletes. This particular feature is handled outside of institutional control. The institutions are not permitted to have anything to do with the transportation of prospective student-athletes. This By-law amendment sponsored by one of the conferences in the NCAA proposes to bring this matter of transporting of prospective student-athletes back into the hands and control of the institutions.

If we went into a discussion of this, it would take all afternoon, and I don't wish to encroach upon the time of our invited guests who are scheduled to speak to you very shortly. I think you have heard enough about this particular pattern of the program to express an opinion and it is that kind of a straw vote we can't do anything officially here about. That kind of a straw vote that I should like to have from the body here assembled would not mean anything.

Now, to the differences that the amendment brings out. At the present time, all prospective student-athletes' transportation costs are financed and controlled by outside organizations. This would permit the student to come to the campus for one visit, paid for by the university or college with the exceptions that a member of his family or an individual could bring the boy at other times.

May I ask that those of you who either favor or disfavor the motion so indicate by holding up your hands and we will take, not an accurate count, but an estimated count. First, who of you favor the proposed amendment? All right, now those that oppose the proposed amendment. Just by hasty count, I would say 12 in favor and 16 opposed. Obviously, a number of you have not voted. Thank you for that expression.

One other item of business—the College Committee is presenting to the Convention tomorrow, with the endorsement of the Council, a resolution that I should like to read to you now:

"Whereas, the members of the College Committee of the NCAA are cognizant of the importance of physical fitness to the American youth; and,

"Whereas, these same members, as are all the colleges of the NCAA engaged in educational pursuits closely allied with athletics; and in this respect physical fitness; and,

"Whereas, that Committee representatives of small colleges, all of which are for programs of physical education of athletes which contribute to the physical fitness of their students; and,

"Whereas, many of the institutions of NCAA are preparing teachers and leaders in physical education and recreation;

"Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the College Committee take this before the NCAA to take necessary steps to secure repre-

sentation of the NCAA on the presented resolution on physical fitness."

That resolution will be presented tomorrow with the endorsement of the Council; we hope you will all support it.

There are just one or two suggestions I would like to leave with you as we go on to another year of activity. One is that we employ greater collaboration between the member institutions and the district's representatives on the College Committee in instances where the NCAA can be helpful and more meaningful to you in your programs.

The second is that as each year goes by we realize more and more the importance of having what I choose to call a "name bank." We need a list of active, well-qualified and available college men to suggest for NCAA committees and assignments when openings occur. Unfortunately, in some of our institutions we are understaffed. The athletic director also has to coach several sports or the coaching duties, plus teaching assignments, cover such a full schedule that many good men in our colleges are not available for work on the national level. We would like you who represent individual institutions to send to the College Committee representative in your area the names of men who have ability and the time to work in groups on the national level.

I want to thank the members of the College Committee and representatives of the smaller institutions for their help throughout the year and for making my tenure in office a very pleasant one.

CHAIRMAN TURNER: The responsibility for arranging for the program this year was assigned to Theodore Harder. We feel that he has arranged a very fine program. We hope that the material that the speakers will present will be helpful to you in your own programs.

THEODORE HARDER (Santa Barbara College): For those gentlemen who came in after the opening remarks, I will call your attention to the deviation from the printed program that you have. The discussion of the proposed basketball tournament will be held following the speeches, rather than at this time. That is done so that we might devote more time to the speakers. Those who are interested in the basketball tournament, and would like to discuss it in greater detail may do so with Mr. Ginn and Mr. Greene. They will have more time to devote to this following this particular meeting.

In the past years it has been the custom to devote a portion of our meeting to discuss problems that we think are important or in which the colleges have a strong interest. Two years ago the topic was that of the purchase and care of athletic equipment. We had a very interesting discussion at this time.

Last year in New York, our program was centered around a report on the preparation of turf of the playing area during which considerable time was devoted in discussing the type of turf best suited for the various geographical conditions of the United States and various visiting members.

This last spring at our College Committee meeting, it was thought that the membership would be interested in another problem that has plagued many of our athletic directors from time to time. That

is the operation of the training room. This is important in our conditioning of our various athletic teams. Today, we have gathered here experts in their various areas and I think they have some words that will have great interest to you and value to you in your work.

Our first speaker is a man who is a graduate of Wisconsin Medical School, and one who has had more than 40 years' experience in the field of the care and needs of injured athletes.

The Medical Viewpoint in the Administration of the Athletic Training Program

GEORGE O. BERG (Los Angeles State College): I felt quite honored at being asked if I would appear before this group and discuss some aspects of this particular problem. Mr. Harder gave me plenty of latitude. Fifteen minutes in time of course would not scratch the surface of any one of those subjects, so I thought I would try to leave something that might be of lasting value with this group.

A good many years ago—a little after the Stone Age—I was fortunate enough to tie on at the University of Wisconsin to handle the teams. To be perfectly candid with you gentlemen, I knew very little about it, but I tried to repair that lack by asking the doctors I knew exactly what happened with injuries and particularly with a Charley horse. They said to me that they didn't know. They said that there was hemorrhage. Well, you could see hemorrhage once in a while, but then you sometimes saw nothing. Sometimes there was a disabling crippling injury, sometimes permanent disabling injury, permanent crippling injury or sometimes partially disabling injury. We didn't know very much about what happened or what to do to prevent it. We would use padding, etc.; but we were less one man when a player was injured, and it left a very serious hole. The old saying, necessity was the mother of something, was applicable here, and I had to figure that out.

With no other information available, but with the help of Dr. Bast, a study was made. I am here today as an M.D. because I received a great consideration from Dr. Bast.

You hold in your hands a little memo devoted to the Pathology and Regeneration of Traumatic Muscle Injury. There are two columns, one of which shows the changes that come about during these periods of time. This column is called chronology. First beginning with the normal muscle; it shows the third day, sixth to ninth days, and the twelfth to fifteenth day. This means, of course, when we have received definite injuries. It does not mean when somebody gets a trifle bump which he forgets about the next morning. We mean when somebody has actually sustained an injury which is followed by these pathological changes that we all know and recognize by swelling, tenderness, heat, stiffness, and disability.

In the upper right hand column there is a boiled-down statement which I could not produce without reference to a few scientific terms any more than you gentlemen can talk about various sport activities without using your own terminology.

Now, I should like to show slides which will provide you with pictures of the various stages of injuries as occur in athletic competition.

(Slide) This is a cross-section of the thigh of a dog. There is an absence of one muscle which is inconsequential because the dog doesn't have to make use of abduction or adduction muscles.

(Slide) Here we have the structures in Hunter's canal, and here we have various muscles that form the femoral. It takes money and work to run those studies of this sort. We may call it research, but it is a study. After 12-15 days, these dogs were sacrificed.

(Slide) The next slide shows us what we see in normal muscle. Here we see this type and all sorts of arranged fibers and the black nuclei which actually are centers of life. Here are fascia which we encounter when we get hold of meat which may be on the tough side. Here we see these fibers standing, you might say, shoulder to shoulder, and cemented by a substance which is tissue cement.

(Slide) This shows three days after a good blow has been delivered. This is when the coach says in effect to the trainer, "If we don't have so and so by Saturday, you are marked way down." Maybe you are a bum, but this is what happened. Here we have destruction of these various muscle fibers, and we have an influx of serum which flows in here. We have very extensive excavation being carried out similarly to what has been happening in flood areas or where there has been destruction by bombing, etc. Before there can be any rebuilding, there has to be removal of destroyed tissue.

(Slide) This has all been greatly magnified. These are individual fibers. Here is one that has escaped injury. Here is one that is all gone and has been absorbed by these large cells, wandering cells, some of which are shown entering these fibers to excavate that material.

Why does that happen? It is believed that there are hormones— inflammation hormones—that are independent of any nerve structure or any thing of that nature.

(Slide) Now, we see the fine lines which we interpret as fibrinogen. The outstanding fact that this study brings is the fact that the serum itself possesses ability to create new cells. Now, that is something, gentlemen, analogous to what happens to the muscle of a man or within the uterus of the mother. The serum can produce new cells. Here they come. Fibrinogen, the genesis of fibrin, first. Then we will see in this camera-illustrated drawing these fibers with the cells shown in greater relief. Here is one entering to carry off this necrotic material.

These fibrin cells have become plastids, the principal healing cell. Healing goes on to produce a more complete connective tissue, or a scar cell. These cells form a framework upon which the specialized cells, whatever they may be, will grow across.

(Slide) Here is what you could see of that hard, tender muscle which will often not permit that fullback to bend his knee any more than 15 degrees. All this now has become scar tissue. These are areas of fibers of muscle which have nuclei. These are juvenile nuclei which give this tissue body what it needs in order to grow.

There it will burrow through and regenerate itself through this hard mass of scar. Now, I am sure that there are men in this room who have carried hard areas such as this when they have been injured. If they have not had injuries themselves, then I am sure that

they have seen it on other athletes. You can't handle a lot of athletes without seeing that.

(Slide) This is low magnification, and this is high magnification. This one I like very much. Maybe I misinterpret it, but that looks as if it is a drill making its way through rock.

(Slide) Here we have a cross-section with high-power magnification that looks like and is hard. We have a lot of this hard tissue, but here come these nuclei which are the center of life and regeneration. Here comes one fiber that escaped that pretty well. This is normal tissue, but are regenerated and recreated.

(Slide) This is another section and it shows you the same effect of phenomena.

(Slide) Here is a large, longitudinal section in which you can see some of the striations of voluntary muscle. Again you can see the striations just like soldiers lined up.

(Slide) Here is relatively undamaged tissue. These cells have not been damaged, but we see these which were damaged. We know that these cells have been damaged because they have changed their structure. We see juvenile nuclei relatively uninjured.

Now this is probably a minimum degree of injury that the man has sustained. He has sustained a sore foot, but that is all.

(Slide) Here we have the same thing again. Here we have three cells again. They are featured by a flat character and have large nuclei. This darker color indicates that the injury is about 16 days old.

(Slide) Fifteen days have elapsed. We have pretty well regenerated tissue, but again you see that these fibers are compressed; they are rounded, they are not angled. You see quite a number of juvenile nuclei.

I am sure you gentlemen will agree with me that when a fellow gets a bruise, he is in for nearly two weeks of some disability, and he may carry it the entire season.

I take this liberty of giving you some of my opinions here, and that is all they are. Treatment, of course, is a matter of opinion to be directed as a physician sees fit, but I feel that the treatment should include ice and compression.

I firmly believe in the value of ice and compression, and a study of this sort gives a few facts on which to base that idea. We know that we must have a certain amount of this infiltration of serum and swelling in order for repair to take place, though we do not want too much, because all of that has to be assimilated either by being elastic stretched, etc.

Tissue swelling means pain whether it is a toothache or whether it is a bruise or rheumatism or any other gout or any other condition. When those tissues swell, you are going to have pain because it is an abnormal situation.

We believe that ice should be applied at least a couple of hours if possible. This ice should be given under compression, and that compression can be produced by rubber bandages or elastic bandages.

Now, we must use some judgment and some understanding of what we are working with and the age of the patient. Our youngsters and

our young athletes can stand a lot that older people can't stand.

I am a firm believer in the ultrasonic treatment. That is number one in my book. We tried all sorts of therapeutic apparatuses, and they cannot come up, in my humble opinion, to ultrasonic treatment.

Of course, like everything else, whether it is surgery or whether it is the use of X-rays, it has to be done with some training and with some information. It is not dangerously used when applied according to directions. There are built-in safety features in those machines that really operate—unless there is a willful ignorance of what is taking place.

Now, there should be no massage, in my opinion, until swelling has been cut down. Swelling is progressively reduced by maintaining compression, and we sometimes wrap those injured muscles with adhesive tape. Not immediately, of course, but after we get past the first stage, and we can get him firm support. If the man works and moves, it seems to prevent extreme swelling between those fibers. If you allow those muscles to freeze, you are going to have a tough time getting them to move. Passive movement should be done very gently, and then as the man is able to, he should have active movement.

At all costs we must avoid reinjury. Nature will forgive you the first time, but if you insult her again, she is going to get in her bit and you are going to have a hard time to overcome that. You are going to have trouble, and it is my opinion that you are not going to escape without having a great deal of permanent scarring, and consequently, lack of power to function.

Treatments such as whirlpool, infra-red, wet heat and other treatment with the use of substances such as Varidase and Hyalo-Uronidase sometimes separate some of these fibers and permit a greater and more rapid degree of absorption of some of these materials that have to be absorbed.

Now, I would like to take this opportunity to show you this thigh guard which demonstrates the use of padding. I took a pretty good thigh guard and put these rubber bands there so that when a blow comes this way, it is stretched this way and that way. When force comes here then this spreads and the rubber bands take up the stress. In order to demonstrate, I would like to have one of you gentlemen step up here. I am going to give you a few blows and in order to be considerate of you I am going to have this thigh guard on you. In applying this thigh guard, it has to be strapped right on the man's skin and placed in front here like so. The tape has to be way up in the fold of the buttocks. It has to come down on an angle here. That way, the thigh guard will not strain down.

I will be very glad, if time permits, to answer any questions.

MR. HARDER: Thank you, Dr. Berg, for an informative speech. If you gentlemen wish to submit some questions, write them down and we will collect them and then have a question and answer period.

Our next phase of the program deals with the trainers' viewpoint in the administration of the athletic training program. In that regard we call upon a man that is well qualified. We tried to get a trainer who has had experience in a small college. In this respect

this gentleman is eminently qualified. He has been a trainer at Pasadena City College and more recently Occidental College. At the present time he is vice-president of Logan, Incorporated.

The Trainers' Viewpoint in the Administration of The Athletic Training Program

JACK LOGAN (Logan, Inc.): As it has been my pleasure to have been the trainer for Pasadena City College and Occidental College, I have been asked to speak on the small college trainers' viewpoint of the athletic training program.

This question is often asked: "What are the primary responsibilities of the athletic trainer in the order of importance?" This is the only answer that we can conscientiously give. First, the physical welfare and safety of the athlete. Second, to provide the coach with as many physically able-bodied athletes as possible with whom he can produce a team with maximum efficiency throughout the schedule season. In other words, the prevention of injuries. The trainer must seriously consider the two responsibilities in making decisions concerning the participation of the athlete. The future of the athlete must be considered, and any decision that jeopardizes the physical welfare and status of a player, is in direct violation of this responsibility. The effect athletics has on the athlete must be given first consideration. The coach must realize this, and respect the trainer's position. Whether a team wins or loses a contest may seem of great importance at the moment, but the consequences the athlete suffers in future years as a result of being subjected to a situation that invites permanent damage cannot be offset by the greatest awards and championships.

If these two responsibilities are to be successfully met, the trainer must have a sound organization and a detailed program of administration. There are no miracles performed in the treatment of athletic injuries.

We must face the problem of injuries with more basic ideas as to the causes.

First, poor conditioning. The athlete must be in good general physical condition, and must maintain it throughout the season. This program must start in the pre-season and in many instances in the off-season just after the scheduled season ends.

Second, fatigue. Many accidents in athletics or other activities are due to fatigue. Poor organization and confused practice sessions that drag out over long hours contribute to this condition. Fatigue promotes laziness and loafing which leads to accidents and injuries. Conditioning exercises and hard running should be as much of the daily practice plan as any fundamental drill or signal session.

No two athletes are the same physically or mentally. No two athletes have the same attitude toward injury. The convalescent periods of the injured differ. Some men can stand pain and others cannot tolerate the slightest physical upset. Therefore, it is impossible for a squad to suffer the rigors of bodily contact without some of them being injured.

There are usually two kinds of athletes who come to the training room—the "goof-offs" who we call the training room athletes, and

the guys with guts who get in there and practice and really knock heads. Both of these types are big headaches to the trainer. The "goof squad" usually tries to hide out in the training room in order to escape calisthenics. The "rock 'em, sock 'em squad" usually won't tell you how badly they are really hurt.

A case to illustrate this is one I had at Pasadena City College the year we won the Junior Rose Bowl. One of the first string guards, George Textor, had to come to the training room every day of the season so that I could tape his two weak knees. The physician and I had to exercise great care to be sure that he wasn't playing when he should have been on the bench. George was the type that understood how vital conditioning through the medium of calisthenics is.

The term conditioning as it pertains to this discussion can be broken into three categories: (1) pre-season conditioning which is the type and amount of actual physical labor performed by the athlete before the season actually begins; (2) team conditioning in the form of daily calisthenics; and (3) individual reconditioning in the form of therapeutic resistive exercises given to the injured player after the injury has occurred.

It is the responsibility of the player himself to maintain good physical condition in the pre-season. It is the responsibility of the director of the calisthenics program to insure that each and every player is properly and fully warmed up before any team practice begins. One of the most important phases of calisthenics is the proper stretching of the muscles. The sequence and the progression of exercises from mild to strenuous is up to the discretion of the director. He would do well to consult the trainer from time to time as to which groups of muscles are being pulled on the players reporting to the training room with this type of injury.

Once any injury has occurred and the first-aid stages of treatment are past, the trainer will start giving the player therapeutic resistive exercises to recondition the injured area of the body. These exercises are in addition to treatments which the trainer supplies and therapeutic apparatus available in the training room.

It is generally agreed that even the injured player should be given daily calisthenics for the other parts of his body so that his general physical condition will not be weakened through muscular disuse atrophy which results from inactivity. It is the responsibility of the trainer to supervise the calisthenics and the therapeutic exercises to make sure the player does them correctly and diligently. The trainer fails in his responsibilities when he permits an athlete to report for practice with limitations of physical capabilities due to weaknesses.

The availability of the team physician is of great concern to the trainer. As the trainer is usually the first man to view the injury at close range, he must make a fast examination as to the extent of the injury and decide on the matter of first-aid. If the doctor does happen to be in attendance at the time, it usually happens that they go to the player's aid together and decide on the methods of treatment together thus enabling the player to benefit from the knowledge and experience of each.

In any case where the physician is not present, the trainer must make all of the decisions as to treatment. It is apparent that the trainer, just as in any other profession, must know what he is doing. As in football strategy, if the coach is in doubt, he kicks. In athletic training and the trainer is in doubt, he calls the physician. For this reason it is advisable that the doctor be on the field during all scrimmages and home games. If he cannot be there, a substitute physician should be in attendance.

As for ordinary practice sessions, it is recommended that the doctor plan his afternoon appointments so that he is at his office ready for call should he be needed. A player usually practices 14 times as much as he plays in games so a doctor won't often be present when an injury occurs.

The physician will find it to the team's advantage to come by the training room at one set time every day. This is so that the trainer can have men requiring the physician's attention ready for treatment. The physician can also check up on the men on the injured list at this time.

Every well-rounded athletic training program will have certain policies established well in advance as to how the different types of injuries are to be handled and by whom. This physician-trainer relationship should establish the responsibilities of each man. This program will also include which severe injuries are to be recognized as hospital cases and handled as such. Example cases could be: fractures, dislocations, severe concussions, appendicitis, shock, convulsions, hemorrhages, deep wounds, internal injuries, and other injuries to the head and spinal column.

The trainer is so closely associated with the field of medicine that he or the school should purchase insurance to protect himself and the school against the liability of malpractice just as a physician does.

Certain limitations are placed upon almost all team trainers. For instance, hydrotherapy modalities are the accepted devices to be used in the State of California by the athletic trainer unless he is a registered physical therapist. Hydrotherapy modality devices include: hydrotherapy whirlpool baths, hydroculator packs, water in the form of ice and hot packs, and contrast baths.

As the trainer works technically under the direction of the doctor, he often finds it difficult to draw the line where the responsibilities of the trainer end and the physician's begin. The trainer knows that he must work within his own limitations and never encroach into the field of medicine while fulfilling his responsibilities to the athlete.

There are many degrees of athletic trainers: full-time—who are employed solely by the school as team trainers; part-time—where the trainer reports to the training group after he has completed a job elsewhere; and student trainers—who carry a full college load in addition to training the teams.

The proper recognition of the training profession has increased materially in recent years as has the trainers' knowledge of care for injuries. Special courses at many coaching schools and clinics have been set up for coaches and trainers. Newspapers and magazines

with articles and tips on training, written by professional trainers, are published monthly to enable trainers and coaches to enhance their knowledge and understanding of athletic injuries. These publications include: *The Athletic Training News*, *The First Aider*, *The Athletic Journal*, *The Mentor*, and *Sport Trail*.

The formation of the National Athletic Trainers Association some years ago has done much to raise the standards of the athletic training profession. It is every trainer's hope that he might lend and coordinate his services to his coaches and athletic director so that they can establish and obtain a high level athletic training program for their school.

In conclusion, I hope that I have expressed a small college trainer's viewpoint on the training room program and its problems as it is so vital to the athlete and athletics. Thank you.

Minimum Standards For Training Room Equipment

MR. HARDER: No doubt you have come to the conclusion that there must be something in that training room with which the trainer must use in treatment of the injuries. Dr. Berg has illustrated one particular part to you in his talk. Mr. Logan referred to several appliances that might be used. Our next speaker is going to tell us of the minimum standard training room equipment. Now I say minimum because we realize that as small colleges, many of you have limited budgets to work with, and therefore, we are not going to set up anything lush, but simply set up the minimum standard training room that you can make use of. I think the way that Mr. Logan has prepared his talk, there is a training room for every pocketbook.

Gene Logan, our next speaker, teaches the training course out at UCLA. He has had 10 years' experience in this field. He received his B.A. degree from Southwest Missouri, his master's degree from the University of Illinois, and has become a registered physical therapist through training at medical school.

GENE LOGAN (University of California at Los Angeles): Equipping a training room depends on such limiting factors as budget, space, design, administrative policies and procedures. In order to develop a functional unit for the prevention and care of athletic injuries, the assumption is made that accepted methods of treatment including cold, heat, and exercise are to be utilized. I assume that these things will be the accepted procedures that will be carried out in a training room of this type. My presentation will be concerned primarily with minimum standards for training room equipment and how the functions of this equipment should serve the trainer. This layout or flip-over board here will be used to point out various points and various diagrams of a training room.

Before equipping a training room, there are several things to be considered and these are the minimum essentials regarding the physical makeup of the room.

Now, the first thing you must consider is floor space and that depends upon the room which is given to you. If you are going into a new unit and the architect has brought in all this sort of material, then you can set up a training room and you won't have the prob-

lems that you would have if you were given a room and asked to develop that room into an athletic training unit.

The second thing to consider is your supply of electricity. In this case, I have placed the wall plugs about waist high for plugging in lamps and that sort of thing. You do a lot of equipment moving, and you require a sufficient number of outlets.

The third thing to consider is the sink. There should be a sink in the training room.

The fourth thing to consider is overhead lighting and the lighting through the windows. I would suggest that the windows be placed five to seven feet above the floor level for privacy so that people won't be looking in from the outside. Another thing would depend whether this room is located near another building. You could use something like clouded glass.

The next thing that I would consider would be ventilation. An important thing as far as ventilation for a training room is concerned is the carrying out of vapors from a whirlpool bath. I was in a training room in a school where we didn't have any exhaust fans, and the place was so misty that it fouled up our tape and our bandages. It got to the point where we had to put in exhaust fans to carry out the vapors that come from your hydrotherapy area. If you put it in on this side (indicating), it carries out the odor from your training room.

The next thing to consider is the over-all heat of the room. The heat of the room should be a little higher than the rest of your athletic set-up—your dressing room, etc., because most of your boys will be here in the nude and it is a good idea to have a very comfortable area for the treatment. You get a much better therapeutic effect when the athletes are relaxed and under a relaxing situation.

Now, the next thing to be considered would be drainage, and that is an important thing in a training room where you have a whirlpool bath and other therapeutic equipment. You can place in this area also a curb and retaining wall (indicating), a little area to keep the water in this unit so there is no water being tracked over the training room. Curbing will keep the water in this particular area.

The next thing to be considered is the location of the doors and windows. Of course, we have discussed that briefly. The doors should be placed in an area that would be accessible to the dressing room.

The last thing to consider is storage. This area here (indicating) is suggested. It is an optional area and can be used for storage or you can put in little cabinets that you have in your training room for some of your supplies. The rest of your supplies can be put in the equipment room. Your tape, for instance, should be in a cold, dry place.

Naturally, the extent to which the training room is to be equipped depends largely upon the budget. That is the big problem. How much money do you have? How much can you afford to put into certain items? Which of these items would be the better item to use?

I have drawn up a sort of minimum list, and I will just go over this list briefly and go back to some of the items and discuss every one of these items individually.

The first thing that we would suggest in a training room would be treatment tables. These can have two different heights. In some cases they can be all the way from 30 inches, which is a standard height table, up to around 38 inches in height. Some trainers like to have a low table and a high table, so that they don't bend over so much. Some like to have a high table on which they do their taping.

The next item would be a training room cabinet. That would be a place where you would handle your taping, bandaging, and treating of injuries. That would be a place where you have your first-aids, etc., available to you when you are treating the actual injury.

The next item would be a skin toughener and powder bench.

The next item would be an icebox or refrigerator. Here I would like to mention something that I saw out at UCLA. They have a bottle cooler machine that is furnished by the Coca-Cola company. Now, this equipment cannot be purchased, but the Coca-Cola company will store the equipment in the training room, and since it is stored in there, you can use it.

At UCLA the machine is filled with water. They keep the water cold at around 35 degrees. You can use it for elbows and ankles and knees, etc., and it saves the problem of hauling ice in and out. There is no expense to it except the electricity, because they store it there and there is no expense in purchasing the equipment.

The ideal thing would be to have a refrigerator, but that is too much expense. Get companies like 7-Up and Coca-Cola to let you use those pieces of equipment. I think it is a very ideal thing, and it provides cold water. Drop towels into this cold water, and you have almost the same thing as an ice pack.

Some people think that some doctors say that it is better not to have ice. It is better to have cold water. Others say it should be ice. Dr. Berg suggested ice. I have used ice all the time in my training experience. Other doctors feel that the coldest water, almost freezing, is the thing to use. It is a matter of medical opinion, and that depends on your own policies and procedures. Naturally, all of your equipment will depend upon medical policies that have been determined in the past.

The next piece of equipment that I would put into this minimum category would be a pair of barber clippers. This is a pretty expensive piece of equipment. It is necessary for shaving ankles and so forth in preparation for taping. It is a very valuable piece of equipment to have in this minimum situation.

The next piece of equipment would be scales. Waste receptacles are also very important to have on this minimum list.

Another piece of equipment would be heating lamps. I would suggest starting out with one heating lamp if you can at all do so. Some places don't allow them.

The next item I would recommend, if at all possible, would be the hydrocollator steam pack, an excellent heating device, and in my opinion, this is next in line to the whirlpool bath. I think a whirlpool bath is your ideal piece of equipment if you can't have any other large piece of equipment.

The next thing that I would have available is exercise equipment which could be used for resistant exercise for restabilization of joints which have been injured, such as torn ligaments where joints need to be restabilized. It is also necessary to have a minimum amount of weight equipment. I will talk about that just a little bit later. I think in the past we have not gone in enough to therapeutic exercises, and I think we should use these exercises much more. It is coming around, but I think we need to go into that more extensively.

I will show you a grouping of exercise equipment which would be the minimum required for rehabilitation on the ankle, the knee, and the shoulder. These are the most three injured joints.

Now, I have organized the placing of the equipment into the training room in five sections. The first section is set up as the absolute minimum. This is your functional or working area. This is the first thing that you need in a training room. You can get by with just this equipment in this working unit. These (indicating) are the five units, and this area is your general working area where you come into first. This is your general bandaging and taping area, and I will talk about this one first.

In this area I have placed basically two tables (indicating). This is the first place athletes would enter. This is the place where the trainer works. Basically, this would be the place where he would have his first-aid equipment, waste receptacles, and off to the side I have placed one heating lamp and some exercise equipment, all of which is the basis of the training room.

Now, you will say that you need hydrotherapeutic equipment in some form. I would say the use of hot towels is as effective as any other type of hydrotherapeutic equipment that we have in the way of moist heat. It is not very fancy, but the athletes are still getting the same treatment they would get with all these fancy pieces of equipment. This would be considered your working area.

Area number two I would call the hydrotherapy area. The whirlpool bath would be somewhere in this area (indicating) next to the floor drain. You would have to have a sink to supply your water for the whirlpool bath and for your hydrocollator steam pack if you have that available. Of these two pieces of equipment, I would take the whirlpool bath first. In order to prevent possible flooding of the training room, a retaining curb would surround the area. Also, an exhaust fan would be needed in order to carry out the vapors.

Now, to area number three. In this area, I have suggested the use of the icebox. The icebox should be placed near the door so the ice can be delivered, and the iceman doesn't have to track through your training room. Your best bet would be to have the icebox out in the dressing room, but if that were impossible to have that kind of a situation, you could have the icebox close to the door. I would also include in this area a table, heat lamp, and scales.

Next is number four. I would add another lamp and table. We are adding on as we go. I would also include a place to apply the skin toughener preparation for the feet and powder in this area. Your best bet would be to have it outside of the door, but if it is

necessary to have it in your training room, it should be close to the door so there won't be the tracking of powder across the floor into your dressing room. I would also include in this area another waste receptacle.

Area number five can be used as a trainer's or doctor's office and is absolutely an optional area. Actually, it is not necessary, but this can be in some other part of the quarters, for example, the attic quarters. This can be used in the training room as a quiet area. I think that one thing where we miss out sometimes is that we don't have a place where we can take a severely injured athlete and close the door. This takes him out of the way of the rest of the athletes. It has a depressing effect on the others to see an injured athlete. You need a private area for an examination. This area can also be used for keeping records, supplies, special equipment and other essentials. As I said before, this is an optional area.

The last thing that I want to discuss is the basic standards or minimum standards for therapeutic equipment.

The first piece of equipment is the heating lamp. We have three or four things to think about in the discussion of heating lamps. When you think of minimum standards for therapeutic devices of all kinds, safety precautions are very important. In the purchase of electric heating lamps, I would recommend the use of metal filaments rather than glass. There is a possibility of water flicking onto a glass, and the glass then breaking and falling on the athlete. There are some unbreakable glasses on lamps, but if possible, go into the metal filament, the kind of heating device which does not have the possibility of breaking. Of course, the screens that you have under the heating lamps are somewhat effective, but the little pieces of glass that do the damage come down through the screen, anyhow. The next thing to consider when buying a heating lamp would be a stable base. The base should be so stable so the lamp won't fall over and burn the athlete. The third thing to consider with the heating lamp would be an adjustment for height and for angle of the reflector. In other words, up and down so that it can be moved so that the beam of heat can be directed on the specific injury. The lamp should be grounded with a heavy cord. That should be on all of your therapeutic equipment.

The next therapeutic equipment is the hydrocollator steam pack. The hydrocollator steam pack which provides moist heat should be grounded. In applying this pack, there should be plenty of towelings so there won't be the possibility of burning. There have been some burns from the use of the pack.

The next item of therapeutic equipment is the whirlpool bath. Each whirlpool bath should have certain minimum standards. One is a ground wire. This is a very important thing. Any time you mix water and electricity, you are going to have problems. The next thing to consider with a whirlpool bath is the temperature. Check the temperature of the water to prevent burning. The third thing to consider is a floor drain. In this case I would suggest a big drain on the whirlpool bath itself that would drain through the floor, and not a pump device. It is not necessary to have a pumping device to pump the water out of the whirlpool bath. The next item is a fill-

ing hose, some hose that you can use to fill water running from the sink to the whirlpool bath in order to fill the bath. Another thing to consider is an electric ejector. All whirlpool baths have a motor for electric ejector. The last thing is the aerator which is a device which pulls air into the water which creates a bubbling effect for the effect of hydro-massage. The idea is to massage the area and the bubbles help stimulate the hydro-massage around the injured part.

The last equipment that I want to discuss is exercise equipment. On the other side of this diagram I have sketched some equipment. One of these pieces I think is a very important gadget. There is one on the market that costs \$150, but I think it can be made for about \$5. It is an ankle exerciser. Now, in the past, we haven't done enough to restabilize injured joints, particularly the ankle, because we haven't had equipment to do the job. For \$5 you can make this. What I have tried to do is to show you how you might have exercise equipment for dual jobs. Here is a 25-pound plate which you can use when you are exercising the knee. Here is another 25-pound weight. This serves as a base for the ankle exerciser. This is a floor flange. This is regular plumbing pipe; you can have your plumber make this thing up for you. This can be screwed into a metal flange and unscrewed when you get ready to use it on your knee. You double up on your weight equipment. This is set up also so this piece of equipment is used for exercising the dorsal muscles. When you work on the muscles in front, you put your weight on the side. You turn this to the side and you pull up to the reversion which is the most important movement for restabilization. Now, to restabilize that joint (indicating), we work to the outside. This is eversion movement. You can go all the way around with this ankle exerciser and this boot which weighs five pounds. It serves a double purpose. In this case for exercising the knee and for exercising the ankle. You also have sufficient weight to exercise the shoulder. So these are your frequently injured joints, and with this equipment you can exercise all three of them.

Some people think when you get ready to put in exercise equipment for a training room, that it is going to cost you \$200 or \$300. It isn't. This is a very minimum list, and this list is in this material here: two 25-pound weights; two 10-pound weights; two 5-pound weights; and two 2½-pound weights.

If any of you are interested in learning how to make this device, I would be glad to send this material to you.

Research and Investigation in the Preparation of Training Room Supplies

MR. HARDER: I believe we are all interested in knowing what is new in the field and what is developing in the way of research. The Committee has included in its report this afternoon a short talk by Dr. Lloyd L. Boughton of the Cramer Chemical Company. He will speak to us on research and investigation in the preparation of training room supplies.

Dr. Boughton is a graduate of the University of Iowa. He received his master's degree and his Ph.D. from the University of Kansas.

Following graduation, he served on the medical staff for some time at the University of Kansas, and at one time he even considered going into the coaching field to the extent that he attended several coaching schools.

DR. LLOYD L. BOUGHTON (Cramer Chemical Company): All of us are interested in the future of our country and especially of our young people. The Scientific Manpower Commission, the National Manpower Council, the American Chemical Society, in fact, all scientific societies and associations, have asked those of us who have a chance to, to stress the great need that exists for an increased enrollment in the various fields of science including all branches of engineering.

All surveys conducted to date indicate that by 1975, unless some very radical changes are made, we will have less than half as many scientifically-trained people as we will need. This applies emphatically to teachers in the sciences.

If you have occasion to advise young people about their future, and they are not interested in physical education, which is, naturally, your first love, suggest some of the sciences to them. They will find them extremely interesting and lucrative.

It might be well to add that Russia is building up its backlog of scientists at least twice as fast as we are.

Research, from my point of view at least, is divided into two broad classifications—fundamental or primary research which is responsible for the original development of the product or ingredient; and trial-and-error research, which determines the best uses and applications of the products. Each division, of course, is useless without the other. The two working together are responsible for the unparalleled advances that have occurred during the past years.

Our field is primarily of the trial-and-error variety, although we have made a few fundamental discoveries that are considered creditable.

Developing a product for the market is much like developing a football team. Our line might consist of Armour and Dow Chemical at the ends, Monsanto and General Electric at tackles, Carbide and Carbon and Commercial Solvents at the guards, and National Aniline at center. The backfield might be DuPont and Hercules as halfbacks, Aerosol, Inc., at fullback, and yours truly calling the signals. Merck, Mallinckrodt, Fritzsche, American Cyanamid and dozens of others may be on the sidelines waiting to get in the game, and they are given their chance when one of the regulars becomes fatigued or pulls a bonehead. The umpire is always the Food and Drug Administration which also keeps score and time. The Federal Trade Commission serves as referee, and also keeps the record of fouls. They list them as ceases and desists. Federal and State Departments of Agriculture, as well as State Boards of Health and Pharmacy, get a finger in the pie as field judges and linesmen.

The members of my team, as listed above, are extremely free with advice; and they are always willing to prove their point by submitting samples of their wares to the quarterback, who is also the coach.

I certainly must not forget the alumni, for we have them, too. They are those who are 100 per cent behind the team when everything goes well, and your name is mud when it doesn't.

Just how does one go about the process of developing an athletic first-aid or a training supply? First, one must establish the need for such a product. This can only be done by a close and continuing contact with the cross-section of America that will use the produce—in this case, you gentlemen, and the thousands of others in your profession.

Next, some thought must be given to the probable sales potential of the product, because this will govern, to some extent at least, the sales price of the product. The sales price must, of course, be kept competitive, and this can best be done by volume production.

The next logical step is to make a thorough study of the products already on the market—their effectiveness for the purposes intended, as well as their shortcomings, with the thought always in mind that the prime objective is not merely to make something just as good, but outstandingly better with advantages that can be proved not just on paper but by actual demonstration in the laboratory and, more important, clinically, in the hands of the ultimate consumer—in our case, the coaches, trainers and team physicians.

One must also study available literature presenting published articles on the researcher's own, and related fields. There are some 64,000 scientific periodicals and magazines published throughout the world, but the best place to start, in my opinion, at least, is the *Index Medicus* published by the A.M.A. This remarkable compilation of scientific medical literature will carry you back to the year one and will bring you up to the last quarter. One looks in the index under physical education, exercise, germicides, or whatever the interest is at hand, and finds the articles listed by name, by author, and the date and number of the periodical in which the article may be found. There also are a number of abstracts that are available which help if the article is written in a foreign language.

Presume we were to attempt to develop a better germicide athletic use, and nothing has been more important to athletes and athletics over the years than the development of an effective germicide. We can remember when infection was endemic in athletic squads, when benches, table tops—in fact, everything the athlete touched was laden with infectious bacteria. Now, we see very little of that, and there is no excuse for any of it.

First, we must study the germicidal agents that are available for use. Certainly, we want something that will actually kill bacteria without injuring the tissue to which it will be applied. This immediately rules out, in my opinion at least, the mercurials which are known to merely inhibit bacterial growth.

The problems of use of all athletic first-aids are vastly different from those experienced by the lay public. A lick and a promise may suffice in bathroom techniques, but it takes more than that in athletics, with its continual body contact, dirt, grime and sweat, and sometimes tears, coupled with the extreme pressure of return to play.

Low irritation is an indispensable quality in an athletic germicide, and this necessitates a careful and extensive study of the irritant properties of ingredient and solvent. Since we know from long experience that most effective and speedy results in treating a cut, a burn or skin abrasion, such as a strawberry, may be obtained by compressing the injury for long periods, blistering tendencies must be ruled out. Pithed frogs, white rats and the neighborhood dogs may be drafted for preliminary testing, but humans still have to be the final trial guinea pigs.

Since we know from experience and from the literature, that continual seeping of lymph and blood from a wound reduces the effectiveness of the germicide and delays healing, we consider the addition of an astringent to the preparation—something that will stop the superficial capillary and lymph bleeding. And since the pain of the wound isn't conducive to successful treatment, we consider the addition of a local anesthetic or analgesic to relieve the pain.

Each ingredient added multiplies the problem involved. Each addition or dilution requires new tests by the bacteriologist, for we have learned by experience that some materials in a formula may increase the effectiveness of the germicide, while others may reduce it markedly, or knock it out completely.

Dozens of formulas will be put together, involving varying concentrations of active ingredients and solvents. Exhaustive tests must be run to determine the probable stability of the preparation. Samples are subjected to extremes of temperature, to excessive agitation, to centrifuging, to sunlight or ultraviolet, and to many other tests in an attempt to determine the maximum and minimum shelf life of the product. Artificially aged samples must be compared with freshly-made samples to determine if there has been any deterioration.

When the laboratory tests have proved the product to be the best that can be made with available materials, extensive clinical tests must be conducted to determine what the product will do in the hands of the ultimate consumer, the coaches and trainers.

In the meantime, the product must be given a name and a label must be set up. If it is a new drug, or involves new uses for commonly known drugs, the manufacturer must file a new drug application with the Secretary of the Federal Food and Drug Administration. This application must list all investigations that have been made to prove that the drug is safe for use, together with a complete statement as to the composition of the product, methods, facilities and controls used in its manufacture, and copies of proposed labeling.

The Federal Food and Drug Administration does not approve or disapprove labels. A few suggestions may be offered with respect to a proposed label, but the usual reply merely declares that "if the statements appearing on the label are true as claimed, we have no further comments at this time." The burden of proof rests entirely with the manufacturer.

It is frequently difficult to agree with the thinking of the Federal people. For instance, they will not permit the statement that a lini-

ment penetrates, in spite of the fact that it is a simple matter to prove the presence of many of the ingredients in a liniment in the urine, after the liniment has been applied to the skin.

Neither do they like the word "healing," and references to healing by ointments or other externally applied preparations are frowned upon. A label can't state that "use of the preparation should be continued until healing is complete," but "until no longer needed" is permissible. The Food and Drug Administration insists that only nature can control or modify the healing process, but we insist that we can help nature in many ways, and we are willing to let it go at that.

The original Food and Drug Act of 1901 was of little benefit to anyone, for it lacked necessary enforcement provisions. It was possible under that Act to make the most outlandish of claims, as those of us know who remember the days of Lydia Pinkham and Tanlac.

The new Act of 1938, which became effective for the most part in January, 1940, does include the necessary inspection and enforcement regulations to make the Act serve the purpose intended—to protect the consuming public. Only the Lord himself can know how many lives the enforcement of the Act has saved.

I don't propose to review the Act, except to say that it contains many requirements and provisions in which you would be interested. It defines such terms as germicide, antiseptic, adulteration and misbranding. It requires that active ingredients be listed on the label, not as highly advertised B29 or XY17, but by the most common or usual name of the drug, one that may be familiar to the public. It provides for compulsory plant inspection and prohibits the manufacture or packaging of drugs, foods or cosmetics under filthy or unsanitary conditions.

Directives are promulgated by the Secretary of the Department whenever he deems additional controls necessary. The latest one requires that all packages of aspirin tablets to be sold to the public carrying the warning, "Keep out of the reach of children." It goes further to advise that all drug preparations should bear a similar warning.

It is interesting to stand on the sideline and watch the battle of the aspirins that is going on right now. One company claims that its product is an amazing new capsule three times more effective than aspirin, and that it will not cause stomach upset. The Federal Trade Commission asserts that the particular combination of ingredients has long been known to the medical profession and is no more effective than aspirin.

Another company, concerned by the claims that another aspirin product moves into the intestine twice as fast, and is therefore absorbed twice as fast, comes out with the statement that its aspirin tablets are absorbed from stomach, and don't have to hurry into the intestine. Everything that I have read on the subject indicates that nothing is absorbed from the stomach in significant amounts with the possible exception of alcohol, proved by stomach removal. And behind all of this, the United States Pharmacopeia, which sets up official standards for aspirin tablets, states that aspirin tablets must

disintegrate in "not more than 30 minutes." It is a simple matter, however, to cause them to break up in two minutes or less.

Perhaps one of the most significant changes brought about by research during the last 15 years has been in the treatment and prevention of athlete's foot and other fungus infections. Athlete's foot has always been the chief thorn in the side of coaches and school administrators, and, prior to World War II, very little had been done about it. Liquid footbaths were made available for use in many training and dressing rooms, but it was a simple matter to prove that the slimy solutions themselves frequently made ideal media for the growth of the fungi causing athlete's foot, gym itch and other fungus infections.

At the beginning of World War II, I was a member of the University of Kansas faculty, and attended a meeting that made physical training compulsory for all physically able males enrolled in the University. On the way out of the meeting, Dr. Phog Allen, then head of the department of physical education, remarked to me that he had only one concern in stepping up gym class enrollments from less than 300 daily to possibly 2,000. What to do about athlete's foot?

It was just a happenstance, or luck, that Dr. E. Lee Treece, now chairman of the department of bacteriology at Kansas University, and I had been working for months on preparations for preventing and treating athlete's foot. I had prepared more than 100 powder formulas, all of which were tested and compared as fungicides and antiseptics by Dr. Treece. So it was a simple matter to move into all University gyms, including the women's, with the first powder footbaths ever used, to our knowledge at least. The experiment was controlled very carefully, a staff of student assistants being employed to obtain an accurate count of those using and those not using the powder boxes.

Student health prescription files were studied for several years preceding the installation of the powder baths, and during the first year of their use. These comparisons revealed an 83 per cent reduction in prescriptions issued for athlete's foot during the first year of use of the powder footbaths. This in spite of the fact that more than five times as many students were using the gym facilities during the test period. Even more striking results were obtained at Haskell Institute, where athlete's foot and sweaty, fetid feet had been a very serious problem. The superintendent of nurses at Haskell Hospital stated that athlete's foot had actually become a rarity.

Of course, one of the important contributing factors to the success of this experiment was the elimination of the cold, slimy, uninviting footbaths which, according to some authorities, required renewing every 30 minutes to obtain any degree of effectiveness. It also required the use of a stable powder, and again, one developed expressly for the purpose—a powder that is not only fungicidal, but antiseptic, and one that lets the area between the toes dry.

This brings up an interesting point that can cause the researcher and the label writer trouble—the inability of Federal departments to get together on certain important points. For instance, the Federal Trade Commission maintains that a foot or body powder cannot be considered to be antiseptic, while the Food and Drug Department

says that it should be, and that means that it must be, if it is to be applied to abraded skin. Perhaps the Federal Trade Commission has learned, as have we, that some so-called foot powders actually serve as media for the growth of fungi or bacteria and have little more value than ordinary talc.

No doubt one of the most outstanding benefits to the health and well-being of athletes has come as a result of the gradually changing attitude of the medical profession toward the prevention and care of athletic injury. I can recall when there was no such thing as a team or school physician, and when very little interest was taken by the profession generally in the first-aid problems of the coach. I played football for three years, on a pretty good team too, and we had a good quarterback who had a collarbone broken regularly twice a year and actually, three times during one season.

I don't recall ever seeing any tape, and I know there was no Analgesic or Tuf-Skin, or elastic bandages or moleskin or ankle wraps or whirlpools. The coach used a foul-smelling liniment which he made himself, and was a great believer in iodine, the 10 per cent variety. There was never any thought of giving the athlete a physical examination. How we survived, I'll never know. Perhaps the fact that there wasn't an automobile on the campus helped.

That is all changed now, with complete physicals at the beginning and end of the season, with adequate records of previous injury, all coupled with a first-aid know-how that the coach has been able to gain in his physical education courses, or through his contacts with coaching schools.

And the full-time trainers of the country must be given their full share of credit for the advances that have been made in the prevention and treatment of athletic injury, for it is they, perhaps more than anyone else, with the possible exception of *The First Aider*, who have spread the information that is vital to the scientific care of athletes. They have done this at coaching schools and clinics, but more important, perhaps, through their contacts with athletes who were destined to become the nation's coaches.

Research, like coaching, is a never-ending affair. Plays that should work don't, for no explainable reason, and others work that shouldn't for the same reason. Materials that are outstanding today may be obsolete tomorrow or next month, to be superseded by something much better.

As I intimated at the beginning, our only interest is the health and well-being of our athletes. I certainly don't mean to convey the impression that we are not interested in the health and welfare of the nation generally, for we are. We would, however, find it difficult to serve two masters. It has been just that way for these past 35 years, and we can see nothing, even in the far distant future, that will provoke the slightest change.

MR. HARDER: Before going on, let's take care of any question from the floor. I have one here for Dr. Berg. The question is, where can we obtain thigh pads such as you demonstrated?

DR. BERG: The one that we demonstrated was made for us by special order by A. G. Spaulding and Company to those specifications.

A tracing can be made of the thigh guard and the locations of these punctures which serve to attach the rubber bands.

There are two or three orthopedic appliance men in Los Angeles who make these pads. They don't have them in stock. They will make them on order. One is the Banner Orthopedic Appliance firm. The address is 854 North Vermont. Another is the Ace Orthopedic Appliance. That address I can't give you off the cuff, but I will be very happy to supply accurate information and addresses to anyone who wishes to write me. This particular one was made at least 10 years ago and it will still be serviceable. With reasonable care and replacement of rubber bands which, of course, perish, it should be serviceable for at least another 20 years.

In 1920 the Spaulding firm made this for us, but why it didn't catch on, I don't know. There is nothing so unusual on that. It takes about as long for an idea to get along as for a baby to be full grown and to come into his maturity.

DELEGATE: What is the price on the thigh pad?

DR. BERG: I am unable to supply that. I will find out. Anyone who wishes to write me, I can be reached by mail at the Los Angeles State College, in care of the athletic department. I will be glad to give you the information.

DR. BOUGHTON: I would like to ask Dr. Berg a question. Is this padding sufficient to suit the requirements of padding? That is, is it padding one-half inch or so on the outside?

DR. BERG: Probably not. In order to conform to the rules, it probably should have a little more on the outside. This is a version that we had made up quite a few years ago. I believe this padding is three-eighths of an inch or something like that. It wouldn't make too much difference, because this is not a hard, unyielding, metallic device. It is something that is designed to give, and give it does.

MR. HARDER: Are there any other questions from the floor for our speakers?

Since there are not any other questions, we will call on your summarizer, Dr. Losee, for a summary of what we have heard this afternoon. Dr. Losee.

Summary

FERRON LOSEE (Los Angeles State College): The first speaker, Dr. Berg, gave a rundown on the common injuries, the Charley horse, the healing process and pointed out the day-by-day healing process in a very lucid demonstration, of a bruised muscle.

The ability of the muscle itself to repair seemed interesting to me, but the most important thing I believe to trainers, athletic directors and so on, is that he emphasized two things in the treatment of injuries: (1) ice; (2) compression.

He also mentioned the ultrasonic treatment and cautioned that this must be used by someone who has experience. He mentioned that no massage should be given until swelling has gone down. He also stressed passive movement immediately, and as soon as the injury has recovered to the extent that it is possible, active movement.

He mentioned the most important phase in the care of this injury and that is to avoid reinjury. Nature will not put up with recurring injury. He mentioned other types of treatment—wet heat, whirlpools, infra-red, etc. He demonstrated the thigh guard in which you all seemed to have indicated an interest.

I would like to say just one thing about this presentation. Dr. Berg has a very good clientele, as you would well guess. At times his patients can be found waiting while he is discussing athletic injuries or what is happening to football teams. He is one of the best men in the business as far as athletic injuries are concerned, and major institutions and the professional clubs around here will bear that out, because when they have some toughies, they don't hesitate to come to him.

Jack Logan was the next speaker. He mentioned the responsibilities of the trainer: (1) the welfare of the athlete himself; (2) to provide the coach with a well-conditioned team and put a man back on the field as soon as possible. He asked that the coaches respect the trainer's views on the physical condition of the athletes.

He mentioned one or two causes of athletic injuries: (1) poor conditioning of the athlete himself; (2) fatigue, emphasizing that practices were carried out too long. Then, he also emphasized the differences in the athletes themselves. He gave examples of two types—the "goof-offs" and the "rock-'em-sock-'em" types. He indicated that both of these gave the trainers plenty of trouble.

I think an important thing that he brought out was the condition after the injuries. He considered that very important. He felt that the trainer and the athletic director should cooperate more closely.

The very important thing brought out by Jack, I believe, was the availability of the team's physician to the trainer. He emphasized the fact that the trainer is the first-aider, and that the trainer and the physician should get together and decide where the trainer's responsibilities began and ended so that he does not attempt to become an M. D. He suggested that the physician, if possible, schedule his time around the athletic program. Now, that may sound like asking a lot from a physician; but, in my humble opinion, this is feasible and in our institution the physician does that.

The trainer and the institution should have insurance against malpractice.

The final point that Jack brought out was that the professional qualifications of a trainer should be very high; that he now has ample opportunities through clinics and through educational processes that are available over the country to become well qualified in his profession.

The next speaker was Gene Logan who did something that is very good as far as a summarizer is concerned in that he gave you all a copy of the speech. I am not going to spend much time on that because you have this summary. All I am going to say is that he gave such factors as the equipping of a training room from the standpoints of budget, space, design, administrative policies, etc.

He mentioned that ventilation exhaust fans should be in a training room and were essential. He also mentioned other essentials for a training room, all of which are listed in the copies of his speech.

He emphasized that the temperature of the training room itself might be just a little bit warmer than the dressing room and the outside temperature in order that the athletes might relax.

He gave five sections of locations of equipment, which I will not read or attempt to read.

I thought that the one piece of equipment that he said was optional was extremely important. This is number five, which is the space for the doctor's or trainer's room to which various injured athletes might be taken. As Gene said, I think it is very depressing on the other athletes to see a seriously-injured athlete cared for in full view.

He emphasized that safety precautions dictated all recommendations for purchase of equipment.

The exercise equipment was stressed by Gene. The important thing pointed out there was the ankle exerciser, and the fact that all of the equipment that he listed might be used for many different exercises.

Our last speaker, Dr. Boughton, emphasized the need for scientists, and that we should encourage people to go into this field because in the future, we are going to find that we are under a terrific handicap without them.

He emphasized that there are many agents who produce supplies for equipping the rooms, training rooms, and that there was a great deal of precaution needed in the handling of the supplies.

He also told us how these supplies were developed, first by the need and by the salability of the supplies and the advantages to the trainers and coaches, etc.

He gave us an example of a germicide and, of course, he emphasized precautions and the purpose for which this was developed. The laboratory tests and the clinical tests and finally, official approval of the product by the Federal Food and Drug Administration is the sequence in which these were developed.

He gave us some information as to how the Federal Agency was very ineffective in the beginning, but in 1938 became effective because it provided the necessary inspections and controls.

One example of the development in the supplies of first-aid rooms was mentioned in that of athlete's foot, and of the importance of the change from liquid bath to powder baths.

He mentioned the conflicts between various Federal agencies but seemed, in my opinion, to feel that we couldn't do without these agencies; nevertheless, we had better accept the conflicts because of the controls which they provided.

He pointed out the importance of the trainers themselves and the physicians and the development of the first-aid and training room supplies.

In one concluding statement, and I think the summarizer has that privilege, I would like to say the trainers themselves, the team physician and a few of the interested athletic directors are beginning to put dignity into this profession. They are beginning to put it where it belongs. These people, with their professional training, are getting into the athletic programs where they belong.

I believe that of all the areas in which we probably have needed this professional training is in the area of a training room. If we are going to have athletes on the field, we just can't go overboard in trying to protect them.

MR. HARDER: Gentlemen, we have heard this afternoon from a medical man, from a trainer, from a registered physical therapist, from a research man, and from an athletic director. We are in debt to these gentlemen—Dr. George Berg, Jack Logan, Gene Logan, Dr. Lloyd Boughton, and Dr. Ferron Losee.

I am sure that you will agree that they have given us some very fine information in their discussions and some very fine information in the printed material on a couple of these talks.

CHAIRMAN TURNER: On behalf of the College Committee, I would like to thank our speakers for their time and effort in coming here to present something which we hope will be of value and interest to you gentlemen in the room. The speakers will remain for a few minutes following the dismissal, and answer any questions that you might have to ask.

Mr. Ginn and Mr. Greene will also be here to answer any questions or help you with any problems that you might have in connection with the proposed tournament.

If anybody has any questions about the Workshop we had in Chicago, I will be here at the table and will be glad to try to answer any questions.

If there is no other material that we need to discuss at this moment on the floor, I would like to thank you on behalf of the College Committee for staying through this program.

The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m.

BUSINESS SESSION

January 11, 1956

THE 50th ANNUAL BUSINESS SESSION convened at 9:15 a.m., January 11, with President Clarence P. Houston presiding.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: The delegates will please come to order.

Gentlemen, I call the meeting to order and declare that there is a quorum present for the transaction of business, and that we may proceed to the transaction of such business. May I suggest again at this time that this is your Convention, and I trust anyone who has anything to say will take full advantage of that opportunity.

I do suggest to you, however, that the agenda is a long one, and that we are obligated to complete our business by 5 p.m. We shall suspend at noon and reconvene at 2 p.m.

I just wanted to depart from the regular printed program for a moment and do what I am sure you would like to have me do, and that is to express your appreciation for the very fine and bounteous reception which was tendered to us jointly by the Pacific Coast Conference and the Tournament of Roses Association on Monday afternoon. I trust that some of the harmonious spirit which I observed at that affair may extend over into our deliberations today. At this point I would like to ask the president of the Pacific Coast Conference, Emmett Moore, to stand and take a bow and receive your applause. We hope later to have a representative of the Tournament of Roses Association and that he will be treated similarly.

I would remind you again that this is the 50th, or the Golden Anniversary, Convention of this Association.

We now turn to the business of the day.

1. APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES

(The appointment of special committees was an item of business during the opening session of the Convention, January 9. The proceedings for this portion of the session are set forth on page 152.)

2. EXPLANATION OF VOTING PROCEDURES

(The explanation of voting procedures was an item of business during the opening session of the Convention, January 9. The proceedings for this portion of the session are set forth on pages 152-153.)

3. REPORTS OF VICE-PRESIDENTS

(The reports of Vice-Presidents was an item of business during the opening session of the Convention, January 9. It was voted that the reports be received for the record and they are set forth in this Yearbook, page 151.)

4. REPORTS OF RULES AND TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

(The reports of rules and tournament committees was an item of business during the opening session of the Convention, January 9. It was voted that the reports be received for the record and they are set forth in this Yearbook, page 151.)

5. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

Financial Report

RALPH W. AIGLER (University of Michigan): The task of the Secretary-Treasurer of this organization is not a particularly onerous one due to the excellent and effective work done in the administrative offices of the Association in Kansas City.

Now, you will notice that we have some bank accounts. Fortunately, not any one of them at the present moment, as far as I am able to determine, is in the red. The Association has three bank accounts, two of them general checking accounts, known as accounts "A" and "B," and then a savings account. All monies received by the Association officially go into account "A" and may be withdrawn from this account only on the signature of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, but the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association must make all of those checks payable to account "B", not to himself or anybody other than account "B." Account "B" is the one from which monies are disbursed and those disbursements are made on the order of the Executive Director. The savings account is one on which there is no checking. It is a rather static account to which reference will be made a little bit later. There is virtually no cash. I mean by cash the kind of money that jingles in your pocket or will go into your purse, often called "folding money." Almost none of that comes to the Association officially. Practically all of the receipts are in the form of checks.

Now, of course, there are operations carried on under the general direction and auspices of the NCAA, these meets and tournaments with which you are all so familiar. In those, there are cash receipts. I am sure you will all be interested and relieved to know that everybody is covered by adequate bond, and the books of accounts are audited by an accountant, a well-known accounting firm in Kansas City, Wright & Company, and the results of their audit you will find in the Convention Bulletin, beginning on page 68. I am not going into a detailed presentation of these accounts there before you. You will notice that first of all, there is a balance sheet, fortunately, showing an excess of assets over liabilities. It shows the nature of the assets and the nature of the liabilities.

Following the balance sheet you will find the customary statement of income and expense, not in complete detail, but yet in sufficient detail that I think all members and delegates of this Association can see where the money goes. These accounts cover the fiscal year of the Association that ended the 31st of last August. The published accounts, in most instances, show the comparable figures for the preceding year, so you can see which way we are going.

Our Association has had a satisfactory year. Considering general operating income and outgo only, we finished the fiscal year with a net excess of receipts over disbursements, of \$9,511.01. This constitutes evidence that the Association is operating on a fairly equal and balanced basis. During the course of the year the total assets of the Association were increased quite significantly from the \$159,638 sum, even in these days of inflation, to \$391,580. The principal portion of this increase was \$200,000 received from American Broad-

casting Company for the settlement of the television contract between the NCAA and the American Broadcasting Company, which was cancelled by the American Broadcasting Company. This contract was for the telecasting of certain winter and spring college sports events during the academic year of 1954-'55. It was the opinion of the Executive Committee that this money should be maintained for long-range investment purposes and, accordingly, the sum was invested in U. S. Government bonds, with approximately one-half of the amount in short-term bonds and the balance in long-term bonds. Your Executive Committee recognized that investments in common and/or preferred stocks would yield a greater income, but the Executive Committee was of the opinion that current stock prices were at such a level as to make such an investment at this time unwise. As a matter of fact, if the money had been put into a reasonably well selected lot of common stocks at that time, we would have netted by now a very considerable profit, but the Committee felt it was not, should not be, its function to expose the assets of this organization to the ups and downs of the stock market. So the investment was made for the time being, at least, subject to future consideration by the Executive Committee, in government securities. You may be interested in the resolution that was adopted by the Executive Committee with reference to this fund. It is the largest amount of money that the Association has had to deal with at any one time, and I think it takes on, for that reason, a peculiar significance, so I am going to take just a few minutes, if necessary, to read the resolution adopted by the Executive Committee, dealing with this \$200,000 fund. You will find the resolution on page 46 of the Bulletin:

"Whereas, it is the opinion of the Executive Committee of this Association that the two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) received from the American Broadcasting Company during 1954 should be maintained for long-range investment purposes;

"Whereas, it is the opinion of the present Executive Committee that its primary obligation should be to protect and maintain the principal and permit expenditures from the principal only in gravest emergencies;

"Whereas, it is the sense of the Executive Committee that while some form of investment of part of the fund in common and/or preferred stocks with a greater income return may some time be deemed advisable, the current stock prices are at such a level as to make such an investment at this time unwise;

"Whereas, the Executive Committee wishes to observe that the type of investment it selects need not bind future Executive Committees in their determination of future investment;

"Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that for the time being, the two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) shall be invested in U. S. Government Issues with approximately one-half of the amount to be invested in short-term bonds and the balance in long-term bonds, the bonds to be registered.

"The Executive Committee voted to authorize the President, Secretary-Treasurer and Executive Director, to invest the two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) and that they shall give preference to

U. S. Treasury Bonds, two and one-half per cent, maturity 1961, and U. S. Treasury Bonds, three per cent, maturity 1995, it being understood that the officers may use their own discretion in the event another issue in the general range of either of these bonds appear to be a better investment;

"Finally, it shall be permissible for the officers to use part or all of the interest already accrued from the short-term investment of the two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) in order to effect the above contemplated investment of the total amount."

It seems appropriate that the NCAA's 50th Anniversary finds the Association in a reasonably sound financial position for the first time in its history. Through the years the NCAA has been operating on a shoestring, and I, for one, can well remember past Executive Committee meetings when we were never sure we were going to have the finances to underwrite projects to which we were already committed. The prosperity of the NCAA in recent years has been largely due to the National Collegiate Basketball Championship. The tournament has grown to the extent that the NCAA's share of the net receipts provides some 60 per cent of the NCAA income.

We have been operating on a yearly basis, and the Executive Committee has always been concerned that so much of the financial welfare of the Association rests upon the outcome of this tournament, held in March. For the first time, with the investment of the nestegg I have mentioned, the NCAA has a reasonably safe financial foundation. The interest to be derived from this investment is to be used for general services of the Association with particular earmarking for the budding NCAA public relations program.

Now, there is another fund to which there is no specific reference in this account's report, but to give you a complete picture I think I should refer to it. I can best call it to your attention and explain what it is by reading the resolution that was adopted by the Executive Committee at its meeting on February 11th, 1955. The resolution is as follows:

"That out of the receipts received by the NCAA from the television program for the year 1955, there be set aside a revolving fund of \$25,000, such fund to be used primarily in meeting expenses of the television program between the beginning of a television fiscal year and the receipt of new television funds of that same fiscal year. Such revolving fund shall be continued from year to year with additions, if any, as may be provided by the Executive Committee, and, if in the settlement of any question regarding the validity of any NCAA television program, it becomes necessary, the Executive Committee may defray such expenses, and if at any time in the judgment of the Council the continuance of this revolving fund shall be no longer needed for the purposes above expressed, then it may be devoted to such Association purposes as the Executive Committee shall direct."

It will be remembered that at this date, back in 1952, there was not a little concern that the government might take steps against the NCAA on a charge of violating the anti-trust laws of the United States in connection with the restriction upon television. As the days and months have gone by without any such steps being taken

by the Justice Department, I suppose it is rather natural that we should be lulled into a feeling of some security or safety, but the danger is not completely past.

If, perchance, there should be a change in the national administration with a different attorney general, different policies, certainly I should not be one that would be brash enough to forecast what might be the attitude of such a changed administration.

Now that the purpose of this \$25,000 fund is explained by the resolution which I have just read to you, I should also note that it has been the decision of the 1955 Executive Committee that a funded cash reserve should be created. Funds from previous investment in government bonds (approximately \$21,000 in value) the Association's checking account, and withdrawals from current income are being pooled to create this reserve. This fund is carried in a savings account, withdrawable only in accordance with directions by the Executive Committee. The purpose of this reserve will be to provide a cushion for those years in which a principal source of the NCAA income, such as the basketball tournament, fails to live up to expectations. As yet no ceiling has been set as to the amount of this fund. It seems clear it should not be allowed to grow to more than what would cover two year's operations of the Association's affairs. It has been the aim of the officers and the Executive Committee to put our financial house in order and in such shape that the coming of the lean years will not cause us the embarrassment, economic-wise, that would come if we didn't have some provision made.

I think we all recognize that nationally we are in the midst of what people refer to as a lush period, and of course the NCAA as you will notice from the income statement published in the Bulletin, has participated in this lush income. I suppose a person would have to figure that it is going to continue at the same rate indefinitely and that there will be dips from time to time. The purpose of this funded cash reserve, is to put aside some of that income against the need of days when the income may not be so lush.

Membership

A year ago, Earl Fullbrook reported as Secretary-Treasurer, and cited the remarkable increase in membership which the NCAA had enjoyed during the past five years. This steady growth continued during 1954-55. The NCAA has as of this date a total membership of 477. The breakdown shows 436 active members, 7 associate members, 23 allied conferences and 11 affiliated organizations.

I think it is appropriate to list the institutions which have been admitted to membership since the publication of our last Yearbook:

First District

University of Bridgeport

Second District

Le Moyne College

Buffalo State College

Third District

Belmont College

Johnson C. Smith University

Kentucky Wesleyan College
South Carolina State College
Jackson College

Fourth District

Hillsdale College
Elmhurst College
Concordia Teachers College
Ohio Northern University

Fifth District

North Dakota State College
Loras College
South Dakota University

Eighth District

Long Beach State College
Oregon College of Education

Allied

California Basketball Association
Ohio Athletic Conference
Ohio Valley Conference

Associate

Long Island University
U. S. Air Force Academy

Mr. President, this completes my report and I move that it be adopted. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: At this time I should like to appoint as parliamentarian for this session, Victor O. Schmidt, commissioner of the Pacific Coast Conference.

6. REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

J. SHOBER BARR (Franklin and Marshall College): Our able Secretary-Treasurer has dealt with the financial affairs of the Association which are a primary responsibility of the Executive Committee. Further, on pages 45-52 of the Convention Bulletin you will find an abridged copy of the minutes of our meetings.

I am assuming that you delegates have all been conscientious and have inspected the minutes and listened attentively to Mr. Aigler. Accordingly, I will touch only upon the highlights of the year's activities.

Championship Events

The nation's universities and colleges, acting through this Association, annually conduct National Collegiate Championship events in 13 sports. There is ample evidence that each year these meets and tournaments are better administered, with greater interest and better competition. Our newest event—skiing—affects a limited number of our member institutions. I do think it in order to report, however, that after two years it is apparent that this event is going to take its place with our other Championship meets and tournaments as one of the outstanding sports fixtures of the nation. The second meet was held at Norwich University this past March with entries from all sections of the nation.

Today, amendments sponsored by the Executive Committee and Council will be presented which, if adopted, will authorize inauguration of the 14th National Collegiate Championship event in March of 1957. I speak of the amendments which would constitute our present Basketball Tournament as a National Collegiate Championship for the University Division and establish a new tournament to be known as the National Collegiate Basketball Championship, College Division. The details for such a tournament will, of course, have to be worked out in the future.

As a result of its experience with the present tournament and with appreciation for the interest among our smaller institutions for a National Collegiate tournament, the Executive Committee has unanimously endorsed these amendments because it is a service which a substantial number of our members have requested.

On page 147 of the Convention Bulletin, you will note the listing of dates and sites for 1956 National Collegiate Championship events. All of these have been approved by the Executive Committee and, if this Convention approves the Executive Committee report, it will constitute approval and adoption of these dates and sites for 1956.

Olympics

The activities of the newly-constituted NCAA Olympic Committee come under the general supervision of the Executive Committee. The chairman of the Olympic Committee, Willis O. Hunter of the University of Southern California, will present a separate report to this Convention regarding the progress his Committee has made during the year. My only purpose is to state that the Executive Committee has been greatly impressed with the industry and enthusiasm evidenced by Mr. Hunter and his colleagues in furthering the Olympic movement within the NCAA.

Film Service

During the past year, the Executive Committee reorganized the NCAA Film Service which is operated from the Association's executive offices in Kansas City. We believe that we have taken the first step toward making this activity a particularly outstanding service for the membership. There remains much to be done, but it is the intention of your officers and Executive Committee to continue to expand and improve the Film Service until it becomes one of our most valuable services.

Future Convention Sites

Your Executive Committee has been delighted with the growth of this annual Convention and the fact that so many affiliated organizations of the NCAA meet at this time. I make particular reference to the American Football Coaches Association, which is holding its 33rd annual convention, the American Association of College Baseball Coaches, the College Athletic Business Managers Association, the National Collegiate Track Coaches Association and the Sports Division of the American College Public Relations Association. Also, we are pleased that the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame and the Navy V-5 Association also have meetings in conjunction with this Convention. We hope that they will contin-

ue to join with us in activities designed to improve and better inter-collegiate athletics.

The Executive Committee recommends that the NCAA's 51st annual Convention be held in St. Louis, next January, with the Jefferson Hotel to serve as headquarters. The Jefferson will only be able to handle 60 per cent of the delegates and arrangements have been made with the Statler, nearby, to handle the balance of those attending. The dates for our January meeting will be Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 9-10-11. Committee meetings will precede the general sessions by two or three days.

President Houston, this completes my report on behalf of the Executive Committee. I should note that acceptance and approval of the report constitutes the Convention's approval of the Executive Committee's actions during the year. Accordingly, I move adoption of and approval of this report and the Executive Committee minutes printed in the Convention Bulletin. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

7. REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

KING HENDRICKS (Utah State College): It is my privilege to present the year-end report of the 1955 Council. We hope that you will find that our efforts on your behalf during the year have been fruitful and we have handled the interim affairs of your Association with a reasonable amount of wisdom and judgment.

An abridged copy of the minutes of our meetings during the year are set forth on pages 53-63 of the Convention Bulletin. With this detailed material as background, it is my intention to touch upon seven matters which I believe are of special significance and importance to the universities and colleges of the nation.

Certification of Compliance

The Council wishes to report the results of a "certification of compliance" program which was initiated in 1954 and brought to a conclusion this past year. It is our judgment that this marks a highly significant undertaking by our universities and colleges and a notable advancement for the administration of intercollegiate athletics. A communication was sent to the chief executive officer of each member institution requesting certification that his institution was in compliance with the governing legislation of the NCAA. The certification form stated that the chief executive officer had carefully reviewed the rules and regulations of the NCAA and that—quote: "I certify that the policies, procedures and practices of this institution, its staff members and representatives, fully comply with the governing legislation of the NCAA insofar as I can determine, and it is our intention to maintain such compliance"—unquote.

The original certification of compliance was mailed under date of May 18, 1954, and was directed to 402 member institutions. Of that group, three discontinued their membership during the course of the program. Of the remaining 399, all but two have certified their compliance as of this date. This was a voluntary program and demonstrates our member institutions' desire to know the governing rules of intercollegiate athletics and see that they are observed.

Enforcement

Of the multiple services and functions of the NCAA, the most singularly important one to intercollegiate athletics is the enforcement of rules. By its very nature, intercollegiate athletics is an emotional, stimulating and sometimes volatile enterprise. Without these attributes, competitive sports would lose their meaning and importance. It is the NCAA's basic purpose to constrain these pressures within reasonable bounds so that excesses will not develop and destroy the very meaning of intercollegiate athletics.

It is a confirmed philosophy of our Association that we legislate only on problems which are truly national in their scope, and leave to the institutions and conferences matters of detailed legislation. This has led to the NCAA's adoption of certain fundamental principles of athletic management and the enforcement of these principles is, in my judgment, the most meaningful development in the Association's history. The fact that the program is a success is a tribute to the intense desire by our member institutions to see to it that educational institutions observe the standards which they themselves had adopted. The Committee on Infractions will submit a report later dealing with this matter.

Meanwhile, it is my responsibility to report that the Council adopted the following disciplinary actions during 1955. The resolutions enacted by the Council are set forth on pages 53-61 of the Convention Bulletin. You will note that:

1. The University of Dayton was reprimanded for trying out at least two prospective athletes during a weekend in 1953 and, also conducting a coaching clinic involving the participation of prospective athletes in the demonstration of basketball techniques, it being noted that this latter activity represented a tryout, in fact, if not intent.

2. The University of Cincinnati was placed on probation for one year and ruled ineligible to enter athletes in National Collegiate Championship events as well as a designated list of invitational events during the period of probation. The reasons for this action were that the University provided transportation to prospective athletes, tried out prospective athletes, offered excessive aid to prospective athletes and, finally, gave inadequate supervision to a work program of questionable validity.

3. Bethune-Cookman College was reprimanded for having permitted its football team to participate in a post-season football game not certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee.

4. Virginia Union University was reprimanded for having permitted its football team to participate in a post-season game not certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee.

5. The University of Oklahoma was placed on probation for a period of two years for having violated Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution in that the University paid medical expenses for the immediate families of student-athletes and University patrons provided some student-athletes of the University with fringe benefits in the form of clothes and other miscellaneous gifts of a relatively nominal value; further, the University of Oklahoma was found to have violated a provision of the Big Seven Conference rules in that

student-athletes were provided cost-free education beyond the athletes' normal period of eligibility.

6. St. Louis University was placed on probation for a period of one year for having offered and provided a student-athlete with financial aid in excess of that permitted by the rules of the Missouri Valley Conference and this Association.

7. The University of Wichita was reprimanded for having paid the transportation costs incurred by one prospective athlete in visiting the campus.

8. Baylor University was reprimanded for having provided transportation to at least one prospective athlete to visit the campus.

Further, the NCAA Committee on Ethics filed a report to the Council during the past year. Acting on the evidence presented, the Council voted to censure the head basketball coach of the University of Utah for unsportsmanlike and unethical conduct.

Recruiting

Through efforts of a Special Committee on Recruiting the NCAA has paid particular attention during the past year to the problems of recruiting. An 11-man Committee was appointed to study the overall recruiting situation and develop recommendations and suggestions which would better this area of athletic administration. The personnel and performance of this Committee was of the highest calibre and it was the Council's judgment that this phase of athletic management should be a major feature of our 1956 Convention. This accounts for the attention given to the matter of recruiting at our round table meetings on Monday and yesterday.

Amateur Programming

A year ago, Fred Lewis reported for the Council that steps had been taken to engage in cooperative programming with other amateur organizations toward strengthening and promoting the amateur ideal. Ralph Furey, Columbia University, has been representing the NCAA in meetings with these other amateur organizations with the idea of developing some permanent structure whereby all of those who believe in the amateur concept can join together for mutual benefits.

Meetings have been held with representatives of the Amateur Athletic Union, the Olympic Association, the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association and the U. S. Golf Association. These meetings have developed the recommendation that each amateur organization appoint a representative to serve on a Standing Committee on Amateurism with a rotating chairmanship. It is thought that the Committee would meet at least once a year with appropriate public announcement of the results of the Committee's deliberations for the specific purposes of showing that there is a continuing interest on the part of all of these groups in the promotion and support of the amateur ideal.

Interpretation

There have been the usual number of requests during the past year from member institutions and other interested parties regarding the various interpretations of the Association's regulations. This

is indicative of the attention being given to athletic requirements by universities and colleges throughout the country. It is true that many of the requests dealt with fairly routine matters and did not necessitate the approval and issuance of any new interpretations.

In some instances, the Council found it necessary to approve some additional interpretations and these will be printed in the next publications of the Association, provided this meeting endorses the actions of the Council. I will not bother to read these interpretations unless there is a specific request at this time. There being no request, I shall continue with baseball.

Baseball

For some time, the NCAA has been working with the American Association of College Baseball Coaches in an effort to obtain an agreement with professional baseball which would restrain the professional operators from indiscriminately signing undergraduate collegians to professional contracts. Some people have accused the colleges of selfishly trying to protect their own game with no concern for the welfare of the boy involved. We all know there is overwhelming evidence that the wide-spread signing of collegians results in very few boys making a career of professional baseball, but a large number of boys ending up without college educations.

Our representatives were able to secure an agreement with the major leagues of professional baseball. On two successive occasions, this agreement has been rejected by the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues which constitutes the minor leagues of the country. We have received no sound reasons for the rejection of this proposal by the minor leagues. There is no question that the minor leagues' action will have a deteriorating effect upon the major league's acceptance of the rule and we should reevaluate our position along these lines: (1) urge the major leagues to continue this agreement and try to persuade the minor leagues to adopt it at subsequent meetings, or (2) suggest that the major league agreement be voided and we start over with a new joint committee to try to get an agreement acceptable to both the majors and the minors. This proposal has been considered here in Los Angeles by the NCAA Baseball Rules Committee, the American Association of College Baseball Coaches and the NCAA Executive Committee and Council. It is the recommendation of these agencies that we urge the major leagues to retain the present College Player Rule and we redouble our efforts to have the minor leagues support and adopt the measure.

Accrediting Agencies

The Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has entered into a cooperative agreement with the Eastern College Athletic Conference and apparently this is the first accrediting agency to take up close ties with an athletic conference in the interest of improving the conduct of intercollegiate athletics. Indications are that the North Central Association also will enter into cooperative arrangements in the near future with athletic conferences in its area and will become the first accrediting agency to develop working arrangements with the NCAA.

The Council heartily supports this trend because athletic organizations are not in a position to deal with academic matters. On more than one occasion, the NCAA Council has had cases before it in which it deplored the academic aspects, but recognized that the NCAA could not deal specifically with the academic programs of an institution. Accrediting agencies, of course, exist for that very purpose.

The NCAA Council has gone on record extending the NCAA's full cooperation to any and all accrediting agencies which are interested in developing cooperative working arrangements with our Association.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my report for the Council. I would note that the acceptance and approval of the report constitutes the Convention's approval of the Council's actions during the year. Accordingly, I move the adoption and approval of this report and of the minutes of the Council meetings, as printed in the Convention Bulletin. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: It occurs to me that you might be interested at this time in an up-to-date report on the attendance at this Convention. The number of active institutions represented is 193; there are 2 associate institutions, 2 affiliated organizations, 8 visiting organizations and non-members, and 19 allied conferences, making a total of 224. As to individuals, from active institutions there are 318; from associate institutions, 6; affiliated organizations, 2; allied conferences, 23; and visitors and non-members, 23, making a total of 372 individuals.

It is apparent that there is a voting potential of delegates from 212 institutions and conferences. May I comment upon the fact that it seems to me that this is an indication of the great interest in this Association and that so many persons are willing to come, in many instances, great distances to attend this Convention.

8. REPORT OF THE OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

WILLIS O. HUNTER (University of Southern California): A large majority of participants of U. S. Olympic teams in the various sports schedules in the NCAA intercollegiate program are either undergraduates or graduates training under their former collegiate coaches. The majority of U. S. Olympic team coaches are also NCAA personnel. Therefore, it is only fitting that the NCAA member institutions assume a large share in raising funds to finance our Olympic teams.

Bearing these facts in mind, the NCAA Olympic Committee feels that for future Olympiads an important function of the NCAA Olympic Committee will be the furtherance of NCAA interest in the Olympic program by the appointment of more NCAA personnel on U. S. Olympic Games Committees and administrative staff, consistent with NCAA policy. It is our thought that there should be rotation, as is the case with other NCAA committees, and a geographical spread in reference to assignment. There will no doubt be other assignments given to the NCAA Olympic Committee by the NCAA administration in its relationship with the U. S. Olympic Association. Your present Committee has done little to date in this regard inasmuch as the Olympic Games Committees had already been appointed prior to our establishment as an NCAA committee.

Therefore, up to this time, our principal function has been fund-raising. For the 1956 Games, there is an exceptional problem due to the fact that the cost of transporting the teams the long distance to Melbourne is much greater than usual. Since its inception in the early spring of 1954, the NCAA Olympic Committee has operated under the plan of soliciting funds on a continuing annual program, which this Association approved. It is, therefore, our plan to continue the solicitation of funds in 1956 up to the date of the departure of our Olympic teams for Australia.

The financial report of the NCAA Olympic Committee to date is in your hands. We are pleased to report that since the spring of 1954, the sum total raised through NCAA efforts is \$260,292.33, a new high.

I want to thank the individual member institutions of the NCAA who have cooperated in the collection of these funds. And now I should like to introduce the members of the Olympic Committee, to whom I am most grateful and appreciative for the hard work they have done in our principal responsibility, which has been the raising of funds for the 1956 Olympic Games.

District 1—Malcolm Morrell, Bowdoin College
District 2—Robert J. Kane, Cornell University
District 3—E. M. Cameron, Duke University
District 4—T. N. Metcalf, University of Chicago
District 5—Don Faurot, University of Missouri
District 6—Madison Bell, Southern Methodist University
District 7—Glenn J. Jacoby, University of Wyoming
District 8—Harvey Cassill, University of Washington
Ex-Officio—Walter Byers, NCAA Executive Director
Ex-Officio—Kenneth L. Wilson, President, U. S. Olympic Association.

And now, Mr. President, I should like to move the acceptance of this progress report, if that is in order. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: I take it that that applause indicates that there is a great deal of appreciation to Bill Hunter and his fine Committee for their work in this difficult field. As a fellow sufferer in the money-raising business, I think those committee members who didn't show up in this meeting are entitled to sleep a little longer than usual.

9. REPORT OF THE INSURANCE COMMITTEE

EDWIN D. MOUZON (Southern Methodist University): It is apparent from this report that our Association went into the insurance business at about the right time, for the figures which I will present to you indicate that we are satisfying a need of our member colleges, and providing a real service for them.

Our Plan, as most of you know, was an innovation in athletic medical insurance. The Plan provides medical protection up to \$5,000 with optional deductibles, for athletes and departmental personnel while playing, practicing or being transported in connection with intercollegiate athletics. The following is a breakdown of the number of institutions and the number of individuals insured and

the average number of insurees per school for the first four years of operation of the plan:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Institutions</i>	<i>Number of Individuals</i>	<i>Average per School</i>
1952-1953	123	24,714	201
1953-1954	149	30,401	204
1954-1955	171	36,959	216
1955-1956	203	46,414	229

During the year 1954-55, the company encountered its first maximum loss of \$5,000. This was for a football injury sustained by an athlete at the College of William and Mary. The smallest claim paid was for 85 cents to the University of Nebraska, also a football injury.

An analysis of claims paid follows:

<i>Sport</i>	<i>Claims Reported</i>	<i>Percentage to Total Claims Paid</i>
Football	142	75.52
Basketball	16	7.84
Wrestling	7	3.62
Baseball	4	3.46
Soccer	3	2.93
Ice Hockey	2	3.11
Track	2	.71
Lacrosse	2	.29
Tennis	1	.35
Diving	1	.61
Cross-Country	1	1.56
	<hr/> 181	<hr/> 100.00

This year, 1954-55, the total premium income of the company was \$36,411.50. The total number and amount of claims paid to date was 181 and \$43,250.71. The company has actually paid out \$1.19 for every \$1.00 of premiums received. There are still five claims pending, so this figure will go higher.

It was quite apparent at the time of last year's Convention that this was likely to happen. In our report to you last year, your Committee indicated that it was probable that the rate would have to be increased. At a meeting held last April, the Committee and a representative of the carrier compromised on the present rate of \$1.30. It is much too early at this time to predict what may happen this year. So far \$5,088.79 has been paid out in benefits and there are 14 claims pending.

A few of you have asked for information about full coverage, that is, the elimination of the \$250 deductible clause. There are not enough interested, apparently, for the Association to go into this, but if you wish information about it, you may address a letter to: David Richman, Associated Agencies, Inc., 175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Illinois.

Mr. Chairman, I move the approval of the report. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

10. REPORT OF THE EXTRA EVENTS COMMITTEE

WILBUR C. JOHNS (University of California at Los Angeles): On page 67 of the Convention Bulletin, you will find a printed report of the Extra Events Committee. I will make just a short supplemental report of the meeting which we held yesterday.

The adoption of the 10-game limitation legislation last year has caused some confusion among the membership. Several requests were submitted to the Committee, by teams which had played less than 10 games, relative to playing a post-season game after their last regularly-scheduled game.

It was the interpretation of your Committee that if the games could qualify under provisions of Article VII, Section 3 of the By-laws which reads, "Any football game scheduled by one college with another college to be played on a common and regular open date of their regular football season on the campus or in the regular playing stadium of either shall be excepted from coming within this Section even if scheduled after the season of either collegiate participant has commenced," action by the Extra Events Committee was not necessary. None of these proposed games materialized, at least to the knowledge of the Committee. However, much confusion and false hopes could have been avoided if these provisions had been made clear to the interested potential sponsors.

The Extra Events Committee would recommend that any member institution approached as a possible participant in any game not certified by the Committee, should refer to the By-laws and Executive Regulations of the Association to avoid embarrassment. I can't emphasize that too plainly, as I had many long distance phone calls to this point. I am sure many institutions went to unnecessary expense requesting an interpretation which I think is very clear in the By-laws, and we have not made any exceptions to the rules.

The complete printed report follows:

Ten post-season football games for the 1955 season were certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee as meeting the requirements of Association legislation governing the conduct of bowl contests. Applications for certification of the games were filed with the Committee at its August 14 meeting in Chicago. Approved were the following:

Game	Site	Date
Corn Bowl	Bloomington, Illinois	November 24, 1955
Cotton Bowl	Dallas, Texas	January 2, 1956
Gator Bowl	Jacksonville, Florida	December 31, 1955
Orange Bowl	Miami, Florida	January 2, 1956
Prairie View Bowl	Prairie View, Texas	January 2, 1956
Refrigerator Bowl	Evansville, Indiana	December 4, 1955
Rose Bowl	Pasadena, California	January 2, 1956
Sugar Bowl	New Orleans, Louisiana	January 2, 1956
Sun Bowl	El Paso, Texas	January 2, 1956
Tangerine Bowl	Orlando, Florida	January 2, 1956

It will be noted that the Corn Bowl Game was certified for the first time, in accordance with action taken at the 1955 Convention.

Certification of another game should receive special attention in this report. The Prairie View Bowl game had been played annually for many years and did not require certification by this Committee because the game had been scheduled as to opponents and dates prior to the beginning of the season. However, with the enactment of the legislation limiting the length of playing seasons to 10 games, the Prairie View game was automatically classified as an extra event for January, 1956.

It was felt by the Committee that in view of the satisfactory conditions under which the game has operated for so many years that it should be certified. The authorities of Prairie View A&M College have indicated to the Extra Events Committee that the game will be included as one of its 10 regularly-scheduled games in the future.

The Committee feels that the various bowl game committees should be complimented on their performances in accordance with regulations of the NCAA and the manner in which the games have been conducted. We believe the present regulations are reasonable and desirable.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: I don't believe this calls for any action by the Convention. The Chair will rule that this is for your information.

11. REPORT OF THE TELEVISION COMMITTEE

E. L. ROMNEY (Mountain States Athletic Conference): The written report of the 1955 NCAA Television Committee was in the hands of the membership last Monday. The report embodied 89 pages of printed matter. At the General Round Table session yesterday, the contents of the annual were received and discussed. I feel certain by this time you all are familiar with its contents and at the appropriate time, the Committee will present a resolution for your consideration. For the sake of the record rather, I would like to move the receipt of this report at this time. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

12. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INFRACTIONS

FRANK N. GARDNER (Drake University): Since the inception of the present NCAA enforcement program in 1952, it has been customary for the chairman of the Committee on Infractions to submit an annual year-end report to the Convention. In the past, these reports have been rather lengthy for two reasons: (1), we have felt it to be important that the delegates understand and support the philosophy and approach of the Committee on Infractions; and (2) the Committee has wanted to keep the delegates fully informed of its operational procedures and the manner in which it conducts investigations and processes cases.

It is our opinion that the enforcement program of this Association has passed through its preliminary period or growing stage. We feel that it has reached maturity and that it is now fully established and fully accepted by our membership. Indicative of this fact are the numerous voluntary endorsements we have received from the chief executive officers of various member institutions. King Hendricks, in submitting the year-end report of the Council, reported to you the disciplinary actions taken by that body during the past year. At subsequent annual meetings it is the intention of the Committee on

Infractions to forego these annual reports and let the Council cover the operations of the enforcement program. In the future, the Committee on Infractions will report directly to the Convention only when some highly significant development has taken place in the enforcement field.

We believe, however, that at this Convention it would be appropriate to give you a summary report of the number of cases processed by the Committee on Infractions during the past four years. During this span of time, the Committee has dealt with 77 cases. This means that allegations have been submitted which have been of sufficient substance and reliability to warrant either preliminary or an official inquiry by the Committee. Of these 77 cases, 25 institutions, classified in 21 cases, have been found to be in violation of NCAA requirements. Action has been taken by the Council of this Association in these cases. Thirty-two case investigations showed that the evidence did not support the charges or rule infractions. There were five cases that were investigated in which the Committee found that the incidents which were alleged to be violations did not constitute violations of our rules. Five cases were dismissed for miscellaneous reasons, largely because of the generality of the charges, and either the inability or the refusal of the party bringing the charges to furnish specific information. There are 14 cases involving 25 institutions in the active file of the Committee. These cases are being investigated by the Committee at the present time.

Your 1955 Committee on Infractions was composed of: George H. Young, faculty representative and professor of law, University of Wisconsin; A. D. Kirwan, professor of history and faculty representative, University of Kentucky, and your reporter. The Association's Executive Director, Walter Byers, served as an ex-officio, non-voting member. I should like in this report to express my own personal appreciation to my fellow Committee members for their truly outstanding contribution to our enforcement program.

I wish to also express appreciation of the entire Committee to the institutions who were investigated for their helpful cooperation and especially to all of our member institutions and their representatives for the solid support which you have given to the enforcement program of our Association.

Mr. Chairman, I don't believe that the report of our Committee needs an adoption, since the Council's own actions were approved, but I should like to ask that it be received and filed as a part of the minutes of this Convention. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried).

13. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS PREVIOUSLY CIRCULARIZED

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: The next item is the consideration of certain amendments which have been proposed and which have been circularized in accordance with our regulations.

First, let me repeat what was said at the opening session with reference to voting. There are two kinds of delegates who can cast votes: (1) the active delegate who wears a gold badge; and (2) the alternate delegate who wears a blue badge. In the event the active

delegate is absent and not voting, the alternate delegate may vote in his place. In the event an individual delegate represents not only an active member, but also an allied conference, then he is entitled to cast two votes. In the event there is a standing vote, he should also hold up his right hand.

In the event that an amendment has been sponsored or endorsed by the Council, a representative has been appointed to present that amendment and move its adoption. Now, this is not an attempt to pressurize you because you have a perfect right to oppose the adoption of that amendment even though this particular amendment may be sponsored or endorsed by the Council. It is an attempt to facilitate the procedure on these questions which we should most carefully consider.

For your convenience, these amendments have been printed in full on page 131 of the Bulletin. If adopted, they will appear in this form. For your convenience also, the portion of the existing By-law which will be deleted has been printed in italics, and the portions which are new or which will be the actual amendment to the existing By-law is printed in bold face type.

For instance, if you will look at No. 2, entitled Eligibility Committee, you will notice in the third line the words "by the annual Convention" will be deleted and there will be substituted for them the words in bold face type, "by the Council from the membership of the Council"; and similarly, in the latter part of that particular proposed amendment. I go into that in much detail because some very intelligent persons have come up to me and have not quite understood that. So I hope I have made it clear at this time.

In accordance with our procedures adopted at the first business session, we will take these amendments in the order in which they appear in the Bulletin, beginning on page 131.

COL. BLAKE R. VAN LEER (Georgia Institute of Technology): Must we accept these amendments as written? Is there no opportunity to amend them.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: You may make motions for amendments as the proposals are moved and seconded and the Chair will then rule as to whether or not the motion is in order.

COL. VAN LEER: As long as the question is germane, it seems to me we ought to have the right on the floor of the Convention to amend them in any way the Convention desires.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: Let me call your attention to one thing. These amendments which have been circularized are required by the provisions of the By-laws to be circularized a certain period of time in advance of the Convention. Therefore, that raises a question as to whether or not an amendment is changed in essence by an amendment or in substance by an amendment that has not been properly brought before the Convention. I am not anticipating or committing myself, but I believe the Chair, subject to a ruling by the parliamentarian, would rule them out of order. Does that answer your question, sir?

COL. VAN LEER: Not entirely, no, but I will try it when we get there.

Membership Requirements

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: The first proposed amendment, page 131, is on Article I, Section 2, of the By-laws.

H. J. DORRICOTT (Western State College of Colorado): May I first call your attention to the note that it is recommended that the amendment, if adopted, apply to all future applicants but not work retroactively against any institution holding membership in the Association?

You have all had ample time, I am sure, to study this proposed amendment. Therefore, I move it be adopted. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

Eligibility Committee

REV. WILFRED H. CROWLEY (University of Santa Clara): This amendment on page 131 pertains to the composition and the manner of appointment of the Eligibility Committee. There is a change in the wording of which I will explain. The reasons for the change are derived from the procedures which have been established by the Association for the enforcement of our regulations.

By having our Eligibility Committee drawn in whole or in part from the Council, a great deal of time and labor would be saved and danger of conflicting decisions would be eliminated, and the machinery of the organization would work more smoothly. So this amendment to Article III, Section 1 (c) of the By-laws is proposed to have the Eligibility Committee composed of at least two members of the Council, to be elected annually by the Council. Now that is a change. The Article, as amended, would read this way:

"(c) The Eligibility Committee shall consist of three members to serve for a period of one year. The members shall be elected by the Council, at least two of whom shall be from the membership of Council, one to be elected as chairman. The Eligibility Committee shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of athletes competing in the various tournaments and meets conducted by the Association and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association covering such participation; provided"—and these are new words—"such application is in accordance with the published and circularized interpretations of the Council concerning the Constitution and By-laws of the Association. The Executive Director is authorized to apply the eligibility rules of the Association subject to review by the Eligibility Committee upon the request of any member."

Mr. President, I move the adoption of this amendment. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

REV. CROWLEY: In accordance with the amendment that you have just adopted, we must be consistent and make a slight change in Article III, Section 1 (h). I will not read the whole amendment. It may be found on page 132.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of this amendment. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

Eligibility Rules

PAUL J. BLOMMERS (State University of Iowa): It is the feeling of the Council which is sponsoring this amendment that no athlete who

represents this country in the Olympic Games should have his opportunity for intercollegiate competition curtailed as a result of this Olympic competition.

The purpose of this amendment is to prevent such an occurrence. Since this amendment was prepared it has been called to the attention of the Council that the proposed change applies only to one who is an actual participant in the Olympics and the feeling has been expressed that perhaps it ought to apply as well to someone engaged in a try-out for the Olympics, even though he does not win the honor of representing the country as an actual participant. Therefore, the Council is proposing to insert in the last line of this amendment as it appears on page 132, under III, after the word "emergency," the following phrase, "and during Olympic Game years . . ." Since this represents a change I will read the entire section as amended:

"There shall be no waiver by the Association of any of the provisions of Section 1 in the case of any individual student or students, except that the Eligibility Committee may waive any of the provisions of Section 1 in the case of any participant in the Olympic Games who may, by reason of such participation, lose the right to compete in any National Collegiate Championship event, and, further, that in times of national emergency and during Olympic Game years the Council may waive any of said provisions."

I move this amendment be adopted.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: Are there any questions?

DELEGATE: The way that last sentence puts it, it would leave the whole thing wide open. It doesn't say "try-outs" for the Olympics. That would mean that during the Olympic year the thing would be wide open. The idea as I see it is only for participation and try-out.

MR. BLOMMERS: There is an existing provision which empowers the Council in time of national emergency to waive any of our eligibility rules. This provision already exists. We hardly thought that Olympic Game years were years of national emergency. We didn't feel that we could anticipate all the various circumstances that might arise, and therefore we thought that if this Convention desires to do so, it might trust the judgment of the Council to waive any provisions in an Olympic Game year.

DELEGATE: That means regardless of competition or try-out? There could be all kinds of pressure put on the Council one way or another. There would be no limitation.

MR. BLOMMERS: Unless the Council makes a specific waiver, however, the rules, of course, stand; but it does empower the Council to waive any of these rules during an Olympic Game year. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

Basketball Tournament

J. SHOBER BARR (Franklin Marshall College): These proposed By-law amendments to Article III, Section 3 have been endorsed by both the Council and the Executive Committee. The tentative plans for the College Basketball Tournament are described on pages 64-66 of the Bulletin. Those were the tentative proposals presented by this special committee of the College Committee to both the Council and the Executive Committee.

The first proposed amendment pertains to Article III, Section 3 (a), which you will find on page 114 of your Bulletin. It provides for two national basketball championships, one called the University Division, which is the present championship, and the second, the National Collegiate Basketball Championship, College Division. In order to provide for those two, this amendment, "A" is proposed, and I move its adoption. (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: Would anyone wish to ask Mr. Barr any questions about this amendment?

FREDERICK D. TOOTELL (University of Rhode Island): As a matter of information, I ask first if this amendment is desirable? Would it propose strictly team championships, such as in baseball? Secondly, what is the rank of enrollment of your collegiate competition or collegiate institutions which will compete in this tournament? Would it achieve the purpose? In other words, without a restrictive enrollment clause, would it achieve the purpose of giving the small institutions the chance to compete for a championship?

MR. BARR: The College Committee proposes to take one step at a time. The first area is basketball. At the present time, I may say that we haven't even considered going into any sport beyond basketball in the championship area. Your second relates to the size or enrollment of institutions and to which tournament they would go. The Council, several years ago through a committee headed by Rev. Crowley, made a nation-wide survey covering this very subject. It is one of the most difficult to accomplish because of the difference of attitude and ability of athletic teams in the same institution. A large institution may have a substantially good team in one sport; in other sports, it may not have such a good team. Some of the smaller institutions are just in the reverse situation.

We propose to leave it up to the institution itself, regardless of enrollment, to determine which of the two tournaments it will enter. Likewise, in this tentative proposal which was presented, the institution could not jump back and forth from one tournament to another without at least one year's notice. The institution itself may make the choice as to which championship they would like to enter.

MR. TOOTELL: I would like to amend and restrict the College Basketball and Selection Committees for the tournament to consist only of those institutions of collegiate male enrollment of less than 750.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: Is that motion seconded? The Chair hears no second to the motion; therefore, the original motion before you is the adoption of this By-law amendment. Will you discuss it further?

AL DUER (Pepperdine College): I am Al Duer from Pepperdine College. More of you know I am executive secretary of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics.

For 17 years Pepperdine College has been a member of both the NCAA and the NAIA, as the latter is now known. We have worked with both organizations. Five years ago, I became the executive secretary of the NAIA. Through the courtesy of Walter Byers and the Council, I have had the privilege of meeting with Rev. Crowley, the College Committee and the Council relative to this matter. I feel that I would be remiss in my duties, however, if I didn't state here the feeling of our organization regarding this move.

The NAIA started in 1938 as a basketball tournament. The reason for our starting was the failure of our ability to participate in the NCAA as a small college. There was simply no area in which we could compete on our level with any degree of regularity. I might state that in 1944 we did play in the NCAA at a play-off in Kansas City.

The NAIA has grown as a basketball organization. We have 32 districts in the United States, and our tournament at Kansas City has had 32 teams each year. We think we have rendered a tremendous service to the small colleges. We have not only raised the level of basketball through the United States, but we feel we have raised the standards of athletics also, and certainly no one can question the level of sportsmanship at our tournaments.

It is a little difficult for us to understand, Mr. President, why, after 15 years, the NCAA has suddenly become intensely interested in the small colleges, and especially in this area as a beginning activity. I expressed this viewpoint to the Council. The NAIA has grown to a membership of 465 colleges and universities, with an average enrollment, I would say, of about 1,200 students.

We feel that this is certainly not one of the most poignant areas. For instance, our small colleges are having a pretty difficult time right now, especially the private institutions, in financing their athletic programs. It is critical. Our colleges are in danger of losing football in many, many areas throughout the United States. The farther you go toward regional television, in direct proportion you are making it more difficult for our small colleges to finance their athletic programs; in fact, I am convinced that before many years, there will have to be a complete change in the financing of small college athletics. So, it is a little difficult for us to understand why there isn't a tremendous and great interest in those areas instead of a duplicating activity.

Many people have come to me these two days since I have met with the Council. These people were from conferences and individual institutions who have worked with us over the past 10-15 years, and said that they had been approached asking whether they would compete in this tournament if it became a fact. Gentlemen, naturally our membership feels that that is not good. If there was such a pressing desire in the colleges and they felt a need for this activity, certainly, you would not have to go out and search for people to man the tournament.

I think it is obvious that the starting of two 32-team small college tournaments in the United States is going to make for great confusion and conflict, within this area. We feel we have done a good honest, sincere job. We feel we are worthy of your respect and if we are worthy of your respect, we feel we are worthy of you giving us every consideration in helping us to do our job, just as we pledge you every consideration and courtesy. I feel we are in danger of hurting athletics by the conflict and confusion in this area, and I feel it is developing rapidly.

MARSHALL S. TURNER, JR. (Johns Hopkins University): I think Mr. Duer deserves an answer of some kind. I am speaking for the College Committee. This proposed amendment and this basketball

tournament is the response to questions asked of us by NCAA members. In the last two or three years, there has been a great demand by small colleges for this tournament. Some of them are both members of the NCAA and the NAIA, and some just members of this organization, who have wondered why there is not a championship for small colleges.

The College Committee conducted a survey this past spring to determine whether a small college tournament might be set up for the members of this organization. The results of this survey indicated that a tournament is feasible and desirable. I think it is only a matter for the membership to decide if it is something they would like to enter into and if those institutions have membership in both organizations, they will simply have to decide which one they want to associate with in that particular event.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: Is there any further discussion? (There being no further discussion, the motion was put to a vote, and was carried.)

MR. BARR: Amendment "B" relates to Article III, Section 3, likewise found on page 114, to read as follows:

"The University Basketball Committee shall consist of four members, one of whom shall be selected as chairman. The University Basketball Selection Committees shall be appointed by the University Basketball Tournament Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee.

"The University Basketball Tournament Committee shall arrange for and supervise play-offs of the various sectional participants in the University Basketball Tournament and for a final University Basketball Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2."

Mr. President, I move the adoption of "B". (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

We now wish to amend Article III, Section 3, by the insertion of two new paragraphs lettered (c) and the re-lettering of subsequent paragraphs as (d), (e) and (f). This wording is exactly the same as the University Division, except it covers the College Division.

"(c) The College Basketball Tournament Committee shall consist of four members, one of whom shall be elected as Chairman. The College Basketball Selection Committees, shall be appointed by the College Basketball Tournament Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee.

"The College Basketball Tournament Committee shall arrange for and supervise play-offs of the various sectional participants in the College Basketball Tournament and for a final College Basketball Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2."

Mr. President, I move the adoption of "C." (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

Amendment "D" covers the listings of all championship events, separating those two in basketball. It amends Article V, Section 1, as follows:

"Section 1. The following athletic events are established under the auspices of the Association:

"The National Collegiate Basketball Championship (University Division).

"The National Collegiate Basketball Championship (College Division).

"The National Collegiate Golf Championships—"

Mr. President, I move the adoption of "D." (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

Recruiting

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: We now come to V, Recruiting. In order to avoid confusion, may I say that the Chair will recognize Thomas D. Bolles of Harvard University, as the representative of the Council which sponsored "A" and "B."

THOMAS D. BOLLES (Harvard University): This is to amend Article VI, Section 1. As I understand it and the Council understands it, this is to make it a positive instead of a negative statement. We recommend the deletion of two italicized words, "not" and "or," and the addition of five words, so that Article VI will read as follows:

"Section 1. No member of an athletic staff or other official representative of athletic interests shall solicit the attendance at his institution of any prospective student with the offer of financial aid or equivalent inducements except such as are permitted by this Association, his institution, and, if his institution is a member of a regional conference, by such conference."

I move the adoption of this amendment. (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: It has been moved and seconded that the proposed amendment be adopted.

COL. VAN LEER: I move that this amendment be amended by striking out of all of Article VI and renumbering of the remainder of the By-law. If I can get a second on that, I would like to speak to that point.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: The Chair understands your motion to the effect that you would strike out Article VI.

COL. VAN LEER: My motion is to take the NCAA out of the control and policing of recruiting. This country is too big and complicated and that problem is so difficult that you will soon spend that \$200,000 you just started for a rainy day fund trying to enforce it.

In the second place, that is the advice of athletic directors and coaches by a vote of two to one and three to one. We just make ourselves look silly and foolish when we try to get into this field. The objectives of the institutions are so different that what we need is a code on recruiting. If I could get a second and passage of this proposal, I would like to see the Chairman appoint a committee to draw up a code on recruiting.

Institutions should conduct themselves honorably or they shouldn't be members of this body. We shouldn't go around looking for this, that and the other thing. It is too big and complicated and costs too much money, and I think makes us look foolish in the eyes of the public. That is the purpose of my amendment. I want to take this group out of enforcement, as far as recruiting is concerned. (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: It is the obligation of your Chairman to point out that under a provision of our Constitution and By-laws, no amendment to the Article in question can be made without previous circularization to the membership in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. This provides that notification in writing must be made approximately three weeks prior to the Convention.

No such notice has been given in this case. I, of course, can advise you that you have an appeal from my decision, but I shall have to rule your motion out of order.

COL. VAN LEER: May I appeal that decision to the house? This motion is entirely germane. It pertains to recruiting. Every one of those amendments apply to Section VI, and I am proposing as a change we wipe the whole thing out and start over.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: An appeal has been called for from a ruling of the Chair that the motion is out of order. Please do not think that you are hurting my feelings in any way, Mr. Van Leer. I am perfectly willing to abide by the majority of the voting delegates. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was lost.)

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: We now return to the original motion for the adoption of "A," namely, amendment to Article VI, Section 1. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

MR. BOLLES: Item "B". This is to amend Article VI, Section 1, as follows:

"Section 1. No member of an athletic staff or other representative of athletic interests shall solicit the attendance at his institution of any prospective student-athlete with the offer or gift of financial aid or equivalent inducements except such as are permitted by this Association, his institution, and, if his institution is a member of a regional conference, by such conference."

I so move. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: In view of the amendment, I will ask you, just for the record, to again vote on Section (a). All those in favor of the amendment as amended will say aye. (The motion was carried.)

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: Gentlemen, at this time I am happy to say that there has come into the Convention room William Nicholas, who is a member of the Pasadena Tournament of Roses Association and to whom I wish to express our appreciation for that wonderful reception and party for NCAA delegates on Monday afternoon. This reception was under the joint sponsorship of the Pasadena Tournament of Roses Association and the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference.

Now, with reference to "C" under title V, at the bottom of page 133, I am authorized by the sponsors of this amendment, namely, the Big Seven Conference, to say that they have withdrawn this proposal. In the first place, is that correct? Is any member of the Big Seven challenging the authority of the delegation that made that representation to me? Secondly, is there any objection to the withdrawal of the sponsorship of that amendment?

DELEGATE: Is that all of "C", Mr. President?

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: Yes, sir, the whole thing. That is a package deal and it extends over to page 134. Is there any action with reference to that proposed amendment?

MR. BOLLES: In light of that announcement, I would like to move the following: That this subject matter be referred to the 1956 Council for further study, in light of discussions which took place yesterday at the Round Table meetings, and the 1956 Council be directed to explore the general recruiting problem and specifically this particular amendment, and submit a definite recommendation to the 1957 annual Convention of this Association. I so move. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

Playing and Practice Seasons

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: Now we come next to By-laws amendment, VI, "Playing and Practice Seasons," in which the amendment is sponsored by the Council.

J. H. NICHOLS (Oberlin College): This proposed amendment to the By-laws is simply an interpretation and spelling out of the practice that the Executive Director and the Council have followed in regard to this Article. Please refer to page 134. This proposal is to amend Article VIII, Section 1, (a), as follows:

"(a) Pre-season practice in football shall not begin prior to September first of each year or prior to two weeks before the first day of classes, whichever is earlier, and the total playing schedule for any intercollegiate team shall be limited in a year (September first to August thirty-first to a maximum of ten contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition (exclusive of one scrimmage or contest at the conclusion of spring practice with a team composed of bona fide alumni and/or students of the institutions and exclusive of one post-season game approved by the Association's Extra Events Committee)."

That has been approved and is sponsored by the Council, as indicated. Mr. President, I move the adoption of this amendment. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: Now we come to "B," VI (b); the Chair will recognize Mr. Mouzon of Southern Methodist University.

EDWIN D. MOUZON, JR. (Southern Methodist University): This By-law amendment was recommended unanimously to the Council by the National Association of Basketball Coaches and it comes to you with the approval of the Council. It is listed on page 134. It is to amend Article VIII, Section 1 (b), and 2 (b).

These two things are a package. In the first section, the only change is the change in date of beginning of practice, from November 1st to October 15th, and in Section 2, the change eliminates spring practice in basketball.

Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of this amendment. (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: It has been moved and seconded that title VI, "B," two sections involved, be adopted. Will you discuss that motion?

PAUL F. MACKESEY (Brown University): All these proposed amendments, in this particular section of the book, embody, I think, three general features: (1) the moving forward of the permissive date for the start of practice from November 1st to October 15th; (2) the abolition of post-season practice in basketball; and (3) the providing of permission to play practice scrimmages in basketball with outside competition prior to December 1st, it being understood that such scrimmages would count in the 26-game-and-scrimmage limit. When the proposed amendment which is now before us was considered by the Council, there was a division of opinion as to whether the Council could or could not sponsor such a proposed amendment. As a matter of fact, the Council is evenly divided on this question.

It seems to me that the division of opinion in the Council is reflected in the division of opinion in the membership of this Association generally. In order to incorporate, if possible, all points of view, I move to amend "B" by incorporating parts of "B," "C" and "D" into one amendment.

(The meeting was recessed at 11:45 a.m. and delegates convened for the afternoon business session at 2 p.m.)

MR. MACKESEY: The proposal which was introduced at the time of adjournment for recess has been duplicated and distributed, in order that delegates might have a complete understanding of it.

It has been requested that I read the whole proposal:

"(b) Pre-season practice in basketball shall not begin prior to October fifteenth of each year; the first contest with outside competition shall not be played prior to December first although practice scrimmages may be permitted with outside competition prior to December first, and the maximum number of contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition shall not exceed twenty-six in a year (October fifteenth of one year to October fourteenth of the following year), exclusive of post-season tournament contests held prior to April first."

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: The Chair is in doubt as to whether or not this motion to amend is in order, and asks the opinion of our parliamentarian, Mr. Schmidt.

MR. SCHMIDT: Article VIII of the By-laws is one of the Articles which can be amended at the Convention only upon the notice required by the Constitution for constitutional amendment. Therefore, the notice given by Section 1 and Section 2 which is outlined on page 134, is the basis of the notice given to this Convention respecting this amendment. This amendment now offered seeks to extend, broaden and enlarge the scope of the amendment as recited for Section 1 and Section 2 on page 134, and under those circumstances, in my opinion, would be out of order because proper notice required by the Constitution and By-laws with respect to the amendment of Article VIII has not been given.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: Thank you, Mr. Schmidt. The Chair therefore, in view of the opinion of the parliamentarian, rules the motion of amendment out of order.

DELEGATE: A similar situation exists in relation to Section "E." That has been put before the Convention and was circulated.

WILLIAM DAVIS (Texas Technological College): It occurs to me, sir, that we even have a broader state of confusion in the amendment to this section than we evidenced this morning when the motion was made with regard to the recruiting section. In regard to the latter, it was adopted that the piece be studied and the report of the Committee be made next year. It seems to me that we have so much difference of opinion in this that if I would be in order, sir, I would like to move to table all of these amendments being offered to Article VIII, to change the provisions of the Constitution regarding the change of practice seasons. Would such a move be in order, sir?

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: I wish to advise you that a motion to table is always in order. A motion to table is not debatable and so I shall have to wait and see if there is a second to the motion. (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: The motion, as I have suggested, is not debatable. Therefore, all those in favor of a motion to table all the amendments which are set forth and proposed as before you, say aye.

DELEGATE: Does that relate to both Sections 1 and Sections 2?

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: There should be some clarification. Mr. Davis, if I understand you correctly, you are talking about all the amendments relating to basketball?

MR. DAVIS: Yes. It is from "B" through "F."

GEARY EPPLEY (University of Maryland): I don't believe something that hasn't come before the Convention can be tabled. The motion only has to do with this first By-law. We haven't discussed the others.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: You are correct, sir. I stand corrected. The only motion before us is "B."

MR. DAVIS: Would it be in order to make one word of explanation, sir?

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: With the indulgence of the assembly, I would allow you to. I am not a strict parliamentarian, but you could be declared out of order if anybody objects.

MR. DAVIS: My purpose, sir, is only in explaining what I have in mind, that this would give us a clear-cut vote on the whole thing to leave it as it is until further study is made. I can make an additional motion each time the amendment comes up. If the first vote is not carried, then I shall not make another motion. (The motion was put to a vote, and it was lost.)

ROBERT J. KANE (Cornell University): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question of the parliamentarian. I don't disagree with his ruling, but I wonder if his ruling would be the same if he had discussed all five possible amendments and then tried to incorporate features of one into another for final suggestion?

MR. SCHMIDT: I believe, Mr. Kane, that that would be a new proposal and a new amendment, and not having been circularized as required by the Constitution, would not be in order.

MR. KANE: I think that you made your ruling on the basis that it was broadening and enlarging of an amendment.

MR. SCHMIDT: Correct with respect to Item "B." That was the basis of the ruling on that, but if you took all of these items and took a piece out of this one, a piece out of that one, a piece out of another one, you would come up with new proposals that have not been circularized or considered by the membership.

MR. KANE: Well, I beg to differ in that they have been served notice through another proposal, so it is no surprise.

MR. SCHMIDT: It is my opinion that the particular proposal which comes before this Convention must be in such language as to give definite notice to the membership of that particular proposal or something more restrictive, and upon that basis the members either attend Conventions or don't. People not attending sometimes do not attend Conventions for reasons which relate to matters to be proposed. If they had notice, they well might have a different view on the matter. That is the basis of my ruling.

MR. KANE: I certainly would go along with that, Vic, if there were six or eight parts from other amendments to be used, but this is one feature through which a 26-game period can be extended through the permissible practice period, and I don't believe a very great extension of the proposed amendment.

MR. SCHMIDT: I believe that is a matter of opinion as to the degree of extension.

ALBERT FORN (Manhattan College): I would like to address a question to the parliamentarian through the Chair, and ask him if he would change his opinion after I read an extract from Roberts' Rules of Order. The extract is this, "An amendment of a Constitution or By-laws or order of business previously adopted requires previous notice and two-thirds vote, but an amendment of that amendment requires only a majority vote."

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: You have in mind, sir, that our Constitution and By-laws have a definite provision.

MR. SCHMIDT: I don't think we have before us the question of the number of votes required, but the question of whether or not proper notice has been given. You will recall the time we amended our Constitution and By-laws by a series of many amendments. We amended the proposals by a majority vote, but final vote had to be on the other basis. I think this situation is different.

MR. FORN: Amendment of the By-laws requires two things. (1) previous notice, and (2) a two-thirds vote. An amendment of the amendment requires only one thing and that is the majority vote. It doesn't require previous notice.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: I doubt, sir, that that would change the provision of our Constitution and By-laws.

MR. FORN: I understand we are operating under Roberts' Rules of Order and this is an extract of Roberts' Rules of Order. I call that to the attention of the parliamentarian. That is my only purpose.

MR. NICHOLS: Mr. Chairman, if we adopt this, I understand that would move the starting date of basketball back to October 15th.

I personally don't want to compound confusion, but I think there are a great many here and a great many who are not here, and I

think a good many in the Council, who share my feeling that it is a desirable step to move the start of basketball practice back to October 15th. I don't think that the people who proposed this amendment are interested in that, either. To move the starting date back is a step in the wrong direction. There are many institutions represented in this room that have limited staffs and a wide range of sports that overlap, and that is one factor.

A second factor is that it prolongs an already long season. Any school prepares its team in a month, especially when a man can go up on the floor and work out individually any time when the coach isn't there. The start of October is almost the start of school and it would continue to almost April 1st for those teams in tournaments and play-offs. Such a movement seems to me to be increasing pressure and constricting on one individual sport where there is already sufficient pressure.

Personally, I would oppose it, not due to the things they want to accomplish, but simply on moving it back to October 15th, even though I know it is somewhat of a compromise of doing away with spring practice. I am in favor of removing spring practice and not moving it back to October 15th.

MR. MOUZON: May I correct an impression which I think Dr. Nichols left with the Association? Frankly, I don't remember the exact vote on this amendment in the Council although this amendment is sponsored by the Council. My memory is that it was a unanimous vote, but I may be wrong.

MR. NICHOLS: Many members of the Council share my feeling.

MR. MOUZON: That may be true, but I am here as a representative of the Council to state that this amendment, that is "B" only, is sponsored by the Council.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: Let's be clear about the question. A motion to amend the amendment has been ruled out of order. Therefore, there is before us the original motion, namely, to amend "B" and the two sections therein, of title VI.

EDWIN R. KIMBALL (Brigham Young University): I am speaking in support of the amendment. I think it creates a situation which is very much fairer to the boys who go out for basketball. In many places, we have a large number of boys who report for basketball. When we have to prepare them in a month's time, the squads have to be cut in a hurry and many boys who might develop with more practice don't have the opportunity to make the basketball team.

I am also very much in favor of this amendment because it moves basketball out of the spring quarter and thus makes it possible for those boys to participate in the other sports.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: Is there any other discussion? The question has been called for. (A standing vote was taken, and the motion was carried.)

MR. NICHOLS: As a point of information, is this the one amendment to the By-laws that requires a two-thirds vote, or merely a majority?

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: The By-laws may be amended by a majority vote; the Constitution takes a two-thirds vote. There are no other

By-laws sponsored by the Council until we come to the next page, namely, 136, so if anyone desires to propose action on the other proposals, now is the time to do it.

ANDREW G. CLARK (Colorado A&M College): I am interested in submitting for your consideration amendment "F." This appears on the bottom of page 135, and its consideration, I suppose, is very complicated by the passage of amendment "B" just now.

In my opinion, amendment "F" is in no way in conflict with amendment "B" or any other amendment. Amendment "F" would simply insert into the By-laws governing practice and play for basketball, the statement which you see in heavy black print at the bottom of page 135, to the effect that the playing season shall start as of December 1, "unless November 30th falls on a Friday, in which event the first contest, game or scrimmage may be played on November 30th."

I would call to your attention that this circumstance, by reason of progression of the calendar occurs only once in six years. Secondly, that it makes both days of the weekend available for the playing of one of these 26 games. To play them on weekends is, in the minds of some of us who are faculty minded, an important matter, in order to keep them out of the school days during the week.

Again, there is another fiscal implication in the case of schedules whereby teams can make a longer trip if they can schedule games for both a Friday and a Saturday. Mr. President, I don't know the procedure with which I am confronted in getting this before the Convention, by reason of the passage of amendment "B." It would seem to me, however, that there is no more complication by reason of the fact that amendment "B" has passed, than there would have been had amendment "B" not been passed. If it is found in order, I would like to move, with appropriate language, proposed amendment "F." (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: The motion has been made and seconded. May I point out to you, sir, that the By-law in its present form, specifically with the inclusion of November 1st, would be inconsistent with the By-law we have just passed which provides that practice shall not begin before October 15th. I am suggesting to you that you delete November 1st and substitute therefor October 15th. In my opinion it would then be consistent with the other.

MR. CLARK: If that is the opinion of the Chair, I would be very glad to propose the deletion and that November 1st be replaced by October 15th, in order to make it completely consistent with the recently-passed amendment "B."

DELEGATE: I believe the motion would be further clarified if we were to realize that the motion merely inserts the bold-face language at the bottom of page 135 following the word, "first" in Section 1 of the amendment which we just passed.

Please refer to Section 1. In the middle of the line in the middle of the paragraph you find the words, "played prior to December 1st." If we should insert at that point the bold-faced type on the bottom of page 135 and continue on page 136, you would have the motion before you clearly in mind. Section 1 then will read as follows, including the action already taken and the action proposed:

"Pre-season practice in basketball shall not begin prior to October 15th of each year. The first contest, game or scrimmage with outside competition shall not be played prior to December 1st, unless November 30th falls on a Friday, in which event the first contest, game or scrimmage may be played on November 30th, and the maximum number of contests, games or scrimmages with outside competition shall not exceed 26 in a year, December 1st to November 30th, exclusive . . ."

MACK GREENE (Central State College): I rise to a point of order. I thought that the parliamentarian had ruled that the Convention could not amend an amendment and bring out as the end result something that was not intended by the original proposal of that particular amendment.

It seems now that we are involved in the process of doing just the opposite of what the parliamentarian ruled was out of order. It seems to me, further, that if this amendment is approved then the body could be in order to insert a section which now appears in the printed material under (c), and include the scrimmage concept which also is a new concept in addition to what has been proposed here.

Now I want to know which is in order, and if this is in the same concept as originally outlined by the parliamentarian.

MR. SCHMIDT: My opinion is that the motion made is in order. The reason it is in order is because it is being proposed as the proposal appears in the Bulletin. The only reason that some of the language has been changed, is because of an amendment previously adopted here which puts the section in a different form. When the people proposed "F," they were proposing it in a form in which the then "F" of Section 1 appeared prior to the action here taken. So they are privileged to proceed under the notice that they gave under "F" for the particular amendment which they proposed, and I think it is in order.

MR. GREENE: Could I ask the parliamentarian, then, in the event that the Association sees fit to pass this proposal and the By-law then is revised, would it be in order to present the bold-faced type appearing in "C" on page 134 and add that to the By-laws as an additional concept?

MR. SCHMIDT: Mr. Chairman, in my opinion, anyone who follows the procedure set forth in the Constitution and By-laws would, with respect to giving notice of a given amendment, give a proper notice for the length of time it appears in the Convention Bulletin. When that particular amendment meets its place in the order of business, the proponent of that is privileged to present it and it is in order. The reason that the other proposal was ruled out of order, as far as the parliamentarian is concerned, is because it was an attempt to add to someone else's proposal something that was in a different proposal and it was not germane. It was an extension of the particular proposal offered at that time. I don't think anyone that has given the proper notice with respect to a particular item is precluded from merging that item.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: I shall have to point out, however, that "C" has already been voted upon.

The question is called for on the amendment to (b) which would insert in the middle of the fourth line, after the words "December 1st," the bold-faced type appearing at the bottom of the page under "F"—"unless November 30th falls on a Friday, in which event the first contest, game or scrimmage may be played on November 30th."

HARVEY CASSILL (University of Washington): I support this. I suggest that perhaps it is a regional problem. You gentlemen who have come some distance to Los Angeles may have some idea of the travel that we do on the Coast. Normally, we play our basketball games successive nights, Friday and Saturday nights. There are two purposes for that: (1) the distances involved, and (2) avoiding class interruptions. For us to travel frequently from Seattle to Los Angeles is a 2,200-mile round trip which you are not familiar with.

Financially, it is a rather important factor to us. It occurs once in six years. I would urge your support of this proposal.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: Is there any other discussion? (The motion was put to a vote, and was carried.)

MR. MACKESY: The ruling of the parliamentarian gives me added aplomb. Mr. Chairman, I move that the proposed By-laws amendment VI, "C," be adopted, but by changing the dates as listed in the proposed amendment to conform with those listed in Section 1, VI, "B."

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: In order to be consistent, I will have to call upon our overworked parliamentarian to indicate whether in his opinion this proposal is in order.

MR. SCHMIDT: In my opinion, the motion is in order on the basis that "F" was in order. In other words, they are just presenting their own amendment which relates to the sections amended.

MR. MACKESY: The proposed amendment would be as follows:

"Pre-season practice in basketball shall not begin prior to October 15th of each year. The first contest, game or scrimmage with outside competition shall not be played prior to December 1st, unless November 30th falls on a Friday, in which event, the first contest, game or scrimmage may be played on November 30th, although practice scrimmages may be permitted with outside competition prior to December 1st and the maximum number of contests, games or scrimmages with outside competition shall not exceed 26 in a year (October 15th of one year to October 14th of the following year) exclusive of post-season tournament contests held prior to April 1st."

JAMES V. GILLOON, JR. (New York University): It has occurred to me that there are many delegates who may not have a clear conception of what is meant by "scrimmages" and I think a word on that might be in order.

First of all, we would like permission under this motion to scrimmage prior to December 1 with outside institutions in the immediate neighborhood of our own institutions in a practice session in which there would be no admission charge and no spectators, no publicity given to the game, no scores kept, no official scores, and the coach would have the privilege at any time of interrupting the practice for coaching purposes.

The scrimmages or practice sessions would count in the 26-game total. We feel it is a good thing because it would give the coaches opportunity to try out new material, develop new players and improve their practice. Now we are allowed 26 sessions and all this would do would allow us to scrimmage prior to December 1 when scrimmages would give us more good than after December 1. I think if that is understood some of the delegates might have a different view on the subject.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: I take it the Association is not making an official interpretation on this particular By-law at the moment. (The motion was put to a vote, and was carried.)

High School All-Star Contests

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: The next matter to come before us is on page 136, a proposed amendment which is sponsored by the Council.

MR. MACKESY: My appearance this time will be much briefer than the previous one. This proposed amendment came as a result of a large number of high school all-star contests sponsored by irresponsible agencies. The Association took cognizance of this situation and appointed a committee two years ago to study the situation. This committee was headed by Tug Wilson. This particular amendment is the result of the recommendation of Mr. Wilson's committee, and is sponsored by the Council. It is proposed this particular amendment appear under Article VI, the recruiting section, which appears on page 116. It reads as follows:

"No member institution shall permit any employee to participate directly in the management, coaching, officiating, supervision, promotion or player selection of any all-star team or contest involving interscholastic players or those who during the previous school year were members of high school teams.

"Facilities of a member institution may be made available provided the contest is first sanctioned by the appropriate State High School Athletic Association, or if interstate, by the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations."

Mr. Chairman, I move you the adoption of this proposed amendment. (The motion was seconded.)

WALTER HASS (Carleton College): I would like a few points cleared up for my benefit so I can go home and orient my staff. I was told in the State of Minnesota that an all-star game is one in which on either team more than one institution is represented. That, of course, would include in the summer, baseball, and dozens of activities. Does this ruling now mean that our men and our staffs are not allowed to do any work on summer baseball or other activities? I can understand it clearly up to the point where it says "or those who during the previous school year were members of the high school team."

During the next year many, many boys will not go into college. They will compete in city leagues, church leagues, all sorts of leagues. Under the High School Federation interpretation, those are actually all-star contests. I would like to have that cleared up for my own benefit.

I listened yesterday to talks relative to the philosophy of the NCAA. I wonder if it is the job of the NCAA to tell colleges and high schools what their coaches may do during the summer if they do nothing to hurt the dignity of their profession, or anything that is against the rules of their conference or other colleges.

K. L. WILSON (Intercollegiate Conference): Your own committee, consisting of Bernie Shiveley, Mike Gary and myself, spent two years in trying to unravel this. We have worked with the high school associations. Their point and their suggestion to us was that we have continuing eligibility. After the high school boy graduates, there is a vacuum until he gets to college, when he might do most anything. They were willing to adopt the same proposal if we would adopt it.

Now, why did we make this recommendation? In a two-year survey, we learned of the high number of high school all-star contests each year. We found in some cases that they were ill-prepared, that they had two or three or four days of practice. There were many of the youngsters who got hurt because of poor handling. It was held under the guise of charity and many times there was very little revenue brought to the proper places. The thing that really got us into action was a couple of all-star games where the listing of the material was publicized. One had four 220-pound tackles who hadn't decided where they were going to school. They could be had, and I beg to inform you that coaches from some of our finest institutions were in attendance at that game. I sent my investigator to two all-star contests. The number of scouts and coaches who were in attendance out-numbered the fans three to one. It was a very bad place for recruiting.

H. J. DORRICOTT (Western State College): I would like to present if I may, an amendment to the amendment changing two words in Section 2. Section 2 would then read, "Facilities of the member institutions shall not be made available unless the contest is first sanctioned . . ." I should like to move that amendment to the amendment.

D. L. LIGON (Midwestern University): I should like to bring before the delegates at this Convention this information about a ball game which will be prohibited if this amendment is passed. This particular game was started in 1938 by the Shriners of Wichita Falls, Texas, and for charity only, and has never been for anything else. Since 1948, it has been sponsored jointly by the Oklahoma State Coaches' Association and the Shriners of Wichita Falls. It is in its thirty-fifth year and each year the proceeds have been divided with 50 per cent going to the Oklahoma State Coaches' Association and 50 per cent to the Shriners in Wichita Falls. The proceeds of the Oklahoma State Coaches' Association are turned over immediately to the Oklahoma State Hospital for Crippled Children in Oklahoma City. The local charities in Wichita Falls receive the entire 50 per cent of the proceeds accepted by the Shriners.

This past season from that game, the Oklahoma State Crippled Children's Hospital received something over \$7,000, which was used to promote the organization and administration of a complete recreational program for those crippled children. In Wichita Falls, three local charities received a like amount, the polio fund receiving

\$4,000, cerebral palsy fund receiving some \$1,500, and the other \$1,500 going to the School of Listening Eyes, which is a school for deaf children. This is not a commercial venture. The two organizations are quite legitimate and I would ask for Mr. Wilson's committee to send a committee to that game. Check the audit of the Oil Bowl game and see how it is operated. It has a history now of some 20 years, and we would like very much to continue its operation.

MR. WILSON: We had every opportunity to hear about your game, which I think is well-managed, but the question arises if you allow one, how are you going to pick them out? We have found that youngsters were competing in as many as four all-star games during the off-season. Your committee struggled long and valiantly trying to get up a fair amendment which would curtail this thing, which apparently is becoming worse and worse.

MR. LIGON: I, too, know of certain ball games that probably should not be permitted, and in our state there are two such all-star games that I know of. There is one, I think they call it the Milk Bowl Game, played between two teams, both 14 years old. I guess they are from the junior high schools, maybe the elementary school. That is played for charity, too. I don't intend to take up too much time, but we would like very much for you to consider your vote on this amendment very seriously.

MR. WILSON: In regard to Mr. Hass' question, it could be that our committee has a poor choice of language in the statement in which we say "involving interscholastic players and those who during the previous school year were members of high school teams." We did not feel there would be enough returning from service to present a problem. Further, I think it would be fair to state that in my opinion this should not go into effect until September 1st.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: It is my understanding that you would move to amend by adding the date effective September 1st, 1956. Is that correct?

MR. WILSON: I would.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: Is that amendment seconded? (The amendment was seconded.)

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: It has been moved and seconded that the proposed amendment be amended by adding the words, "effective September 1st, 1956." Do you wish to discuss that?

MR. DORRICOTT: You also have another amendment to the amendment which should be discussed. We have had no discussion on that one.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: Will you postpone your amendment to the previous amendment? Would you repeat it for the benefit of me and others?

MR. DORRICOTT: My proposal is to change Section 2 to read as follows: "Unless the contest is first sanctioned by the appropriate State High School Athletic Association, or if interstate, by the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations."

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: That amendment has been seconded. (The motion was put to a vote, and was carried.)

MR. WILSON: Mr. President, I think in deference to Mr. Hass, and his question, I think it could well be confined to football and basket-

ball because that is where the problems come. To my friend from Texas, this wouldn't stop your game. It can be handled if you have the facilities.

MR. LIGON: They use only our stadium. No college coaches in Texas participate. They merely play the game in our stadium and use its dressing rooms. Of course, we would apply for approval of the National Federation.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: Mr. Wilson has moved to amend the present proposal in two respects, to add the words "all-star team or contest in football or basketball," and to add these words at the end, "effective September 1, 1956." (The motion was put to a vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: We shall now consider the question on the original motion for the adoption of this proposal, as amended. (The motion was put to a vote, and was carried.)

Television Resolution

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: We now come to the presentation of the 1956 television resolution by Mr. Romney.

E. L. ROMNEY (Mountain States Athletic Conference): The Television Committee of 1955 desires to place before you a resolution. Believing that it would be refreshing to you to hear someone else, as I have appeared already three times, I have asked the director of the program to read you the resolution.

ASA S. BUSHNELL (Eastern College Athletic Conference): In case any of you want copies now of the text of the Television Committee resolution, you will find copies of the report on the table in the rear of the room. The resolution appears on pages 89-90 of that report.

The 1955 NCAA Television Committee recommends to the Association the adoption of the following resolution:

"Whereas, it is the sense of the member institutions of the NCAA to continue a reasonable program of television reconciling to the greatest extent possible the conflicting interests (i) of the colleges in maintaining attendance at their football games and thus obtaining the necessary support for their athletic and physical education programs, (ii) of the public in viewing college football on television, and (iii) of both the colleges and the public in preventing the monopolization of television by a few institutions;

"NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the members of the NCAA hereby agree that there shall be a national television program for the 1956 football season to be directed by a Television Committee appointed by the Council of the NCAA; and,

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the said Committee shall hold hearings at which all member colleges and other interested parties shall have full opportunity to be heard and to make proposals for the 1956 television program; and,

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that, as promptly as possible after such hearings, the Committee shall formulate a 1956 television plan in accordance with the general spirit and purposes of this resolution and after full consideration of the suggestions contained herein, the information obtained at the hearings, and such other explorations

as it deems necessary and proper in light of the constant changing conditions in the field; and,

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the 1956 Television Committee shall continue to study the present and potential effects of delayed, subscription and closed circuit television upon college football and shall have authority to include in the 1956 television plan such provisions with respect thereto, if any, as it deems necessary to prevent adverse effects upon college football;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the plan as devised by the Committee shall go into effect if and when it is approved by mail referendum vote of two-thirds of those voting; and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that no member institution of the NCAA shall make or extend any commitments, arrangements or contracts for any form of television of college football games until the adoption of the approved plan and then only for the 1956 season and in conformity with the provisions of that plan."

MR. ROMNEY: I move the adoption of the resolution as read. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

14. OTHER AMENDMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS

Hardship Eligibility Rulings

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: Are there other amendments or resolutions?

DICK BLAKE (University of San Francisco): What I have to say will take just about a minute from the floor, but I think it is most important to the University of San Francisco and to the Universities of Maine, Oregon and all the schools in the country.

Last fall the University of San Francisco presented to the NCAA executive offices the details of a personal hardship eligibility case for one of its athletes. The athlete in question is well known to the gentlemen here. He is K. C. Jones, a member of USF's basketball team. The details of his case aren't necessary to cite here on the floor. It should be mentioned, however, that he was cleared by the California Basketball Association for another year of playing eligibility. When we presented his case to the NCAA office, we were advised that there was no machinery in the NCAA to handle personal hardship cases, and that Mr. Jones, a fifth year man athletically but a fourth year man academically, was ineligible for competition.

Most of you gentlemen here have been in contact with personal hardship cases wherein application was made on behalf of one of your athletes for another year of competition. It seems incongruous that the NCAA doesn't back up the action of its member leagues, but it seems further incongruous to our point of view that the NCAA itself doesn't have the necessary machinery to handle such cases. I don't think that the founding fathers of the NCAA some 50 years ago ever meant to arbitrarily legislate against any gentleman without having that gentleman first present his case. Although I am not a lawyer, there seems to be a strong parallel in this case to the age-old tradition in American justice that a man is innocent until proven guilty.

With your permission, I would like to read a resolution: "In order, therefore, that any athlete in the future may have a chance to

present his case if already cleared by his conference or institution. I move that this assembly amend its By-laws to establish a committee to handle hardship cases from an eligibility point of view; or in lieu of such committee to empower the Eligibility Committee to act on such cases, which it now refuses to do."

I realize this is added work on the part of that Committee, but I certainly think it is an obligation which the NCAA owes to these athletes.

HENRY HARDT (Texas Christian University): I believe we have had evidence here this afternoon that there can be more angles to a small problem in athletics than there are in the whole geometry book. I have been accustomed in my conference, the Southwest Conference, very, very often, wanting to consider special cases and to settle a case on its merits even when there is general law covering the case.

In theory this may be fine; but in practice, even in the seven-member Conference with a very simple program compared with what the entire nation may have in all of the various forms of athletics, that can get just a little bit complicated. It is the consensus of the NCAA Council, I believe, that hardship machinery for the NCAA could not be written so as to be helpful to all concerned, and that it could not be fairly administered. The NCAA is too diversified in nature. The country is too large. The problems are too many. There are entirely too many angles. The NCAA Council, therefore, believes, I think, that hardship machinery is not feasible.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: The Chair has heard no second to the motion. Hearing no second, the motion is not in order.

Committee on Physical Fitness

MARSHALL S. TURNER, JR. (Johns Hopkins University): I have a short resolution from the College Committee. This resolution has been presented to the Council of the NCAA and has received its endorsement:

"Whereas, the members of the College Committee of the NCAA are cognizant of the importance of physical fitness to the American youth, and,

"Whereas, these same members, as are their colleagues of the NCAA, engaged in educational pursuits closely allied with athletics and in this respect physical fitness, and

"Whereas, this Committee represents small colleges, all of which offer programs of physical education and athletics which contribute to the physical fitness of their students, and,

"Whereas, many of the institutions of NCAA are preparing teachers and leaders in the field of physical education, athletics and recreation,

"NOW BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the College Committee take this means of requesting the Council of the NCAA to take the necessary steps to secure representation of the NCAA on President Dwight D. Eisenhower's Committee on Physical Fitness."

Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of this resolution. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: Any other matter to come before this group?

GEARY EPPLEY (University of Maryland): I just want to make a suggestion to the Council.

We had a very profound decision made here today—a ruling on what you can do and what you can't do in relation to changes to the Constitution and particular amendments to the By-laws. I have been going to meetings of all kinds, civic clubs, and what-not, and if the subject was proposed for a change, I never heard that you could only restrict it further. I didn't know that this body had the ruling that you could only make an amendment more restrictive, and that you couldn't make it more general.

With this in mind, I think that it is very important that the whole membership should be so notified, so that if proposals come up again and are mailed, then a school can consider it and send in the proposed change the way it wants it. Heretofore, you could amend when you came on the floor. Now it is evident that you can't amend anything to do with the Constitution or these three particular things, unless you make it more restrictive. I think that should be for the information of all members, and I think that such a notice should be made when the next notices or changes are sent out, so that the school still has time to submit proposals.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: I am sure the incoming Council will give consideration to your suggestion.

15. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

(The committees for 1956, nominated by the Committee on Committees and elected by the Convention, are set forth in the Register section of this Yearbook. Subsequent changes made in the Committee listing include: A. G. Haussler, Bradley University, replacement on Olympic Committee for Don Faurot, University of Missouri; Stan Bates, State College of Washington, replacement on Olympic Committee for Harvey Cassill, University of Washington; C. B. Wilkinson, University of Oklahoma, replacement on Football Rules Committee for L. A. Mullins, Kansas State College; Willard Hammer, University of Oregon, replacement on Wrestling Rules Committee for the late Henry A. Stone, University of California; Art Griffith, Oklahoma A&M College, chairman of Wrestling Rules Committee to replace Mr. Stone.)

16. REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

(The officers for 1956, as nominated by the Nominating Committee and elected by the Convention, are set forth in the Register section of the Yearbook.)

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: Gentlemen, you have heard me so much during this Convention that I am sure any words that I should say now would probably not be listened to. However, I had just recovered from the shock of being elected to this high office at last year's Convention, and now I have had another stroke.

I am amazed at being re-elected after the stumbling way in which I have conducted this Convention. I certainly appreciate the attendance and the attention and the cooperation of the delegates in conducting what I hope you think was a constructive, a profitable, and a pleasant Convention.

I should also like to say that I have enjoyed working with the Council and the Executive Committee during the past year. As I have said before, I think you are very fortunate in the men who represent you, and the various committees and councils of this organization. I also say that I shall take pleasure in having the opportunity of working again with my old friend and associate, Prof. Ralph Aigler, with whom I have had some previous contact in years gone by in connection with this Association.

MR. AIGLER: Mr. President, I thought I was going to escape. I appreciate the honor which has been conferred upon me, and I want to repeat what I said a year ago; I am very happy to continue to work in such close association with my old friend and associate, Professor Houston. In an agreement that I had with him at the beginning of this past year was that all speeches would be made by him, so thank you all.

17. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS

REV. EDMUND P. JOYCE (University of Notre Dame): Mr. Chairman, the Memorial Resolutions Committee wishes to present the following resolution:

Whereas, during the past year, death has taken from our ranks seven men who had been active in intercollegiate athletics—

1. Cleve L. Abbott, Director of Athletics, Tuskegee Institute;
2. Ivan J. Geiger, Director of Athletics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a member of the NCAA Olympic Committee;
3. Henry E. Kean, Director of Athletics, Tennessee A&I State College;
4. John F. Moakley, Track Coach at Cornell University, U. S. Olympic Coach, 1920;
5. Joseph Pipal, Football and Track Coach at Occidental College, reported to be the originator of the lateral pass in football.
6. William A. Reid, Director of Athletics, Colgate University;
7. Guy B. Sundt, Director of Athletics, University of Wisconsin.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that this Convention and the members of the NCAA honor the memories of these men and recognize thereby the contributions they made to American education and the field of intercollegiate athletics, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that these resolutions be entered in the permanent records of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and

FURTHER, that the Executive Director be instructed to communicate this action to the families of the deceased.

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: We have been asked to adopt this resolution by a standing vote. Will you please stand?

A motion to adjourn is in order. It is not debatable. (It was moved, seconded, and voted that the meeting be adjourned.)

PRESIDENT HOUSTON: The Chair will declare the 50th annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association to be adjourned sine die.

SECTION IV

Report of the Treasurer

The accounts of the National Collegiate Athletic Association were audited by Francis A. Wright & Company, a firm of accountants and auditors located in Kansas City, Missouri. The Company's report, signed by Ralph E. Bostwick, CPA, included the following exhibits and schedules which "fairly reflect the financial position of the National Collegiate Athletic Association on August 31, 1955, and the income and expense of the Association for the fiscal year ended that date, in accordance with accepted principles of accounting applied on a basis consistent with that of preceding years."—Ralph W. Aigler.

BALANCE SHEET (Exhibit A)

ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash on Hand and in Bank.....			\$ 87,154.48
Accounts Receivable—			
(NCAA Publications)			16,021.11
Inventory—(NCAA Publications).....			28,352.44
Total Current Assets.....			\$131,528.03
Deferred Charges			
Expenses Applicable to 1955			
Television Program		\$ 20,587.97	
Prepaid Expenses (NCAA Publications) ..		506.63	
Total Deferred Charges			21,094.60
	Maturity Date	Maturity Value	Cost
Investments			
Funded cash reserve		\$	\$ 8,558.90
U.S. Savings			
Bonds Series F	1961	21,625.00	16,002.50
U.S. Treasury			
Bonds 2¾%	1961	5,000.00	5,000.00
U.S. Treasury			
Bonds 2½%	1961	100,000.00	99,125.00
U.S. Treasury			
Bonds 3%	1995	100,000.00	100,531.25
Total Investments			229,217.65
	Cost	Reserve for Depre- ciation	Net Book Value
Fixed Assets			
Furniture &			
Fixtures	\$ 9,369.67	\$ 2,179.01	\$ 7,190.66
Leasehold Im- provements	3,909.53	3,034.77	874.76
Net	<u>\$13,279.20</u>	<u>\$ 5,213.78</u>	<u>\$ 8,065.42</u>

Net Book Value of Fixed Assets.....	8,065.42
Other Assets	
Advances	\$ 1,250.00
Air Travel Deposit	425.00
Total Other Assets	<u>1,675.00</u>
Total Assets	<u><u>\$391,580.70</u></u>

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	
(NCAA Publications)	\$ 7,517.12
Payroll Taxes Withheld	673.44
Olympic Contributions and Expense	5,122.25
Baseball Reserve Fund	744.14
Total Current Liabilities	<u>14,056.95</u>
Deferred Income	
Publications	\$ 1,131.98
Medals	744.74
Dues	587.50
Group Insurance	2,447.80
Other	75.00
Total Deferred Income	<u>4,987.02</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>19,043.97</u>
Excess of Assets over Liabilities.....	<u>372,536.73</u>
Total	<u><u>\$391,580.70</u></u>

ANALYSIS (Exhibit A, Schedule 1)

Balance September 1, 1954	\$140,465.22
Deduct:	
Distribution of 1953-54 Publication Income	2,774.72
Add:	<u>\$137,690.50</u>
General Income—	
Schedule 1(a)	\$433,510.82
Less: General Expense—	
Schedule 1(b)	<u>224,794.56</u>
Net Income	<u>\$208,716.26</u>
Publication Income and Expense—	
Schedule 1(c)	1,589.50
Television Income and Expense—	
Schedule 1(d)	<u>18,923.90</u>
Total	<u>229,229.66</u>
Add:	<u>366,920.16</u>
Increase in Investment, NCAA Publications	5,616.57
Balance August 31, 1955.....	<u><u>\$372,536.73</u></u>

GENERAL INCOME (Exhibit A, Schedule 1a)

	Year Ended August 31, 1955	Year Ended August 31, 1954
Membership Dues	\$ 37,437.50	\$ 36,500.00
Meets and Tournaments		
Baseball	\$ 3,331.43	\$ 3,073.95
Basketball	174,771.92	129,575.63
Boxing	1,513.69	2,627.73
Track and Field	1,584.16	305.00
Wrestling	36.83	337.52
Swimming		508.46
Ice Hockey		25.00
Total	<u>\$181,238.03</u>	<u>\$136,453.29</u>
Cancellation of TV Contract.....	<u>\$200,000.00</u>	
Royalties and Other		
Don Spencer Company.....	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00
Registration Fees	1,365.00	1,390.00
Film Rentals	122.22	109.00
Statistical Service Fees	825.00	525.00
Administrative Fees	7,500.00	5,000.00
Sundry	84.08	99.25
Total	<u>\$ 12,896.30</u>	<u>\$ 10,123.25</u>
Interest		
Savings Account	\$ 61.67	58.07
United States Government Bonds.....	1,877.32	262.21
Total	<u>\$ 1,938.99</u>	<u>\$ 320.28</u>
Total General Income to Exhibit A, Schedule 1	<u><u>\$433,510.82</u></u>	<u><u>\$183,396.82</u></u>

GENERAL EXPENSE (Exhibit A, Schedule 1b)

	Year Ended August 31, 1955	Year Ended August 31, 1954
Rules Committee Meetings		
Baseball	\$ 810.14	\$
Basketball	2,175.52	2,141.23
Boxing	1,881.32	1,459.67
Fencing	655.39	397.35
Football	2,831.40	3,509.76
Gymnastics	1,329.01	969.64
Ice Hockey	1,017.61	721.59

Lacrosse	214.23	281.85
Skiing	1,298.27	1,025.98
Soccer	313.70	304.78
Swimming	2,046.62	2,197.70
Track and Field	1,821.30	1,783.69
Wrestling	1,772.50	1,466.21
Total	\$ 18,167.01	\$ 16,259.45
Administrative Committee Meetings		
Executive	\$ 3,184.59	\$ 2,480.05
Council	6,590.87	5,123.30
Infractions and Ethics	6,532.93	3,518.02
College	1,670.48	1,685.69
Extra Events	437.21	435.73
Eligibility	92.90	26.30
Special	2,299.31	4,659.45
Total	\$ 20,808.29	\$ 17,928.54
Meets and Tournaments		
Baseball	\$ 49.06	\$
Basketball	87,385.96	64,787.81
Cross-Country	334.00	750.00
Boxing .....	.....	694.75
Miscellaneous	305.00	300.00
Total	\$ 88,074.02	\$ 66,532.56
Miscellaneous		
Complimentary Membership Guides	\$ 1,502.64	\$ 1,439.39
Annual Convention	4,508.23	4,858.65
Total	\$ 6,010.87	\$ 6,298.04
Grants		
National Collegiate Athletic Bureau	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
National Association of Basketball Coaches	1,984.22	2,383.04
Basketball Hall of Fame	5,000.00	.....
Other	25.00	328.91
Total	\$ 27,009.22	\$ 22,711.95
General and Administrative		
Salaries	\$ 36,137.04	\$ 32,060.96
Rent	4,398.00	4,398.00
Utilities	479.56	336.38
Office Supplies and Expense	2,346.53	2,230.37
Postage and Express	2,423.26	2,371.39
Printing and Duplicating	6,466.89	7,232.18
Telephone and Telegraph	1,779.76	1,892.29
Membership Dues	675.00	675.00
Travel and Meetings—Executive Director and Staff	1,888.48	1,836.51

Annuity and Insurance	1,723.32	1,398.95
President and Secretary-Treasurer Expense	105.20	183.04
Office Equipment Repairs.....	509.68	108.38
Subscriptions	113.62	143.02
Miscellaneous Expense	1,374.54	913.50
Contingency	2,478.96	475.00
Depreciation and Amortization.....	1,825.31	1,631.45
Total	<u>\$ 64,725.15</u>	<u>\$ 57,886.42</u>
Total General Expense to Exhibit A, Schedule 1	<u>\$224,794.56</u>	<u>\$187,616.96</u>

**PUBLICATIONS INCOME AND EXPENSE (Exhibit A,
Schedule 1c)**

	Year Ended August 31, 1955	Year Ended August 31, 1954
Income		
Sales	\$ 93,898.97	\$ 95,838.81
Expense		
Administration	\$ 37,000.00	\$ 35,000.00
Publications	48,091.58	45,598.63
Postage and Express	3,412.19	3,248.51
Promotion	2,265.56	2,742.42
Editorial	1,540.14	3,562.44
Total	<u>\$ 92,309.47</u>	<u>\$ 90,152.00</u>
Net Income to Exhibit A, Schedule 1.....	<u>\$ 1,589.50</u>	<u>\$ 5,686.81</u>

TELEVISION INCOME AND EXPENSE (Exhibit A, Schedule 1d)

	Year Ended August 31, 1955	Year Ended August 31, 1954
Income		
Assessments	\$ 80,006.01	\$125,596.10
Expense		
Salaries	\$ 3,663.25	\$ 8,052.56
Assessment Refunds	19,228.66	72,455.83
Committee Meeting Expense	2,412.53	12,437.41
Attorney Fees and Expense.....	1,000.00	3,609.47
Printing and Postage	1,377.42	2,631.32
Publicity and Public Relations.....	9,543.42	7,421.15
Telephone and Telegraph	3,484.33	3,087.30
Directors Travel	358.32	1,689.14

Office Rent	99.57	56.38
Research	7,500.00	5,900.42
Office Operating Expense	1,500.00	5,000.00
Contingency	4,914.61	.....
Total	\$ 61,082.11	\$122,340.98
Net Excess to Exhibit A, Schedule 1.....	\$ 18,923.90	\$ 3,255.12

Financial Reports of 1955 *Meets and Tournaments*

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1955 BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP **Omaha, Nebraska, June 10-16**

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 23,042.50
Program Receipts	370.20
Total Receipts	\$ 23,412.70

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
District Publicity	\$	400.00
Bozell and Jacobs		4,491.59
		\$ 4,891.59
Ticket and Administration Expense		
Printing Tickets	\$	352.23
Jack Clauff—Ticket Help		1,114.27
		\$ 1,466.50
Games Committee and Officials Expense		
Officials Fees and Expenses		
Umpire Walter Doyle	\$	151.38
Umpire Art Gore		111.66
Umpire Walter Harbour		55.35
Umpire John Rice		178.72
Umpire Fees		610.00
		\$ 1,107.11
Games Committee Expenses		
E. D. Barnes	\$	246.96
John Kobs		185.30
		\$ 432.26
Games Expense		
Awards		
Trophy	\$	62.10
Official NCAA Awards		370.59
Training Room		
Towels		70.10
Public Address		
Announcers		190.00
Radio Lab.		60.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense		
Stadium Employees		583.00
Stadium Rental		1,500.00
Gasoline and Sand		8.70

Police and Ushers	709.00	
All Makes Typewriter	4.75	
Robert Phipps—Scorekeeper	97.50	
Press and Umpire Concessions	168.00	
Press Headquarters	349.42	
University of Nebraska Revolving Fund..	515.00	
Local Transportation		
Yellow Cab Company	269.95	
NCAA Executive Office Expense	70.24	
		<hr/>
		\$ 5,028.35
Total Disbursements		<hr/>
		\$ 12,925.81
		<hr/>
	NET RECEIPTS	\$ 10,486.89

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses		
Colgate University	\$ 3,159.32	
Colorado State College	1,565.10	
Oklahoma A&M College	1,904.40	
Springfield College	3,363.84	
University of Arizona	2,932.74	
University of Southern California	3,393.18	
Wake Forest College	3,586.50	
Western Michigan College	2,275.38	
		<hr/>
		\$ 22,180.46
		<hr/>

DEFICIT (\$9,293.57 absorbed by Omaha Underwriters, \$2,400 by NCAA)	\$ 11,693.57
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FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1955 BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round Games New York City, March 8

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 28,397.97	
Radio Income	1,425.00	
Less: N.Y.C. Gross Receipts Tax	59.65	
		<hr/>
Total Receipts		\$ 29,763.32

DISBURSEMENTS

Ticket and Administration Expense		
Printing Tickets	\$ 125.85	
		<hr/>
Games Committee and Officials Expense		\$ 125.85
Committee Expense	\$ 122.71	
Referees' Compensation and Expenses...	701.37	
		<hr/>
		\$ 824.08

Games Expense		
Basketballs	\$	13.60
Marquee Sign		40.00
Postage, Telephone, etc.		22.18
Payroll Taxes, Compensation Ins., etc....		312.49
Public Address System		25.00
Public Liability Insurance		226.42
Publicity and Advertising		343.76
Preparation and Cleaning		884.70
Buildings and Grounds Expense		
Rental	10,154.43	
Misc. Games Expense		20.00
Special Force Personnel and Officials....		1,838.77
		<u>\$ 13,881.35</u>
Total Disbursements	\$	14,831.28
	NET RECEIPTS	<u>\$ 14,932.04</u>

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses		
Canisius University	1,017.66	
Duke University	1,242.46	
LaSalle College	432.18	
Villanova University	292.18	
West Virginia University	\$ 1,172.50	
Williams College	620.62	
		<u>\$ 4,777.60</u>
	TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	\$ 10,154.44

First Round Games

University of Kentucky, Lexington, March 9

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$	6,508.50
Program Receipts		
Sales		329.50
		<u>\$ 6,838.00</u>
Total Receipts	\$	6,838.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Supplies	\$	10.00
Telephone and Telegraph		25.00
Meetings, Committees, etc.		4.25
		<u>\$ 39.25</u>
Ticket and Administration Expense		
Printing Tickets	\$	219.09
Freight on Tickets		3.63

Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers.....	175.00	
Extra Help	74.00	
Shortage on Tickets	2.65	
		<hr/>
		\$ 474.37
Games Committee and Officials Expense		
Officials Fees and Expenses		
Thomas Bell, Referee	\$ 90.00	
Ray Lackey, Referee	133.00	
Z. J. Mehalek, Referee	155.36	
J. Beiersdorfer, Referee	106.88	
		<hr/>
		\$ 485.24
Games Expense		
Equipment—Scorebook and Basketball ..\$	18.35	
Press and Contestants' Passes	5.00	
Buildings and Grounds Expense		
Rental	1,000.00	
Police and Ushers	65.00	
Program Expense		
Sellers' Commissions	65.22	
Printing	260.00	
Freight on Program Covers.....	12.80	
		<hr/>
Total Disbursements	\$ 2,425.23	
		<hr/>
	NET RECEIPTS	\$ 4,412.77

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses		
Marquette University	\$ 1,265.02	
Memphis State College	1,121.80	
Miami University (Ohio).....	477.00	
Pennsylvania State University	1,047.40	
		<hr/>
		\$ 3,911.22
		<hr/>
	TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	\$ 501.55

First Round Game El Reno, Oklahoma, March 8

	RECEIPTS	
Ticket Sales	\$ 1,593.00	
Program Receipts		
Sales	47.00	
Radio Income	200.00	
		<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$ 1,840.00	

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Publicity Folders and Posters.....	\$	35.40
Supplies		2.50
Clerical Expense		16.10
Postage .....		.60
Telephone and Telegraph		11.10
		<hr/>
	\$	65.70
Ticket and Administration Expense		
Printing Tickets	\$	35.00
Commissions (Ticket Agencies, etc.).....		4.10
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers.....		59.50
State Taxes		31.86
		<hr/>
	\$	130.46
Games Committee and Officials Expense		
Officials Fees and Expenses		
Alex George	\$	132.60
Johnny Morrow		122.80
Garwin Fleming, timer		8.50
L. W. Metheny, scorer		7.50
Ed Nall		10.00
		<hr/>
	\$	281.40
Games Expense		
Public Address	\$	25.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense		
Supplies		39.00
Rental		265.50
Police and Ushers		27.00
Program Expense		
Printing		159.50
Statistician		25.00
		<hr/>
	\$	541.00
Total Disbursements	\$	1,018.56
		<hr/>
	NET RECEIPTS	\$ 821.44

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses		
Bradley University	\$	1,828.94
		<hr/>
	TOTAL NET DEFICIT	\$ 1,007.50

First Round Games San Francisco, California, March 8

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 19,485.50
Program Receipts	
Sales	698.40

Other Income	
Concessions	706.95
Novelties	20.00
Radio Income	825.00
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$ 21,735.85

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Clerical Expense	\$	60.00
Telephone and Telegraph		50.00
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)		212.85
Press Room Refreshments		17.46
		<hr/>
	\$	340.31
Ticket and Administration Expense		
Printing Tickets	\$	101.56
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers		279.00
Clerical Expense		203.12
		<hr/>
	\$	583.68
Games Committee and Officials Expense		
Officials Fees and Expenses		
Edward Wagner	\$	150.00
Kenneth Fagans		145.50
Louis Batmale		90.00
Lloyd Leith		90.00
		<hr/>
	\$	475.50
Games Expense		
Public Address	\$	47.50
Buildings and Grounds Expense		
Labor		880.05
Rental		2,254.92
Police and Ushers		409.40
Program Expense		
Sellers' Commissions		157.13
Printing		184.80
Statisticians		57.44
Timer		10.00
Seating (Chair Rental and Installation) ..		543.28
Utilities, Telephone and Telegraph		180.98
Insurance—Workmen's Compensation ...		23.55
State and City Sales Tax on Programs		18.31
		<hr/>
	\$	4,767.36
Total Disbursements	\$	6,166.85
		<hr/>
	NET RECEIPTS	\$ 15,569.00

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses	
Idaho State College	\$ 1,519.10

Seattle University	1,833.58	
West Texas State College	2,793.00	
		<u>\$ 6,145.68</u>
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS		\$ 9,423.32

Regional No. 1

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, March 11-12

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 30,629.42
State and City Taxes	3,128.80
Program Receipts	
Sales	1,044.34
Radio Income	400.00
	<u> </u>
Total Receipts	\$ 35,202.56

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Supplies	\$ 18.23	
Clerical Expense	32.00	
Postage	20.40	
Telephone and Telegraph	12.13	
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	228.39	
Messenger Service	6.25	
	<u> </u>	\$ 317.40
Ticket and Administration Expense		
Printing Tickets	\$ 214.35	
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	411.00	
Clerical Expense	112.00	
State and City Taxes	3,128.80	
	<u> </u>	\$ 3,866.15
Games Committee and Officials Expense		
Officials Fees and Expenses		
Sam Madden	\$ 281.06	
Max Mohr	345.52	
Jim Skinner	296.78	
Fred Walters	346.90	
Lewis P. Andreas	62.17	
	<u> </u>	\$ 1,332.43
Games Expense		
Equipment—Basketballs	\$ 80.29	
Dressing Room Refreshments	4.80	
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	166.53	
Public Address	40.00	
Buildings and Grounds Expense		
Labor	1,015.00	
Police and Ushers	361.00	

Program Expense	
Printing and Engraving	602.88
Statisticians	90.00
Timer	35.00
Amusement Tax License	22.00
Sign Printing	5.00
M. D. in attendance	40.00

\$ 2,462.50

Total Disbursements\$ 7,978.48

NET RECEIPTS \$ 27,224.08

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses

Canisius College	\$ 1,062.33
LaSalle College	470.00
Princeton University	513.80
Villanova University	470.00

\$ 2,516.13

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 24,707.95

Regional No. 2

Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, March 11-12

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 50,661.00
Program Receipts	
Sales	1,585.75
Advertising	75.00
Radio Income	2,450.00

Total Receipts\$ 54,771.75

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense

Publicity Folders and Posters	\$ 255.50
Clerical Expense	165.00
Postage	114.25
Telephone and Telegraph	40.50
Meetings (Orrington Hotel)	291.93
Press Snack Bar	227.96
Press Entertainment Expense	161.25

\$ 1,256.39

Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets	345.78
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers.....	445.00
Clerical Expense	444.00
Postage, Telephone and Misc. Expense...	304.52

\$ 1,539.30

Games Committee and Officials Expense

Officials Fees and Expenses

Bill Haarlow, Supervisor of Officials..\$	72.52
Sam Schoenfeld	308.77
John P. Nucatola	307.77
Zigmund J. Mihalik	272.55
Philip S. Fox	296.37

\$ 1,257.98

Games Expense

Equipment—Basketballs	\$ 110.00
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records.	355.65
Training Room	
Salaries	75.00
Laundry and Supplies	28.00
Public Address	200.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Supplies	146.20
Labor	675.47
Rental and Erection of Bleachers....	1,733.75
Police and Ushers	883.00
Program Expense	
Sellers' Commissions	347.55
Printing	792.63
Time Keeper and Official Scorer	90.00
Press Statistician and Assistants	57.00
Rental of Chairbacks for Press	47.50

\$ 5,541.75

Total Disbursements\$ 9,595.42

NET RECEIPTS \$ 45,176.33

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses

Marquette University	680.54
Pennsylvania State University	1,580.60
State University of Iowa	971.60
University of Kentucky	\$ 1,184.00

\$ 4,416.74

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 40,759.59

Regional No. 3

Kansas State College, Manhattan, March 11-12

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 11,139.66
State and City Taxes	227.34
Program Receipts	
Sales	375.25
Sales Tax Collected	7.51

Radio Income	1,300.00
Postage and Miscellaneous Receipts.....	48.55
Total Receipts	\$ 13,098.31

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Publicity Folders and Posters.....\$	33.29	
Supplies	22.00	
Postage	30.15	
Telephone and Telegraph	80.33	
Organizational Meeting	49.75	
Banquet for Officials and Coaches.....	195.10	
		\$ 410.62
Ticket and Administration Expense		
Printing Tickets	\$ 268.18	
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers.....	293.00	
Clerical Expense	16.00	
Bank Charges .....	.50	
State and City Taxes	230.30	
Management and Administration	90.00	
		\$ 897.98
Games Committee and Officials Expense		
Officials Fees and Expenses		
Cliff Ogden	\$ 200.00	
Bo McAlister	264.80	
John Fraser	244.00	
John Morrow	279.20	
		\$ 988.00
Games Expense		
Equipment—Basketballs	\$ 238.20	
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records.	299.00	
Salaries	50.00	
Public Address	20.00	
Buildings and Grounds Expense		
General	534.81	
Police and Ushers	213.00	
Program Expense		
Sellers' Commissions	95.05	
Printing	557.67	
Scorers and Timer	80.00	
Insurance	90.30	
		\$ 2,178.03
Total Disbursements		\$ 4,474.63
	NET RECEIPTS	\$ 8,623.68

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses	
Bradley University	1,385.44

Southern Methodist University	1,482.23
University of Colorado	1,589.60
University of Tulsa	\$ 1,046.22

\$ 5,503.49

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 3,120.19

Regional No. 4

Oregon State College, Corvallis, March 11-12

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 51,572.50
Program Receipts	
Sales	2,819.00
Radio Income	1,900.00
Total Receipts	\$ 56,291.50

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Advertising	\$	31.70
Supplies		104.30
Clerical Expense		529.93
Postage		326.99
Telephone and Telegraph		289.07
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)		144.90
Ticket and Administration Expense	\$	1,426.89
Printing Tickets	\$	307.12
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers		928.05
Clerical Expense		589.80
Ticket Applications		314.98
Insurance		
Burglary		16.50
Ticket Applications		104.00
Games Committee and Officials Expense	\$	2,260.45
Officials Fees and Expenses		
Lloyd Leith, Referee	\$	263.47
Wayne Player, Referee		301.17
Mike Milner, Referee		343.64
Al Lightner, Referee		185.55
Timers, Scorers and Statisticians		90.00
Travel Expense of Games Committee		218.92
Games Expense	\$	1,402.75
Equipment—Basketballs	\$	158.80
Turnstile Rental		50.00
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records		250.00
Training Room		
Salaries		55.50

Laundry and Supplies	22.72	
Public Address	66.00	
Buildings and Grounds		
Labor	535.10	
Police and Ushers	250.00	
Program Expense		
Sellers' Commissions	563.80	
Printing	1,197.00	
Editor Expense	25.00	
Liability Insurance	144.72	
Tournament Manager	50.00	
Halftime Entertainment	15.00	
Auditor	125.00	
		\$ 3,508.64
Total Disbursements		\$ 8,598.73
NET RECEIPTS		\$ 47,692.77

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses		
Oregon State College	420.00	
Seattle University	\$ 951.02	
University of San Francisco	1,611.88	
University of Utah	1,972.60	
		\$ 4,955.50
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS		\$ 42,737.27

Finals

Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Missouri, March 18-19

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 67,476.00	
Program Receipts		
Sales	3,023.00	
Advertising	2,130.66	
Radio Income	3,775.00	
Less: Refund to Radio Station KCRG....	\$ 100.00	
		\$ 76,304.66

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Clerical Expense	\$ 125.00	
Postage	7.37	
Telephone and Telegraph	337.31	
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.).....	51.30	
Hotel—Rooms, Meals, etc.	100.20	
Banquet	66.20	
		\$ 687.28

Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets	\$ 236.53
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers.....	125.00
Printing Coaches Passes	6.63
Clerical Expense	55.00
Printing Press Tickets	30.35
Miscellaneous Expenses	100.00
Personal Expenses of R. E. Peters.....	42.50
Manager's Fee	200.00

\$ 796.01

Games Committee and Officials Expense

Officials Fees and Expenses

Philip Fox, Referee	\$ 336.61
Max Mohr, Referee	271.60
Mike Milner, Referee	292.39
Cliff Ogden, Referee	180.00
G. V. Bourrette, Bench Official	30.00
Harley Selvidge, Bench Official	30.00
Frank Guemple, Bench Official	30.00
Robert Armour, Bench Official	30.00
Gene Bredehoeft, Bench Official	30.00
Ray Koenig, Bench Official	30.00
Robert Miller, Bench Official	40.00

\$ 1,300.60

Games Expense

Use of Basketballs	\$ 9.25
Officials' Ribbons	2.52
Signs for Four Schools	16.32
Motion Pictures	734.84
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Risers	500.00
Labor (Attendant)	20.00
Rental	7,556.70
Police and Ushers	479.00
Program Expense	
Sellers' Commissions	2,068.81
Two Photographs	5.00
Printing	2,225.64
Cab, Coach Phil Woolpert .....	.45
Organ Rental and Installation and	
Organist	90.00
Statistical Crew	70.00
Program & Pressrow Help, Pressrow	
Cards & Ticket Cord	20.06
Press Table Rental	20.25

\$ 13,818.84

Total Disbursements\$ 16,602.73

NET RECEIPTS \$ 59,701.93

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses

LaSalle College	\$ 2,670.38
University of Colorado	1,798.60
University of Iowa	1,283.40
University of San Francisco.....	3,729.90

\$ 9,482.28

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 50,219.65

Financial Summary

1955 National Collegiate Basketball Championship

RECEIPTS

First-Round Games

Lexington	\$ 501.55
New York	10,154.44
Oklahoma City	(1,007.50)
San Francisco	9,423.32
Ticket Refund (Oklahoma City).....	(19.73)

\$ 19,052.08

Regional Games

University of Pennsylvania	\$ 24,707.95
Northwestern University	40,759.59
Kansas State College	3,120.19
Oregon State College	42,737.27

\$111,325.00

Finals—Kansas City

\$ 50,219.65

\$ 50,219.65

Total Receipts\$180,596.73

DISBURSEMENTS

Telephone and Telegraph	\$ 137.99
Secretarial Services	50.00
Trophies	731.10
Plaques and Awards	1,299.18
Duplicating Film	211.52
Selection Committees	299.54
Officials Awards	83.60
Committee Travel and Meeting Expense....	1,996.49
Executive Offices	515.39
Tournament Headquarters	500.00

Total Disbursements\$ 5,824.81

NET RECEIPTS \$174,771.92

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

To Competing Institutions	
University of San Francisco	\$ 8,322.46
LaSalle College	8,322.46
University of Colorado	6,935.38
State University of Iowa	6,935.38
Bradley University	4,161.24
Canisius College	4,161.24
Marquette University	4,161.24
Pennsylvania State University	4,161.24
Seattle University	4,161.24
Villanova University	4,161.24
University of Kentucky	3,467.70
Oregon State College	3,467.70
Princeton University	3,467.70
Southern Methodist University	3,467.70
University of Tulsa	3,467.70
University of Utah	3,467.70
Duke University	1,387.08
Idaho State College	1,387.08
Memphis State College	1,387.08
Miami University (Ohio)	1,387.08
Oklahoma City University	1,387.08
West Virginia University	1,387.08
West Texas State College	1,387.08
Williams College	1,387.08
	<hr/>
	\$ 87,385.96
To NCAA Treasurer	\$ 87,385.96
	<hr/>
	\$174,771.92

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1955 BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Idaho State College, Pocatello, March 31, April 1-2

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 17,874.00
Entry Fees	122.00
Program Receipts	
Sales	968.90
Advertising	1,175.00
Radio	200.00
Other Income	335.36
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$ 20,675.26

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks and Preliminary	
Announcements	\$ 131.32
Publicity, Posters and Folders	300.69
Supplies	49.00
Managerial Expenses	476.35
Postage	27.00

Telephone and Telegraph	235.79	
Meetings (Committee, Press, etc.)	273.55	
Secretarial	125.00	
Signs	16.81	
		<hr/>
Ticket and Administration Expense		\$ 1,635.51
Printing Tickets	\$ 220.76	
Ticket Sellers and Takers	226.00	
Clerical Expense	250.00	
Doormen and Guards	110.00	
Ticket Refunds	5.25	
		<hr/>
Games Committee and Officials Expense		\$ 812.01
Officials Fees and Expenses		
A. Tedrick	\$ 273.31	
E. Lafond	150.00	
J. August	264.56	
R. Chisholm	321.15	
H. Carlson	235.00	
Conference Room Rental	180.00	
		<hr/>
Games Expense		\$ 1,424.02
Awards	\$ 292.49	
Equipment		
Badges, Ribbons, etc	147.75	
Gloves, Tape, Wrappings	868.75	
Motion Pictures and Photos	740.00	
Training Room		
Salaries	90.00	
Laundry, Medical and Supplies	241.10	
Public Address	20.00	
Buildings and Grounds Expense	152.00	
Ushers	144.00	
Program Expense		
Sellers' Commissions	235.00	
Editing	200.00	
Printing and Cuts	1,133.96	
Car Parkers	145.00	
Bus and Limousine Services	93.00	
		<hr/>
		\$ 4,503.05
Total Disbursements	\$ 8,374.59	
		<hr/>
	NET RECEIPTS	\$ 12,300.67

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 1,230.07	
Pro-rated to Competing Teams	10,811.98	
Remainder to NCAA Treasurer	258.62	
		<hr/>
		\$ 12,300.67

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1955 CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIPS

Michigan State University, East Lansing, November 28

RECEIPTS

Entry Fees	\$396.00	
Total Receipts		\$ 396.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Competitors Numbers	\$ 60.22	
Postage	32.39	
Mimeograph	235.90	
Programs	146.23	
Motion Pictures and Tape Recording.....	142.50	
Telephone & Telegraph	5.09	
Trophies & Medals	153.20	
Express	3.33	
Labor	50.60	
Dinner Meeting	241.93	
Public Address	30.00	
College Maintenance Department	50.00	
Total Disbursements		<u>\$1,151.39</u>

DEFICIT (Absorbed by NCAA and Michigan State University)	\$ 755.39
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FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1955 FENCING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Michigan State University, East Lansing, March 25-26

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 10.00	
Entry Fees	150.00	
Total Receipts		\$ 160.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Clerical Expense	\$ 17.00	
Publicity Folders	26.76	
Supplies	7.47	
Telephone and Telegraph	21.25	
		\$ 72.48
Games Committee and Officials Expense		
Lt. Berry	\$ 15.00	
Dinner Meeting (Coaches and Officials) ..	170.79	
		\$ 185.79
Games Expense		
Awards	\$ 112.26	
Public Address Installation	30.00	
Buildings and Grounds Expense		
Labor	75.00	

Transportation (Loan of Mats)	46.92	
		\$ 264.18
Total Disbursements	\$	522.45
DEFICIT (Absorbed by Michigan State University)	\$	362.45

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1955 GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, June 19-25

RECEIPTS

Entry Fees	\$ 935.00	
Total Receipts	\$	935.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Entry Blanks, Preliminary		
Announcements, etc.	\$ 573.15	
Clerical Expense	75.00	
		\$ 648.15
Ticket and Administration Expense		
Printing of Tickets	\$ 74.80	
		\$ 74.80
Games Committee and Officials Expense		
Golf Committee Expenses.....	\$ 376.50	
		\$ 376.50
Games Expense		
Awards	\$ 302.56	
Equipment		
Golf Balls	26.00	
Officials, Press Dinner	330.00	
Program Expense		
Printing	362.70	
Signs	23.50	
Sound Equipment	25.00	
Telephone Service	24.42	
Transportation	92.69	
		\$ 1,186.87
Total Disbursements	\$	2,286.32
DEFICIT (Absorbed by University of Tennessee)	\$	1,351.32

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1955 GYMNASTICS CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of California, Los Angeles, March 25-26

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 1,882.75
Entry Fees	176.00

Program Receipts	
Sales	132.60
Advertising	260.00
Total Receipts	\$ 2,451.35

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks and Preliminary	
Announcements	\$ 110.87
Publicity Folders and Posters	84.91
Supplies	84.42
Postage	44.48
Telephone and Telegraph	10.00
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	113.58
	<hr/>
Ticket and Administration Expense	\$ 448.26
Printing Tickets	\$ 97.85
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	92.00
	<hr/>
Games Committee and Officials Expense	\$ 189.85
Officials Fees and Expenses	
24 Judges	\$ 335.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 335.00
Games Expense	
Awards	\$ 117.45
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records.	115.64
Public Address	20.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Supplies	84.12
Labor	387.79
Police and Ushers	148.50
Program Expense	
Printing and Engraving	\$ 426.68
Badges and Ribbons	30.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,330.18
Total Disbursements	\$ 2,303.29
	<hr/>
	NET RECEIPTS \$ 148.06

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1955 ICE HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

Colorado College, Colorado Springs, March 10-12

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 14,662.66
Program Receipts	
Advertising	1,562.62
Sales	435.00
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$ 16,660.28

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Advertising	\$	128.10
Printing, Stationery and Tickets		165.03
Postage, Telephone, Telegraph		16.71
		<hr/>
	\$	309.84
Games Committee and Officials Expense		
Coaches and Officials	\$	2,868.82
Referees		747.13
		<hr/>
	\$	3,615.95
Games Expense		
Awards	\$	613.54
Equipment		
Supplies		10.88
Buildings and Grounds Expense		
Salaries and Wages		627.49
Teams, Travel Expenses		
Meals and Lodging		9,664.20
Programs		942.29
Music and Entertainment		315.57
Movies		193.80
Souvenirs		504.75
Compensation Insurance		5.03
Taxi and Car Expense		256.03
Decorations		86.03
Electricity		32.00
Miscellaneous		85.05
		<hr/>
	\$	13,336.66
Total Disbursements	\$	<u>17,262.45</u>
DEFICIT (Absorbed by the Broadmoor Hotel Co., Inc.)	\$	602.17

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1955 SKIING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont, March 4-6

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$	258.50
Room Fees		198.80
		<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$	457.30

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Publicity Folders and Posters	\$	93.05
Other Advertising		15.84
Supplies		193.62
Postage		15.00
Telephone and Telegraph		54.79

Meals	75.61	
Press	98.30	
Banquet	183.75	
		\$ 729.96
Ticket and Administration Expense		
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers.....	\$ 10.00	
		\$ 10.00
Games Committee and Officials Expense		
Officials Fees and Expenses		
Roland McKenzie, Jump Judge	\$ 38.00	
Donald Beattie, Jump Judge	15.00	
William Dunn, Jump Judge	32.80	
Robert Searles, Referee	17.50	
Travel Expense of Games Committee		
Robert Wright	44.75	
		\$ 148.05
Games Expense		
Awards	\$ 188.28	
Training Room		
Laundry and Supplies	62.73	
Buildings and Grounds Expense		
Supplies	31.72	
Labor	265.80	
Transportation	234.76	
Plowing and Moving Snow	114.25	
		\$ 897.54
Total Disbursements	\$ 1,785.55	
DEFICIT (Absorbed by Norwich University)		\$ 1,328.25

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1955 SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, March 24-26

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 3,706.50
Entry Fees	533.00
Program Receipts	
Sales	253.00
Advertising	125.00
Total Receipts	\$ 4,617.50

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks and Announcements.....	\$ 69.00
Publicity Folders and Posters.....	25.00
Other Advertising	3.60
Supplies	55.45

Clerical Expense	11.40	
Postage	147.20	
<hr/>		
Ticket and Administration Expense		\$ 311.65
Printing Tickets	\$ 74.95	
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers.....	150.00	
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Games Expense		\$ 224.95
Awards	\$ 311.71	
Equipment		
Timers and Judges Equipment.....	78.93	
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records.	300.00	
Buildings and Grounds Expense		
Labor	13.06	
Program Expense		
Printing	396.04	
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		\$ 1,099.74
<hr/>		
Total Disbursements		\$ 1,636.34
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	NET RECEIPTS	\$ 2,981.16

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer.....	\$ 298.12	
Pro-rated to Competitors for Travel Expenses	2,583.04	
<hr/>		
		\$ 2,981.16

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1955 TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, June 20-25

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$1,573.00	
Entry Fees	630.00	
Program Receipts		
Advertising	693.74	
Other Income	135.00	
<hr/>		
Total Receipts		\$3,031.74

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Entry Blanks and Preliminary Announcements.\$	57.90	
Publicity Folders and Posters.....	21.60	
Postage	20.00	
Telephone and Telegraph.....	12.00	
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		\$ 111.50
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Ticket and Administration Expense		
Printing Tickets	\$ 49.00	
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers.....	162.63	
Clerical Expense	25.00	
State Taxes	48.52	

Liability Insurance	75.50	
Draw Sheets	131.35	
Games Committee and Officials Expense		\$ 492.00
John Kenfield	\$ 100.00	
Norman Bramall	119.72	
Games Expense		\$ 219.72
Plaques, Medals	\$ 388.05	
Equipment		
Balls	349.92	
Signs and Posters	28.36	
Special Scoreboards	142.00	
Laundry and Supplies	27.00	
Trucking Seats	42.00	
Buildings and Grounds Expense		
Supplies	289.52	
Labor	695.72	
Program Expense		
Printing	373.65	
Coaches, Officials and Press Dinner	139.09	
Players' Banquet	268.75	
		\$2,744.06
Total Disbursements		\$3,567.28
DEFICIT (Absorbed by the University of North Carolina)		\$ 535.54

**FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1955 TRACK AND FIELD
CHAMPIONSHIPS**
University of Southern California, Los Angeles, June 17-18

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 26,477.90
Program Receipts	
Sales	2,131.43
Advertising	373.28
Other Income	132.70
Total Receipts	\$ 29,115.31

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks and Preliminary	
Announcements	\$ 145.06
Publicity Folders and Posters	607.49
Other Advertising	140.41
Supplies	68.31
Clerical Expense	688.14

Postage	65.28	
Telephone and Telegraph	218.71	
		\$ 1,933.40

(Dinner for coaches and officials as well as entertainment for athletes, coaches and press graciously provided by the Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games.)

Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets	\$ 1,282.11	
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers.....	2,504.25	
Clerical Expense	45.81	
Bank Charges	60.77	
		\$ 3,892.94

Games Committee and Officials Expense

Officials Fees and Expenses		
Willard Greim, Starter	\$ 266.64	
Travel Expense of Games Committee		
Charter Bus Service	746.50	
		\$ 1,013.14

Games Expense

Awards	\$ 213.86	
Equipment		
Implements	197.67	
Numbers	217.75	
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records.	671.61	
Buildings and Grounds Expense		
Insurance	49.42	
Labor	1,643.54	
Rental	494.32	
Police and Ushers	100.45	
Program Expense		
Printing	2,845.60	
		\$ 6,434.22

Total Disbursements	\$ 13,273.70
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NET RECEIPTS \$ 15,841.61

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 1,584.16	
Pro-Rated to Competitors.....	9,759.11	
50% of Remainder to NCAA Treasurer.....	2,249.17	
50% of Remainder to Competitors.....	2,249.17	
		\$ 15,841.61

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1955 WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Cornell University, Ithaca, March 25-26

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 3,031.80
Entry Fees	416.00
Program Receipts	
Sales	304.90
Advertising	50.00
<hr/>	
Total Receipts	\$ 3,802.70

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense

Publicity Folders and Posters.....	\$ 42.04
Press Entertainment	93.55
Statistics	30.00
Telephone and Telegraph	62.96
Postage	45.41
Supplies	46.75
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\$ 320.71

Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets	\$ 318.42
Ticket Sellers and Gatemen	201.00
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\$ 519.42

Games Committee and Officials Expense

Officials Fees and Expenses

John Engel	\$ 179.30
E. M. Reuter	186.85
Victor Kodis	167.70
Gordon DuPree	288.87
Clifford E. Myers	182.85
Pascal Perri	178.70
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\$ 1,184.27

Games Expense

Medals and Plaques	\$ 321.94
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records.	355.60
Program Expense	
Printing, Cuts	342.56
Police and Ushers	233.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Labor	218.86
Maintenance and Locker Attendants.....	214.51
Scoreboard and P. A. System.....	55.00
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\$ 1,741.47

Total Disbursements\$ 3,765.87

NET RECEIPTS \$ 36.83

Regulations Section

Constitution

By-laws

Executive Regulations

Recommended Policies and
Practices

Procedure of the Committee
on Infractions

The numbering of the following pages conforms to the page numbering used in the Regulations Pamphlet, which contains the same material published in separate form. Copies of the Regulations Pamphlet may be obtained from the NCAA executive offices.

Table of Contents

*This publication reflects actions adopted by the
50th annual NCAA Convention, January 11, 1956.*

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Official Interpretations. The Council of the Association, from time to time, issues interpretations as to the scope, meaning or effect of the provisions of the NCAA Constitution and By-laws, subject to review by the annual Convention. These interpretations are printed adjacent to the appropriate sections of the Constitution and By-laws.

Recommended Policies and Practices. The Council periodically issues recommendations to the membership regarding the administration and conduct of intercollegiate athletics. The Council believes that many athletic problems can best be treated by the development of uniform attitudes and policies through NCAA guidance and recommendations rather than legislation.

Constitution of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

Including Official Interpretations

ARTICLE I

The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

ARTICLE II

PURPOSES

The purposes of this Association are:

(1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports in conformity with the Constitution and By-laws of the Association.

(2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.

(3) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with satisfactory standards of scholarship, amateur standing, and good sportsmanship.

(4) The formulation, copyrighting, and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.

(5) The preservation of collegiate athletic records.

(6) The supervision of the conduct of regional and national collegiate athletic contests under the auspices of this Association and the establishment of rules of eligibility therefor.

(7) The cooperation with other amateur athletic organizations in the promotion and conduct of national and international athletic contests.

(8) In general, the study of any phase of competitive athletics and the establishment of standards therefor, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane.

(9) To legislate through By-laws or by resolution of a Convention upon any subjects of general concern to the members in the administration of intercollegiate athletics.

ARTICLE III

PRINCIPLES FOR THE CONDUCT OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

Section 1. Principle of Amateurism. An amateur athlete is one who engages in athletics for the physical, mental or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom athletics is an avocation. One who takes or has taken pay, or has accepted the promise of pay, in any form, for participation in athletics or has directly or indirectly used his athletic skill for pay in any form does not meet this definition of an amateur.

Official Interpretations:

O.I. 1. Financial aid awarded by an institution to a student-athlete should conform to the rules and regulations of

the awarding institution and that institution's conference (if the institution holds such affiliation), but in the event such aid exceeds commonly accepted educational expenses for the undergraduate period of the recipient it shall be considered to be "pay" for participation. In addition, the following practices are interpreted as constituting "pay" for participation in intercollegiate athletics:

(a) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award on the basis of a student-athlete's prowess or his contribution to a team's success.

(b) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award because of an injury which prevents the recipient from participating in athletics.

(c) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award because of a student-athlete's decision not to participate in athletics.

(d) Payment of excessive expense allowances. [NOTE: In regard to permissible incidental expense allowances for participation in post-season football games, the Council has interpreted this provision to mean that member institutions shall not pay money to team members participating in post-season football games for any purpose except expenses, such incidental expense payments shall not exceed \$7.50 per diem and the total payment shall not cover more than ten days; further, it is the Council's interpretation that complimentary tickets awarded to team members shall not exceed six per person.]

O.I. 2. The phrase "or has accepted the promise of pay, in any form, for participation in athletics" shall apply not only to the promise of pay when such is to be received during a student-athlete's collegiate career but, also, when such pay is to be received following completion of his collegiate eligibility.

O.I. 3. A student-athlete who signs a contract to play professional athletics (whether for a money consideration or not), plays on any professional team in any sport, or receives a salary or any of his expenses for reporting to or visiting a professional team is no longer an amateur as defined by this principle.

O.I. 4. A student-athlete may play summer baseball as an amateur on any team not under the jurisdiction of professional baseball or otherwise classified as a professional team by a recognized authority, it being understood that he may not receive pay for participation.

O.I. 5. A student-athlete may discuss and enter into agreements relative to future teaching assignments in a high school or college, without affecting his eligibility under the terms of this principle.

O.I. 6. A student-athlete may officiate intramural athletic contests of his institution at the going rate for such employment without endangering his amateur status under this

principle, but he may not officiate for pay or other compensation in outside athletic contests.

O.I. 7. A student-athlete may work as a playground supervisor, counsellor in a summer camp, life guard, swimming pool attendant or swimming instructor for children or groups of children without affecting his eligibility under the terms of this principle; further, a student-athlete may work in a tennis or golf shop provided he does not give instruction for compensation.

Section 2. Principle of Institutional Control and Responsibility. The control and responsibility for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics shall be exercised by the institution itself and, in the case of institutions having a membership in a regional athletic conference, by such conference.

Official Interpretation:

An institution's "responsibility" for the conduct of its intercollegiate athletic program is interpreted to include a responsibility for the acts of an outside agency or organization when said institution's executive or athletic administration has knowledge that the agency or organization exists for furtherance of the institution's intercollegiate athletic program or when any staff member of the institution participates or assists in the functions of the agency or organization.

Section 3. Principle of Sound Academic Standards. A student-athlete shall not represent his institution in intercollegiate athletic competition unless he has been admitted in accordance with the regular published entrance requirements of that institution; unless he is in good scholastic standing as determined by the faculty of that institution; and unless he is maintaining satisfactory progress toward a degree as determined by the regulations of that institution.

Official Interpretation:

The phrases "good scholastic standing" and "satisfactory progress" are to be interpreted at each member institution by the academic authorities who determine the meaning of such phrases for all students, subject to controlling legislation by any conference or similar organization of which the institution is a member.

Section 4. Principle Governing Financial Aid. Any student-athlete who receives financial assistance other than that administered by his institution shall not be eligible for intercollegiate competition; provided, however, that this principle shall have no application to assistance received from anyone upon whom the student-athlete is naturally or legally dependent, nor shall it have application to any financial assistance awarded on bases having no relationship whatsoever to athletic ability.

Official Interpretation:

The phrase "administered by" is interpreted as follows: A scholarship or grant-in-aid is "administered by" an institution if the institution, through its regular committees or other agencies for the awarding of scholarships and grants-in-aid to students generally, has the final determination of

the student-athlete who is to receive the award and the amount or value of the award he is to receive. Special committees appointed to award grants-in-aid or scholarships to student-athletes do not meet this requirement.

Section 5. Principle Governing Recruiting. The recruiting of student-athletes shall be controlled by By-laws enacted by the Association.

Section 6. Principle of Ethical Conduct. Individuals employed by or associated with member institutions for the administration, the conduct or the coaching of intercollegiate athletics, and students competing in intercollegiate athletics, shall deport themselves with honesty and sportsmanship at all times to the end that intercollegiate athletics, as a whole, their institutions and they, as individuals, shall stand for the honor and dignity of fair play, and the generally recognized high standards associated with wholesome competitive sports. The By-laws shall provide for a committee to carry forward the principle of this Section.

Section 7. Principle Governing Competition in Post-Season and Non-Collegiate Sponsored Contests. Competition by member institutions in post-season contests and in contests, meets and tournaments which are not sponsored, promoted, managed and controlled by a collegiate entity shall conform to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules or regulations prescribed by the By-laws of the Association.

Section 8. Principle Governing Playing and Practice Seasons. Organized practice and playing seasons in football and basketball shall be controlled by By-laws enacted by the Association.

ARTICLE IV

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Eligibility for Membership. Colleges, universities and other institutions of learning in the United States, its territories or possessions, with acceptable academic standards which accept and observe the principles set forth in the Constitution and By-laws of the Association are eligible for membership in this Association.

Section 2. Conditions and Obligations of Membership. The members of this Association severally agree: (1) to administer their athletic programs in accord with the Constitution, the By-laws and other legislation of the Association; (2) to schedule intercollegiate contests only with institutions which conduct their athletic programs in conformity with such principles; (3) to observe directions of the Council made pursuant to the provisions of Section 6 of this Article or by the annual Convention, to refrain from athletic competition with designated institutions; (4) to establish and maintain high standards of personal honor, eligibility and fair play.

Section 3. Classes of Membership.

Membership shall be of the following classes:

- (a) Active
- (b) Allied
- (c) Associate
- (d) Affiliated

(a) Active members shall consist of four year colleges and universities duly elected to active membership under the provisions of the By-laws. Active members shall be entitled to all privileges of members of the Association under the Constitution, By-laws and Executive Regulations of the Association and all privileges incidental thereto.

(b) Allied members shall consist of athletic conferences or associations of colleges and universities, all of the members of which are active members of this Association, duly elected to allied membership under the provisions of the By-laws; provided, however, that a conference or an association with fifty or more members may qualify as an allied member if ninety per cent of its member institutions are active members of the Association. Allied members shall be entitled to all privileges of active members except the right to compete as such in meets, tournaments or contests under the auspices of the Association.

(c) Associate members shall consist of educational institutions or groups or associations of such institutions, not eligible for active membership, duly elected to associate membership under the provisions of the By-laws. Associate members shall be entitled to all privileges of active members except (1) the right to compete in meets, tournaments or contests under the auspices of the Association, (2) the right to vote and (3) the right of its representatives, as such, to hold any elective office in the Association except membership on rules committees.

(d) Affiliated members shall consist of other groups and associations, intimately related to intercollegiate athletics in their functioning and purposes, duly elected under the provisions of the By-laws. Affiliated members shall be entitled to be represented by one non-voting delegate at the annual Convention of the Association, and shall have such other privileges as may be accorded to affiliated members by the By-laws of the Association.

Section 4. Election to Membership. The By-laws shall prescribe the procedure by which eligibility for and election to membership shall be effected.

Section 5. Annual Dues of Members. The dues of all classes of members shall be as prescribed by the By-laws.

Section 6. Termination of Membership—Discipline of Members.

(a) Disciplinary powers of the Association shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of this Section and the By-laws.

(b) The membership of any member failing to maintain the academic or athletic standards required for membership or failing to meet the conditions and obligations of membership may be terminated or suspended, or the member otherwise disciplined, by a vote of two-thirds of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention, provided that a member shall not be suspended or its membership terminated unless:

(1) Notice of intention to move such termination or suspension, stating the grounds on which such motion will be based, is given in writing to the Secretary of this Association, and to the president of such member on or before the first day of November prior to the Convention;

(2) The Council approves the giving of the notice of intention to move for such termination or suspension; and

(3) Such notice is included in the official notice of the Convention.

(c) Disciplinary or corrective actions other than termination of membership or suspension may be effected during the period between annual Conventions by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Council present and voting at any duly called meeting thereof, provided the call of such meeting shall have contained notice of the situation presenting the disciplinary problem.

(d) If any member of an athletic conference is found to be ineligible for active membership in this Association, such conference shall be ineligible for allied membership, and the membership of any such conference, previously elected to allied membership, shall be terminated.

(e) The membership of any active, allied, associate or affiliated member failing to pay the annual dues for one year shall be automatically terminated.

(f) Upon any termination or suspension of membership, all rights and privileges of the member shall forthwith cease.

Section 7. Reinstatement of Members.

(a) Any member whose membership has been terminated under Section 6 (b) of this Article may be reinstated to membership by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting at any annual Convention.

(b) Any member whose membership has been suspended may be reinstated to good standing in accordance with the terms, if any, of the suspension action; or at any time after six months from the date of such suspension by (1) vote of a majority of the Council, or (2) vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any annual Convention.

(c) Any member disciplined by the Council of the Association shall resume good standing in accordance with the terms of the disciplinary action taken, or may be restored to good standing at any time by (1) vote of a majority of the Council members present and voting, or (2) vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any annual Convention.

ARTICLE V

ORGANIZATION

A. ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

Section 1. Council. The establishment and direction of the general policy of the Association in the interim between Conventions is committed to a Council of eighteen members, which shall be elected at any annual Convention of the Association. The Council shall be constituted as follows:

(a) The President and the Secretary-Treasurer shall be ex-officio members, and shall be the chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Council.

(b) Nine members of the Council shall be the eight District Vice-Presidents of this Association and a Vice-President-at-Large.

(c) Seven members-at-large elected by the Association at the annual Convention who shall serve for a term of one year, and who may be once re-elected as members-at-large but who shall not be eligible for election or re-election as members-at-large after having served two terms as members-at-large.

A person who has become ineligible for election as a Vice-President as provided in this Article, by reason of having been elected and once re-elected, remains eligible for election as a member-at-large, subject to the limitations upon re-election which are prescribed for members-at-large.

For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council. The Council shall meet as follows:

(1) Immediately after election.

(2) At the time of the annual Convention, prior to the business session thereof.

(3) At such other times as the President may direct.

The Council, prior to the annual Convention, shall appoint a Committee to Nominate Officers, and a Committee on Committees, who shall report to the Convention nominees for officers and for the committees of the Association, respectively, for the ensuing year. It shall also appoint such other administrative committees as may be necessary for executing the provisions of this Constitution or of the By-laws.

In case of a vacancy occurring among the officers of the Association, on the Council, the Executive Committee, or other committees of the Association, the Council by a majority vote may fill the vacancy. The person so elected shall serve until the next annual Convention following his election.

Section 2. Executive Committee. There shall be an Executive Committee of the Association which shall consist of ten members and which shall be constituted as follows:

(a) The President, Vice-President-at-Large and the Secretary-Treasurer shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee. The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be the chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Executive Committee.

(b) Seven members of the Executive Committee to serve for a period of one year shall be elected by the Council immediately following the close of the annual Convention or promptly by mail vote thereafter. At least two of these seven members shall be members of the Council.

For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee is empowered to transact the business and administer the affairs of the Association, and to carry out the policies of the Association and the Council. It may transact such part of said business as it may deem wise by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the Secretary in his minutes and reported to the Council and to the Association at the annual Convention or any prior meeting. It shall adopt a budget for the ensuing fiscal year prior to the end of any current fiscal year. It shall have authority to employ, upon approval of the Council, an Executive Director and

to employ such other persons as may be necessary to an efficient operation of the business of the Association. It shall render a report of its proceedings to the Council prior to the business session of the annual Convention.

Section 3. Officers.

(a) Designation of officers.

The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, eight District Vice-Presidents (one from each geographic district, each of whom shall be a member of the faculty of a member institution in the district from which he is elected), a Vice-President-at-Large and a Secretary-Treasurer.

(b) Election of officers.

The officers of the Association shall be elected at the business session of the annual Convention.

The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be elected for a term of one year. The Vice-Presidents shall be elected for a term of two years, except that at the first election held under this Constitution, the Vice-Presidents elected from the Second, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Districts shall be elected for a term of one year.

Vice-Presidents may be once re-elected but are not eligible for election or re-election as Vice-Presidents after having served two terms under this Section.

(c) Duties of officers.

(1) President. The President shall preside at the meetings of the Association, the Executive Committee and the Council. He shall call a meeting of the Executive Committee whenever necessary, and a special meeting of the Association when requested in writing by twelve or more members of the Council. In the absence of the President, or in case he is incapacitated, one of the Vice-Presidents to be chosen by him (or in case of the President's disability, by the Executive Committee), shall take his place and perform his duties.

(2) District Vice-Presidents. Each District Vice-President shall represent the interests of his district. He shall carefully observe the conduct of intercollegiate athletics within his district and shall render a report in writing to the annual Convention on the conditions of athletics in his district, with such suggestions and recommendations as he deems advisable. He shall determine the eligibility of applicants within his district for membership in the Association as provided in the By-laws and shall perform such other duties as the President may designate.

(3) Vice-President-at-Large. The Vice-President-at-Large shall represent the interests and viewpoints of the smaller institutions of the Association, work in close cooperation with the College Committee and aid in the formation of any policies to further the cause of intercollegiate athletics in smaller institutions.

(4) Secretary-Treasurer. The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association, the Council and the Executive Committee. He shall report to the Association at each annual Convention the proceedings of the Executive Committee and the Council during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association, the Council, or the Executive Committee may direct.

He shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall submit at the annual Convention a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements during the preceding fiscal year ending August thirty-first, which, after being audited, shall be printed in the annual proceedings. This report shall be in such form as to facilitate a comparison of the items of income and expenditure in connection with the various activities of the Association during the fiscal year just concluded, with the corresponding items for the preceding year.

Prior to the end of any fiscal year, he shall present to the Executive Committee a proposed operating budget for the ensuing fiscal year.

B. DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

Section 1. For the purpose of facilitating the work of this Association, it shall be divided into eight geographic districts as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Puerto Rico.

3. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida.

4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Iowa.

6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas, and New Mexico.

7. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Montana.

8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, and Territory of Hawaii.

Section 2. The By-laws may provide for the inclusion of any member in any district other than the one above specified.

ARTICLE VI

BY-LAWS, EXECUTIVE REGULATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

Section 1. By-laws. The Association may at any annual Convention adopt or amend any By-laws not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution by a majority vote of the members present and voting, except where a greater majority may be required by the By-laws. Except as otherwise specifically set forth in this Constitution, the By-laws may provide rules and regulations governing the administration of college athletics by any members of the Association; the eligibility of students for intercollegiate athletic competition; the establishment and control of events, meets, tournaments, games and other athletic contests sponsored under the auspices of the Association; the procedures for administering and enforcing the provisions of this Constitution and of the By-laws; the adoption of rules of play and competition in the various sports, and the delegation of authority in connection with such subjects to other individuals, officers or committees. The enumeration of the foregoing particulars which may be included in the By-laws shall not limit in any way the general power and authority in the adoption of By-laws permitted by the first sentence of this Section.

Section 2. Executive Regulations. The Executive Committee shall have power to adopt Executive Regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution or of the By-laws.

Section 3. Resolutions. Legislation may be enacted through resolutions not inconsistent with the Constitution or By-laws at any annual Convention by a majority of the delegates present and voting, provided the legislation proposed is of a temporary character effective only for the time specified in the resolution itself; such resolution, if passed by a majority of the delegates present and voting, may on motion supported by a majority of the delegates present and voting be referred to the entire membership for a subsequent mail vote conducted by the officers under conditions approved by the Council. A two-thirds majority of the members voting in any such mail vote shall be required for the enactment of the legislation proposed in the resolution.

ARTICLE VII

MEETINGS

Section 1. Annual Convention. There shall be an annual Convention of this Association during the second week of January, or at such other time as may be provided in the By-laws.

Section 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Association shall be called by the President on the written request of twelve or more members of the Council.

Section 3. Quorum. Fifty active members represented as prescribed in this Constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business of the Association.

Section 4. Representation at Meeting. Each active and allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual Convention and at special meetings by one to three accredited delegates.

Each associate and affiliated member shall be entitled to one delegate without voting power.

Member and non-member institutions are authorized to send visiting delegates who shall be without voting power and shall not actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association.

Section 5. Certification and Voting of Delegates. Delegates shall be certified to the Secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officers of their institutions or organizations.

In case an active or allied member is represented by more than one delegate, it shall designate the delegate entitled to cast its vote. Whenever the Association votes by roll call, either written or viva voce, on any question, on demand of any delegate the names of the delegates as they vote shall be checked by the Committee on Credentials in order to verify the authority of the voter. Voting by proxy is not allowed. The same delegate may represent both an active and an allied member (that is, a college and a conference) on presenting proper credentials. No delegate shall represent any active or allied member unless he is actually identified with such member.

ARTICLE VIII

COMMITTEES

The By-laws shall provide for such committees as the Association may consider necessary. The By-laws may establish the number of members and tenure of all committees established by this Constitution except the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IX

AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended at any annual Convention by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting; provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the Secretary of the Association at least one month before the Convention meets. The Secretary shall mail a copy of the proposed amendment to all members of the Association not later than three weeks before the Convention.

By-Laws of the
National Collegiate Athletic Association
Including Official Interpretations

ARTICLE I
MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Eligibility for membership, conditions and obligations of membership, classes of membership, termination of membership and reinstatement to membership are governed by Article IV of the Constitution of the Association.

Section 2. Election to Membership.

(a) Election to Active Membership.

An institution wishing to become an active member of this Association shall make application to the Secretary on a form prepared by the Secretary, accompanying such application with a check for the annual dues which would be payable by it if an active member of the Association. The Secretary shall determine whether the applying institution is accredited by its regional accrediting agency. If the institution is not so accredited, the application shall be disapproved. If, however, the institution is so accredited, it shall be deemed to have satisfied the Association's requirement of acceptable academic standards and the Secretary shall refer its application to the Vice-President of the district in which the institution so applying is located. The Vice-President shall then ask the Association's active members in the district to express by mail vote their opinion as to whether the applicant has acceptable athletic standards. A favorable vote by two-thirds of the institutions voting in the district shall elect the applicant to membership provided the total vote cast shall represent at least fifty per cent of the total active membership of the district. When the vote has been completed the Vice-President of the district shall report it to the Secretary, and the Secretary shall thereupon certify the election or failure of election of the applicant and notify the applicant thereof. The number of votes cast for or against the applicant and the identity of the active members casting such votes shall not be disclosed by the Vice-President of the district or by the Secretary. Should the applicant fail to qualify academically or fail of election the dues paid by it shall be refunded.

(b) Election to Allied Membership.

Athletic conferences or associations, eligible for allied membership under Article IV, Section 3, (b), of the Constitution may be elected to such allied membership by a majority vote of the delegates present at an annual Convention or by a majority vote of the Council.

(c) Election to Associate Membership.

Educational institutions or groups or associations of such institutions, not eligible for active membership, may be elected to asso-

ciate membership by majority vote of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention or by a majority vote of the Council.

(d) Election to Affiliated Membership.

Other groups or associations eligible for affiliated membership under the provisions of the Constitution of this Association may be elected to affiliated membership by majority vote of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention or by a majority vote of the Council.

(e) Re-election to Membership.

If an institution resigns its active or associate membership and, subsequently, applies to re-establish its membership, such application must first be approved by the Association's Council before such institution becomes eligible for re-election to membership in accordance with above paragraphs (a) or (c).

Section 3. Dues of Members.

(a) The annual dues of the various classes of membership shall be:

(1) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750 students, \$37.50.

(2) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 750 students or over but not more than 1499 students, \$75.00.

(3) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 1500 students or over but not more than 2499 students, \$112.50.

(4) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 2500 students or over but not more than 3999 students, \$150.00.

(5) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 4000 students or over, \$200.00.

(6) Allied members which have an average undergraduate male enrollment in their member institutions of 1000 or more students, \$100.00; other allied members, \$25.00.

(7) Associate members, \$25.00.

(8) Affiliated members, \$25.00.

(b) Dues are payable on September first of each year and are delinquent ninety days from and after September 1. No member which is delinquent in the payment of its dues shall be permitted to vote, or to compete in meets or tournaments of the Association. The Constitution of the Association provides for termination of membership on failure of a member to pay dues for one year.

Section 4. The following transfer of active members from their regular geographic districts is hereby made in accordance with Article V, B, Section 2, of the Constitution:

West Virginia University from District 2 to District 3.

Marshall College from District 2 to District 4.

U. S. Naval Academy and Georgetown University from District 3 to District 2.

Bradley University and the University of Detroit from District 4 to District 5.

University of Iowa from District 5 to District 4.

University of Houston from District 6 to District 5.
University of New Mexico from District 6 to District 7.
University of Colorado from District 7 to District 5.
Idaho State College from District 8 to District 7.

Section 5. Discipline of Members. The Council shall receive and consider complaints which may be filed with the Association which charge the failure of any member institution to maintain the academic or athletic standards required for membership or the failure of any member to meet the conditions and obligations of membership in the Association. The Council shall have the authority, upon the filing of such a complaint, or upon its own initiative, to institute an inquiry or an investigation regarding the possible failure of any member institution to maintain such standards or meet such conditions or obligations.

Procedure governing the Council in the performance of its duties under this Section shall be formulated and published by it and circularized to the membership of the Association. A member under investigation shall be given notice of any specific charges against it and of the facts upon which such charges are based, and shall be given an opportunity to appear before the Council to answer any such charges by the production of evidence. All members of the Association are under obligation to cooperate with the Council and to answer all relevant inquiries submitted to them by it.

The Council shall determine whether it shall recommend that disciplinary action be taken by the next annual Convention or whether the Council shall itself impose disciplinary measures authorized by Article IV, Section 6 of the Constitution.

ARTICLE II

FINANCES

Section 1. General Fund. All income from membership dues, from activities of the Association, and all income from other sources except as may be otherwise provided in the Constitution, By-laws or Executive Regulations, shall be deposited in the general fund, and, subject to regulations directing its distribution otherwise, shall be available, without restriction, to pay the expenses of the Association as directed by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. Expenditures. Funds of the Association shall be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee under regulations adopted by it.

Section 3. The Executive Committee shall have power by the adoption of Executive Regulations to provide for all fiscal arrangements concerning tournaments and meets conducted under the auspices of the Association, funds for Olympic Games, income and distribution of income of the Association, the requirement of bond for officers of the Association charged with the handling of funds, and provision for audits and accounts.

ARTICLE III

COMMITTEES

Section 1. (a) The following are the general committees established by the Association:

Executive Committee
Eligibility Committee
Extra Events Committee
Publications Committee
College Committee
Nominating Committee

Committee on Committees
Committee on Credentials
Committee on Ethics
Olympic Committee
Constitution and By-Laws
Committee

(b) The Executive Committee is appointed as provided in the Constitution. Its duties are those assigned to it by the Constitution, the By-laws and the Executive Regulations.

(c) The Eligibility Committee shall consist of three members to serve for a period of one year. The members shall be elected by the Council, and at least two of the members shall be elected from the membership of the Council. One of the three members shall be elected by the Council as chairman. The Eligibility Committee shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of student-athletes competing in the various tournaments and meets conducted by the Association and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association covering such participation; provided that such application is in accordance with the published and circularized interpretations of the Council concerning the Constitution and By-laws of the Association. The Executive Director is authorized to apply the eligibility rules of the Association subject to review by the Eligibility Committee upon the request of any member.

(d) The Extra Events Committee shall consist of five members to serve for a period of one year. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention, one to be elected as chairman. The duties and functions of the Extra Events Committee are set forth in Article VII of the By-laws.

(e) The Publications Committee shall consist of three members to serve for a period of one year. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention, one to be elected as chairman. The Publications Committee, subject to the direction of the Executive Committee, shall have general supervision of and responsibility for the official national football, basketball and track and field statistical service conducted under the auspices of the Association, and the publication of the rule books, guides and other books and pamphlets of the Association. The Publications Committee also shall be responsible for the appointment and supervision of the various guide editors of the Association.

(f) The College Committee shall consist of nine members, one from each of the eight geographic districts and one at-large, to serve for a period of one year. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention, one to be elected as chairman. The Committee may consider and bring to the attention of the Association by its recommendations any athletic matter of common interest to the smaller colleges in the Association and shall in particular be responsible for arranging and conducting the program of that session of the annual Convention which is devoted to the athletic interests of the smaller colleges.

(g) The Nominating Committee shall consist of nine members, four of whom shall be the Vice-Presidents of the Association whose

terms do not expire that year and five of whom shall not be members of the Council or officers of the Association. At least one shall be appointed from each district of the Association not represented by the Vice-Presidents appointed to the Committee. The Nominating Committee shall be appointed annually by the Council prior to the annual Convention of the Association, and the Council shall designate one of the members of the Committee as chairman. The Nominating Committee shall have not less than one meeting during the period of the annual Convention of the Association and prior to the business session of the Convention. It shall present to the business session of the Association at the annual Convention one or more nominees for each of the offices of President, the eight District Vice-Presidents, the Vice-President-at-Large, the Secretary-Treasurer and the seven members-at-large of the Council.

(h) The Committee on Committees shall consist of nine members, one from each of the eight geographic districts of the Association and one at-large who shall be the chairman. The Committee on Committees shall be appointed annually by the Council prior to the annual Convention of the Association. The Committee on Committees shall have not less than one meeting during the period of the annual Convention of the Association and prior to the business session of the Convention. It shall present to the business session of the Association at the annual Convention nominees for all of the rules committees and meets and tournament committees, as provided for in Section 2 and Section 3 of this Article, and of all general committees listed in Section 1, (a) of this Article except the Executive Committee, the Eligibility Committee, the Nominating Committee, the Committee on Committees, the Committee on Credentials, and the Committee on Ethics.

(i) The Committee on Credentials shall be appointed prior to the business session of each Convention by the Executive Committee. The Committee shall consist of such number as the Executive Committee shall designate and shall have authority to examine the credentials of delegates to the annual Convention and to determine the authority of any delegate to vote or represent a member at the Convention, subject to appeal to the Convention.

(j) The Committee on Ethics shall consist of five members. The Committee shall be concerned with any incident or occurrence which is deemed by the Council of this Association to be detrimental to the welfare of intercollegiate athletics as a whole, and contrary to the principles set forth in Article III, Section 6 of the Constitution. The Council, by a vote of two-thirds of its members, may direct the Committee to investigate any such occurrence or incident and ascertain all the available facts and information pertinent to the case.

The Committee, in turn, shall report its findings with or without recommendation to the Council which shall review the report of the Committee and determine whether the facts warrant further action. If it is the judgment of the Council that the facts clearly indicate that the occurrence or incident was detrimental to the welfare of intercollegiate athletics as a whole, the Council shall:

- (1) Censure the person or persons, organization(s) or institution(s) responsible for the occurrence or incident; and

(2) If the facts warrant, report the results of the investigation and the Council's decision to the officers of any other organization which would have a similar responsibility or jurisdiction in such a matter.

The Committee shall be composed of the President of the Association, the president of the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners and the president of the national coaches association of the particular sport involved in the particular incident or occurrence being investigated, provided the particular national coaches association is an affiliated member of this Association. The other two members of the Committee shall be elected by the Council for a period of two years, and shall be men outside of the administration of intercollegiate athletics whose reputations, recognized standing and prominence in our American society, and whose work and judgment may be expected to inspire general confidence as to thoroughness of investigation and soundness and fairness of judgment. If for any reason the particular case under investigation does not involve a sport which would warrant the presence of the president of the national coaches association of the sport, or if in a particular incident the national coaches association affected is not an affiliated member of this Association, the President of this Association with the advice and consent of the other members of the Committee shall appoint the fifth member of the Committee.

(k) The Olympic Committee shall consist of nine members to serve for a period of four years, one member from each of the eight geographic districts of the Association and a member-at-large to be elected as chairman. The Committee shall be elected by the annual Convention of the Association immediately following the last held Olympic Games. The Committee shall be responsible for the planning and direction of the Association's Olympic activities, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Through annual reports, it shall keep the membership informed of any developments related to the national or international Olympic movement which should be brought to the attention of the universities and colleges of the nation.

(1) The Constitution and By-laws Committee shall consist of three members to serve for a period of one year. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention, one to be elected as chairman. The Committee shall classify all legislation enacted by the Association which amends the Constitution or By-Laws and it shall be responsible for the accurate incorporation of such legislation into the Constitution or By-laws. The Committee's actions shall stand as final, subject to review at the next succeeding Convention of the Association at the request of any member.

Section 2. (a) The following are the rules committees established by the Association:

Basketball Rules
Football Rules
Swimming Rules
Track and Field Rules
Soccer Rules
Boxing Rules
Fencing Rules

Gymnastics Rules
Ice Hockey Rules
Lacrosse Rules
Wrestling Rules
Skiing Rules
Baseball Rules

It shall be the duty of the above committees to establish and maintain rules of play in their respective sports consistent with sound tradition of the respective sports and of such character as to insure good sportsmanship and healthful participation by the competitors. It shall also be the duty of rules committees in sports for which national records are maintained, to approve such records.

The rules committees for basketball, football, swimming and track and field shall be elected on the district representation plan, under which not less than two members of the committee shall be elected each year. All members of these committees shall be elected for a term of four years, except that a member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected for only the unexpired portion of the term. A member may not succeed himself, but may serve one term as a district representative and one as a member-at-large. Whenever necessary to adjust the membership of these committees so that at least two vacancies will occur each year, members may be elected or re-elected for terms of less than four years. The members of all other rules committees shall be elected for a term of one year. The members of all rules committees shall be elected at an annual Convention of the Association. Members of rules committees unless otherwise specified shall be on the staff of a voting member of the Association. The terms of members of the rules committees shall commence on the first day of February following their election, except that members of the Football Rules Committee shall take office the first day of January following their election.

The chairman of any rules committee may designate a secretary or rules editor, or both, from the membership of the committee. The Executive Committee may appoint a secretary, a rules editor or advisory committees from non-members of any rules committee upon the request of the chairman of the committee.

(b) The Basketball Rules Committee shall consist of nine members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, and one at-large. One member of the Committee shall be elected as chairman.

(c) The Football Rules Committee shall consist of ten members, one from each of the eight geographic districts and two at-large. Of the two members elected at large, one shall serve as chairman and the other shall serve as secretary.

(d) The Swimming Rules Committee shall consist of ten members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, one at-large, and one appointed by and representing the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations. One of the members shall be elected as chairman.

(e) The Track and Field Rules Committee shall consist of ten members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, one at-large, and one appointed by and representing the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations. One of the members shall be elected as chairman.

(f) The Soccer Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(g) The Boxing Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(h) The Fencing Rules Committee shall consist of five members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(i) The Gymnastics Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(j) The Ice Hockey Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman, and one of whom shall represent secondary school hockey interests.

(k) The Lacrosse Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. There may be an advisory committee of six members elected from the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association.

(l) The Wrestling Rules Committee shall consist of eight members, one of whom shall be appointed by and shall represent the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations. One of the members shall be elected as chairman.

(m) The Skiing Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(n) The Baseball Rules Committee shall consist of eight members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

Section 3. (a) The following are the tournament committees established by the Association:

University Basketball Tournament Committee and Selection Committees

College Basketball Tournament Committee and Selection Committees

Golf Tournament Committee

Tennis Tournament Committee

Cross-Country Meet Committee

(b) The University Basketball Tournament Committee shall consist of four members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. The University Basketball Selection Committees shall be appointed by the University Basketball Tournament Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee.

The University Basketball Tournament Committee shall arrange for and supervise play-offs of the various sectional participants in the University Basketball Tournament and for a final University Basketball Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2.

(c) The College Basketball Tournament Committee shall consist of four members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. The College Basketball Selection Committees shall be appointed by the College Basketball Tournament Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee.

The College Basketball Tournament Committee shall arrange for and supervise play-offs of the various sectional participants in the College Basketball Tournament and for a final College Basketball Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2.

(d) The Golf Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. The Golf Tournament Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Golf Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2.

(e) The Tennis Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. The Tennis Tournament Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Tennis Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2.

(f) The Cross-Country Meet Committee shall consist of two members, the cross-country coach of the host institution and a chairman, to be nominated by the Committee on Committees and elected by the annual Convention.

Section 4. The Association may from time to time establish other committees for any purpose and provide for their appointment or election, tenure and duties.

ARTICLE IV

ELIGIBILITY RULES FOR N.C.A.A. EVENTS

Section 1. Any participant in an athletic contest under the auspices of the Association must meet all of the following requirements for eligibility:

(a) He must be eligible under the rules of the intercollegiate athletic conference of which his institution is a member, or, if his institution is not a member of any conference, then he must be eligible under the rules of his own institution.

(b) He must be a matriculated student at the certifying institution. That is, he must have been admitted under the published admission rules of that institution as a regular student in a curriculum leading to a degree or comparable objective.

(c) He must, at the time of competition, be registered for at least a minimum full-time program of studies as defined by his institution, or if the competition takes place between terms, he must have been so registered in the term immediately preceding the date of competition.

(d) He must have completed a full freshman year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the member institution or a junior college, or he must have completed one full year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the certifying institution after transfer from an institution offering more than two years of college work. [NOTE: The NCAA Council, in accordance with authority granted to it by Section 2 of this Article, waived the provisions of paragraphs (d) and (e) to permit freshmen to compete in the 1956 National Collegiate Boxing Championships. This action provides that freshmen who engage in varsity boxing competition during the 1956 season shall be entitled to three additional seasons of varsity competition insofar as eligibility for the National Collegiate Boxing Tournament is concerned. The Council's waiver applies only to the Boxing Tournament.]

(e) He must not previously have engaged in three seasons of varsity competition in the sport involved, provided that participation by a freshman on a varsity team of a junior college or of an institution with an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750 shall not be counted as a season of varsity competition for purposes

of this rule; however, no freshmen are eligible for participation in NCAA-sponsored athletic contests by the provisions of paragraph (d).

(Competition by a freshman on a varsity team must be charged as a season of varsity competition and must be counted as one of the three seasons of varsity competition referred to in paragraph (e), unless enjoyed at a junior college or at an institution with an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750.)

Official Interpretation:

The term "junior college" as used in the preceding paragraphs refers to American junior colleges and is not descriptive of or applicable to the educational institutions of other nations.

(f) He must not have received or satisfied the requirements for a baccalaureate or equivalent degree, except that a student who is eligible during the term in which he completes the work for the degree remains eligible until the opening of the next regular academic semester or quarter.

(g) He must be an amateur as defined in Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution of the Association. (A student who signs a contract to play in professional athletics, whether for a money consideration or not, is not an amateur.)

(h) He must, if competing in the Boxing Tournament, comply with all of the requirements of the special boxing rules set forth in the Boxing Guide of the Association as the Official Boxing Rules, and as the same may be, from time to time, established by the Boxing Rules Committee.

Section 2. There shall be no waiver by the Association of any of the provisions of Section 1 in the case of any individual student or students, except that the Eligibility Committee may waive any of the provisions of Section 1 in the case of any participant in the Olympic Games who may, by reason of such participation, lose the right to compete in any National Collegiate Championship event; further, in times of national emergency and during Olympic Game years, the Council may waive any of said provisions.

Section 3. The Eligibility Committee shall not, prior to the conclusion of any tournament or meet under the auspices of this Association, rule on any protest received during the progress of such tournament or meet or within a period of twenty-four hours immediately preceding the same if the student protested has been duly certified by his institution as eligible for competition in that tournament or meet.

ARTICLE V

N.C.A.A. ATHLETIC EVENTS

Section 1. The following athletic events are established under the auspices of the Association:

The National Collegiate Basketball Championship
(University Division)

The National Collegiate Basketball Championship
(College Division)—[NOTE: This event shall be inaugurated in March, 1957.]

The National Collegiate Golf Championships
 The National Collegiate Tennis Championships
 The National Collegiate Track and Field Championships
 The National Collegiate Baseball Championship
 The National Collegiate Swimming Championships
 The National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship
 The National Collegiate Wrestling Championships
 The National Collegiate Fencing Championships
 The National Collegiate Boxing Championships
 The National Collegiate Gymnastics Championships
 The National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships
 The National Collegiate Skiing Championships

Section 2. In all the above sports in which there is a tournament committee, the annual tournament or meet shall be under the control, direction and supervision of the tournament committee for that particular sport, subject to such requirements, standards and conditions as may be prescribed by the Executive Regulations. In all other cases, it shall be under the control, direction and supervision of the rules committee in the sport involved, subject to such requirements, standards and conditions as may be prescribed by the Executive Regulations. In sports for which there is an established annual tournament or meet, but in which there is no rules committee or tournament committee, such events shall be under the control, direction and supervision of the Executive Committee of the Association or of such committee as it may appoint or designate for the purpose. Play-offs shall be considered a part of the meet or tournament of the particular sport.

ARTICLE VI

RECRUITING

Section 1. No member of an athletic staff or other representative of athletic interests shall solicit the attendance at his institution of any prospective student-athlete with the offer or gift of financial aid or equivalent inducements except such as are permitted by this Association, his institution, and, if his institution is a member of a regional conference, by such conference.

Section 2. No member institution shall, directly or through its athletic staff members or by any other means, pay the traveling expenses of any prospective student-athlete visiting its campus, nor shall it arrange for or permit excessive entertainment of such prospective student-athlete during his visit there.

Official Interpretations:

O.I. 1. The phrase "or by any other means" is interpreted to mean that no member of an institution's staff may participate in any manner in the payment of transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete or student-athletes to visit the campus. For example, staff members may not obtain or administer money or transportation tickets from any source for such purpose.

O.I. 2. An institution may provide local transportation for a prospective student-athlete including transportation from and to the local depot or airport, it being understood that "local airport" shall mean the one closest to the institution used for commercial passenger service.

Section 3. No member institution shall, on its campus or elsewhere, conduct or have conducted in its behalf any athletic practice session or test at which one or more prospective student-athletes reveal, demonstrate, or display their abilities in any branch of sport.

Official Interpretations:

O.I. 1. The phrase "prospective student-athlete" (or "prospective student-athletes") shall include any prospect not registered in the institution at the time of the practice or test therein described, except that during pre-season practice in fall sports it shall be permissible for a student-athlete who is not registered but who has been accepted for admission to the institution to engage in such pre-season practice provided said practice is not used to determine whether aid is to be awarded.

O.I. 2. No member of an institution's coaching staff may conduct or participate in any coaching school involving prospective students.

Section 4. No member institution shall permit any employee to participate directly or indirectly in the management, coaching, officiating, supervision, promotion or player selection of any all-star team or contest in football or basketball involving interscholastic players or those who during the previous school year were members of high school teams. Facilities of a member institution shall not be made available unless such a contest is first sanctioned by the appropriate state high school athletic association or, if interstate, by the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations. [NOTE: This Section shall become effective as of September 1, 1956.]

ARTICLE VII

EXTRA EVENTS

Section 1. No member institution shall compete in any football game that is not scheduled as to the identity of a participating collegiate team before the beginning of the regular football season of the college for any academic year, unless the given contest complies with the following requirements:

(a) Any non-collegiate or non-conference sponsoring committee of any such game shall include in the membership of its administration committee at least two representatives from member institutions of this Association, one to be a faculty member and one to be an athletic official, to be appointed by the Executive Committee of the Association.

(b) No member institution shall participate in more than one such game during any academic year.

(c) Game officials shall be mutually agreed upon by the competing institutions.

(d) Competing institutions shall be allocated not less than one-third of the total seats in the stadium in such proportion as they may agree, or if they do not agree then with a minimum of one-sixth of the total seats in the stadium to be made available to each. An institution not requiring its full allocation of tickets shall make available its unused portion of the allotment to the other institution. All unsold tickets shall be returned to any sponsoring persons or organization not less than 15 days in advance of the date of the game.

(e) The competing institutions shall receive a share of the gross receipts of the contest as prescribed by the Executive Regulations, but in no event shall more than twenty-five per cent (25%) of the gross receipts be paid to or retained by any sponsoring person or organization, and out of such portion of the gross receipts shall be paid all game expenses, including stadium rental, printing of tickets, ticket sellers, ticket takers, ushers, game officials, promotion, publicity, and any other game expense.

(f) Certification by an Extra Events Committee of this Association that the given contest meets the above qualifications and any other regulations of the Association.

Section 2. A general committee of this Association to be known as the Committee on Extra Events is hereby established. The functions of this Committee shall include:

(a) Receiving evidence insuring that any contests covered by this Section which are presently established comply with the qualifications pertinent to them.

(b) Examining notices of intent for the inauguration of such contests, which are to be received from proposed sponsors only at an annual meeting of this Association and which the Committee will approve or disapprove at the succeeding annual Convention of the Association.

(c) Certifying that any given contest meets these qualifications and other regulations of the Association.

Section 3. Any football game scheduled by one college with another college to be played on a common and regular open date of their regular football season on the campus or in the regular playing stadium of either shall be excepted from coming within this Section even if scheduled after the season of either collegiate participant has commenced.

Section 4. This Article shall be effective as of January 8, 1949, provided that it shall not affect legal and enforceable commitments made by any member prior to January 8, 1949, and shall be enforced only as to contests held subsequent to its adoption.

ARTICLE VIII

PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS

Section 1. Limitation on Playing Seasons.

(a) Pre-season practice in football shall not begin prior to September first of each year or prior to two weeks before the first day of classes, whichever is earlier, and the total playing schedule for any intercollegiate team shall be limited in a year (September first

of one year to August thirty-first of the following year, inclusive) to a maximum of ten contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition (exclusive of one scrimmage or contest at the conclusion of spring practice, provided that the same be with a team composed of bona fide alumni or students, or both, and exclusive of one post-season game approved by the Association's Extra Events Committee).

(b) Pre-season practice in basketball shall not begin prior to October fifteenth of each year; the first contest with outside competition shall not be played prior to December first, and the maximum number of contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition shall not exceed twenty-six in a year (October fifteenth of one year through October fourteenth of the following year), exclusive of post-season tournament contests held prior to April first. In the event November thirtieth falls on a Friday, the first contest (game or scrimmage) of that year may be played on that date. Practice scrimmages with outside competition may be permitted prior to December first but such scrimmages shall be counted against the permissible twenty-six contests.

(c) On the day before the opening of permissible practice, as specified in the two preceding paragraphs, it shall be permissible to issue equipment, have medical examinations and take squad pictures.

(d) Any game or games played in the Territory of Hawaii, either against the University of Hawaii or under the sponsorship of the University of Hawaii, shall not be considered as a "contest" or "contests" in computing the maximum playing schedule under sub-sections (a) and (b) of this Section.

Section 2. Limitations on Out-of-Season Practice.

(a) Post-season practice in football shall be limited to twenty sessions in a period of thirty-six calendar days (vacation and examination days excluded).

(b) Post-season practice in basketball shall be prohibited.

Official Interpretations:

O.I. 1. "Practice" is any practice held at the direction of or supervised by any member or members of an institution's coaching staff.

O.I. 2. "Post-season" practice is any practice or instruction in a sport held after the last game of an institution's playing season and before the first day of the practice season for the next ensuing year. Post-season practice does not include practice for any established event, participation in which is not prohibited by the NCAA.

O.I. 3. A "post-season tournament" contest in basketball is one between teams that are not identified until the close of the preceding regular season, the term "post-season" necessarily implying that the time of the event shall be after a regular season.

O.I. 4. "Calendar days," insofar as the term applies to the period within which post-season practice in football must fall, are consecutive days, omitting vacation and examination days, officially announced on the institution's calendar.

O.I. 5. Engaging in any or all of the following activities on any day constitutes "practice":

- (1) Field or floor practice
- (2) Chalk talk
- (3) Lecture, or the discussion or showing of motion pictures

The duration and distribution of these activities on any day are to be determined by the institution itself, subject to controlling legislation by the conference or similar organization of which the institution is a member.

O.I. 6. These Sections apply to the candidates for any college squad which has a playing season other than of an intramural nature; i.e. the legislation concerns varsity and sub-varsity squads which compete against other colleges or outside organizations and, also, applies to freshman squads which engage in intercollegiate competition or competition with other outside organizations. It does not apply to freshman or other squads which do not participate in outside competition of any type.

O.I. 7. Practice activity conducted under the guise of physical education class work must be counted as practice sessions under the requirements of these Sections.

ARTICLE IX

AMENDMENTS

These By-laws may be amended at any annual Convention by majority vote of the members present and voting, without previous notice, except that no amendments of the provisions of Articles VI, VIII and IX shall be proposed, voted upon or adopted except upon such notice as is provided for amendments of the Constitution in Article IX of the Constitution of the Association.

Executive Regulations of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

As approved and adopted by the Executive Committee of the Association

I

CONVENTION ARRANGEMENTS

The agenda of the annual business meeting of the Association shall be established by the Council. All other arrangements for the annual Convention of the Association shall be made by the Executive Director and officers, subject to the direction and approval of the Executive Committee.

II

REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONDUCT OF NATIONAL COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS

Section 1. Conduct of Meets and Tournaments. The conduct of national tournaments and meets, held under the auspices of this Association, shall be under the control and supervision of the rules committee in the sport involved. The rules committee shall appoint a games committee to supervise actively the conduct of the event.

In sports for which there is no rules committee elected by the Association, such tournaments or meets, if any, shall be under the control and supervision of a tournament committee especially appointed by the Association. Such a committee is to appoint a games committee to supervise actively the conduct of the event.

The games committee should include the chairman of the rules or tournament committee of the sport involved and the director of athletics of the host institution. The latter customarily conducts the event with the approval of the games committee. The functions of the director of athletics, as games chairman, include such matters as the mailing of entry blanks and the acceptance of entries, the handling of publicity, the selection of officials with approval of the games committee, direction of ticket sales and the general details involved in staging and administering the event.

At all times, the director of the host institution shall work in close cooperation with the chairman of the rules or tournament committee.

Section 2. Eligibility. The Committee on Eligibility shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of student-athletes competing in the various events conducted by the Association and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association governing such participation.

For a particular tournament or meet, the chairman of the Eligibility Committee may designate a member of the faculty of the host institution to act as a temporary fourth member of the Eligibility Committee. It shall be the special responsibility of the temporary member to notify the chairman of any eligibility problem which in his opinion requires the attention of the Eligibility Committee, and

otherwise to represent the Eligibility Committee on the day of the event.

A copy of the current eligibility rules shall be supplied by the Association's Executive Director to the meet chairman and these rules shall be printed on the entry blanks.

Any student-athlete who has been duly certified by his institution as eligible for a National Collegiate athletic event shall not be withheld from participation because of any protest made or filed during the progress of the event or during a period of twenty-four hours immediately preceding the opening of the event; provided, however, that if the student-athlete is later declared to have been ineligible, the games committee shall determine what adjustments, if any, shall be made in the records of the event in which the ineligible student participated.

Section 3. Limitation of Entries. The games committee conducting any National Collegiate event may limit the number of entries or reject any application for entry in any such event to the end that the competition therein shall best promote the welfare and interest of the sport involved.

Institutions eligible to enter meets and tournaments of the Association shall be limited to active members, paid up and in good standing as of the first of the calendar year, except that institutions eligible to enter the Cross-Country meet shall be limited to active members paid up and in good standing as of the first of September preceding the meet. Institutions which apply for membership prior to January first and are admitted thereafter, shall be eligible for meets and tournaments of that year following their election to membership.

A list of the institutions in good standing as members of the NCAA shall be supplied by the Association's Executive Director to the meet chairman and rules committee chairman. This list should be carefully observed to assure that no entries are accepted from institutions which are not active NCAA members in good standing.

Section 4. Championship Awards. The NCAA has created standard awards for individuals who place in National Collegiate competition. The number of awards for each National Collegiate event shall be determined by the particular rules or tournament committee involved, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. The awards include both plaques and medals and are ordered by the NCAA Executive Director from the manufacturer, who sends the awards direct to the athletic director of the institution acting as host to the particular event. The charge for producing these awards shall be forwarded to the meet chairman for payment and the cost is to be entered as a regular expense item of the event.

These awards shall be the only awards granted by the Association for participation in National Collegiate events. Duplicate awards shall be presented to competitors tying for official places. If two athletes tie for second place, for example, each athlete shall receive an official second place medal with the engraving on the medal to denote a tie.

It is the responsibility of the games committee to secure trophies for recognition of the team champion.

Section 5. Financial and Related Reports. The following material shall be sent by the meet chairman to the NCAA office as noted:

(a) At least five copies of the entry blanks and related material shall be mailed to the NCAA office at the same time they are sent to the member colleges.

(b) Immediately following the close of competition, at least five copies of the official results of the meet or tournament as well as a list of entries and their colleges, officials and other pertinent details shall be sent to the NCAA office.

(c) The chairman of the rules or tournament committee of the sport shall file at his earliest convenience a written report of the meet for inclusion in the annual Convention Bulletin and Yearbook of the Association.

(d) A report covering the financial details of each championship meet or tournament shall be submitted to the Treasurer of the Association not later than ninety days following conclusion of competition and must bear the certification both of the games chairman, in direct charge of the meet or tournament, and that of the rules or tournament committee chairman concerned with that particular sport. The reports are to be submitted on an approved form supplied by the Executive Director, and shall be published in the annual Yearbook of the Association.

Chairman of committees in those sports in which championship meets or tournaments are conducted, and persons in direct charge of such meets or tournaments, shall exercise all possible economy with respect to all expenditures.

Section 6. Distribution of Receipts. The income from National Collegiate events shall be applied and distributed as follows:

(a) To pay the expenses of conducting and promoting the meet or tournament.

(b) Ten per cent of the net receipts (after deducting the expenses specified in Subdivision a) shall be paid to the general fund of the Association.

(c) The balance of net receipts up to the amount of the traveling expenses of the competitors may be prorated among the competing institutions. Such traveling expenses shall be limited to first class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, with no coverage for hotel bills, meals and other expenses. In the case of the Track and Field Championships, the prorating for payment of travel expenses shall be limited to point winners in the meet.

(d) Any balance of net receipts remaining (after deduction of items specified in Subdivisions a, b and c), shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Association and distributed by him as follows:

(1) To repay to the general fund of the Association the amount of any deficit incurred in previous years in the sport involved.

(2) If any balance remains, fifty per cent thereof shall be paid to the general fund of the Association and fifty per cent may be prorated to the competing institutions on a per man basis in all events except track and field, it being understood that in track and field the pro rata return shall be confined to point winners.

[NOTE: If a competitor scores twice in track and field, he shall be counted twice for the purpose of this regulation.]

Section 7. Deficits. If the receipts from a National Collegiate event are not sufficient to meet the actual and necessary expenses directly incurred in the conduct of the event, the sponsoring institution shall absorb the deficit.

Section 8. Payments to a Sponsoring Institution. No sum out of the receipts of a National Collegiate event, or from any other source, shall be paid to the college or university sponsoring or acting as "host" for such tournament or meet, except to cover actual and necessary expenses directly incurred in the conduct of the event.

Section 9. Films. Matters of film policy for National Collegiate events shall be subject to approval of the Executive Committee.

The rules or tournament committee shall recommend to the Executive Committee whether an event is to be filmed and the number of prints to be ordered. The costs of filming a National Collegiate event and of producing additional copies shall be entered as a regular expense item for the event.

If films are taken of a National Collegiate event, the original and whatever additional copies are ordered shall be sent to the NCAA Executive offices as promptly as possible for inclusion in the Association's Film Service.

Section 10. Designation of Dates and Sites. The NCAA conducts thirteen national championship meets and tournaments. The rules or tournament committees of these thirteen sports recommend by committee action, to the NCAA Executive Committee, the dates and sites for the championships each year. [NOTE: The College Division Tournament of the National Collegiate Basketball Championship will become the fourteenth event when it is inaugurated in March, 1957.]

The recommendation to the Executive Committee relative to the date and site of a particular National Collegiate event shall be accompanied by a proposed budget showing estimated income and expenses connected with the operation of the meet or tournament.

Executive Committee approval shall be obtained before final commitments are made with the host institution or host agency.

Section 11. Program Advertising. The Don Spencer Company, Incorporated, 271 Madison Avenue, New York 16, New York, is the official national advertising representative for the official programs issued in connection with National Collegiate events. The sale of all national advertising for these programs shall be handled through this organization.

Section 12. Television Rights. The live television policy for NCAA events shall be established by the games committee in direct charge of the event, subject to the approval of the NCAA Executive Committee.

The sale of television film rights to National Collegiate events shall be handled through the Association's headquarters, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Requests for film rights should be forwarded to the Executive Director, with the games committee chairman's recommendations.

Section 13. Insurance. Sponsoring institutions or agencies shall arrange for liability insurance to protect themselves, the NCAA and its committees.

Catastrophe athletic medical insurance for participants in National Collegiate Championship events shall be provided by the Association.

Section 14. Exceptions. If in staging a National Collegiate event, special and unusual circumstances develop requiring exceptions to the foregoing, such matters should be presented to the Executive Director for consideration.

III

REGULATIONS GOVERNING FINANCES OF THE ASSOCIATION

Section 1. Funds for Olympic Games. Funds contributed by the Association to the support of those Olympic sports for which the Association has financial and administrative responsibility shall be raised by the Olympic Committee of the Association, or a sub-committee thereof, and from the sum so raised amounts shall be allocated to the support of these several sports. No sums from the income of the Association's various championship meets or tournaments shall be allocated to the Olympic fund, except as the Olympic Fund Committee, with the approval of the Executive Committee, may direct.

Section 2. Committee Expenses. Any member of an NCAA committee, who is entitled under the following regulations to reimbursement of expenses for attendance at a committee meeting, shall not receive such payment if he fails to remain in actual attendance at the meeting for its entire period as announced in advance; however, in any special case where a committee member for valid reason is granted permission by the chairman for late arrival or early departure he shall receive reimbursement in full.

(a) The payment of expenses of the members of the several rules committees for attendance at meetings of such committees (whether held in conjunction with the national meet or tournament in the sport involved, or otherwise) shall be limited to one committee meeting per year for each committee, and shall cover only commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman together with a per diem allowance of \$12.00; all bills to be approved in writing by the committee chairman. Rules committees are requested to hold their meetings in conjunction with the national meet or tournament (if any) in their respective sport.

(b) The payment of expenses of the members of the Executive Committee for attendance at meetings of the Committee shall be limited to commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman together with a per diem of \$12.00; all bills to be approved in writing by either the Secretary-Treasurer or the Executive Director.

(c) The payment of expenses of the members of the Council for attendance at meetings of the Council shall be limited to commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman together with a per diem allowance of \$12.00; all bills to be approved in writing by either the Secretary-Treasurer or the Executive Director.

(d) Expense allowances for any special committees, engaged in official Association business, shall be determined by the Executive Committee.

(e) Expense allowances shall not be granted for any committee meeting held in connection with an annual Convention of the Association.

Section 3. Olympic Committee Expenses. The Association shall not pay the expenses of members attending meetings of administrative or games committees of the U. S. Olympic Association or U. S. Olympic Committee.

Section 4. Provisions for Appeal on Expense Regulations. To prevent hardship upon a committee or an individual committee member by the operation of the regulations governing the payment of expenses, the Secretary-Treasurer or Executive Director, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, may make such exceptions to the general regulations in particular cases as is deemed advisable.

IV

REGULATIONS GOVERNING EXTRA EVENTS APPROVED BY THE ASSOCIATION

Section 1. Finances. The Extra Events Committee of this Association shall require that all contests which are subject to the provisions of Article VII of the By-laws shall meet the following qualifications:

(a) In accordance with paragraph (e) of Section 1, Article VII of the By-laws, institutions competing in such contests shall receive not less than seventy-five per cent (75%) of the gross receipts, out of which each may be required to defray its own traveling and other team expenses incidental to the game.

(b) The gross receipts shall be all revenues derived from the game including sale of tickets (less taxes), concessions, programs, radio rights, television rights, movie rights and any other income derived from the operation of the game. Any complimentary tickets shall be accounted for at face value and shall become a part of gross receipts.

(c) In instances in which any sponsoring person or organization may have made legal commitments prior to August 14, 1949, for capital improvements on the stadium in which the game is played, it may in addition to the maximum of twenty-five per cent (25%) of gross receipts above permitted to be paid to or retained by it (and by a corresponding reduction of the above seventy-five per cent (75%) participation in gross receipts by the competing institutions) be allowed to receive or retain for the purpose of amortizing or of paying interest obligations on such commitments such amount as is necessary to meet its annual fixed obligations thereon, or where the same is not fixed then such amount as it may have paid thereon out of the receipt of any such previous game, but in no case exceeding for such purposes an amount of twenty per cent (20%) of the gross receipts of any game.

Recommended Policies and Practices For Intercollegiate Athletics

The Association's Council and/or Convention from time to time, has adopted recommended policies for the guidance of member institutions in the conduct of their intercollegiate athletic programs.

I

ALL-STAR CONTESTS

Adopted February 25-26, 1951

The Council recommends that member institutions (and conferences) make every effort to discourage their student-athletes from participating in any type of all-star contest which interferes with the student-athletes' class-work; further, the staff personnel of member institutions should not support or participate in such contests.

II

GOVERNING AND SCHEDULING ATHLETIC COMPETITION

*Adopted March 2-3, 1951; amended August 28-29, 1951;
amended October 18-20, 1954*

A. Member institutions should conduct their athletic competition on campus grounds and in campus buildings.

B. Where such campus facilities are not adequate, it is recommended that institutions play only on fields or in buildings over which the collegiate institution has effective control, management and supervision. The Council has adopted the following interpretative guides in amplification of the phrase "effective control, management and supervision":

1. The desired situation is one in which the member institution rents the facility and has complete management and control, including use of institutional personnel for the operation of the facility and related duties, during the staging of any event.

2. Where problems of management make this impossible, the following safeguards are recommended:

(a) Require representation on operational committee which directs the policies and controls the management and conduct of the event.

(b) Through such representation, arrange to create as much collegiate atmosphere as possible, by

- (1) location of students and faculty,
- (2) allocation of tickets,
- (3) control of concessions (as to type of product sold),
- (4) rooting sections,
- (5) cheer leaders and
- (6) college bands

(c) Insist that officials be appointed through regular collegiate channels.

(d) Enlist local law enforcement officers to protect against scalpers, gamblers, etc., and insure proper crowd control.

(e) Arrange proper control of dressing rooms, half-time team rooms and other team facilities, such as players' benches.

(f) Arrange for institutional representation on press committees for all public relations matters.

(g) Require complete auditors' report on all events.

C. It is recommended that college facilities not be made available for professional sports such as football, basketball, baseball, boxing, wrestling and ice hockey, it being understood that this does not apply to a professional team using college facilities in isolated cases for purposes of practice.

D. Some of the problems encountered by basketball in the past had their origin in summer play. In some conferences, organized summer participation is prohibited and the penalty is ineligibility. The Council encourages this procedure. Where that is impossible, it believes that each institution should redouble its efforts to guide the student-athlete's pursuits in proper channels during the summer. While the Council recognizes that coaching staffs now devote much of their attention toward counseling their students as to proper conduct, it is strongly urged that these efforts be redoubled.

III

PERSONNEL

Adopted October 18-20, 1954

A. The Council recommends that members of the athletic staffs of member universities and colleges should not participate as scout, player, official, coach or promoter in professional sports such as football, basketball, baseball, boxing, wrestling and ice hockey.

B. It is recommended that member institutions, in the employment of coaches and other athletic personnel, emphasize the importance of successful experience at the high school and/or college level as well as proper educational training and background.

IV

COACHES CONTRACTS

Adopted April 25, 1955

A. An individual as well as an institution should recognize the moral responsibilities inherent in respecting and fulfilling contractual agreements.

B. An institution should enter into a contractual agreement with a coach similar to those entered into with other members of the faculty and such a contract should include the assignment of faculty rank, benefits of tenure and retirement and such other rights and privileges as are enjoyed by other members of the contracting institution's faculty.

C. When a contracting institution makes special concessions to a coach, these should be set forth in detail in the contract and accepted as legal and binding in the same manner as the other provisions of the contractual agreement.

D. All salary agreements between a coach and an institution should be stated in the contract and such salary should come from sources under the administrative control of the institution.

E. An educational institution seeking a coach who is under contract to another educational institution is morally obligated first to contact the institution which holds the agreement with the coach and secure permission to negotiate with him.

F. A coach should not enter into negotiations with a second institution during the term of a contract without first notifying the institution which is a party to his contractual agreement, and he then should keep the first institution's administration informed concerning his negotiations.

G. No institution should engage the services of a coach prior to his release from any contractual obligations to another institution.

Official Procedure of the N. C. A. A. Committee on Infractions

As approved and adopted by the Council of the Association

1. The Council shall designate a Committee on Infractions to serve as the fact-gathering agency of the Council. The Committee shall be composed of four members. The Executive Director of the Association shall serve as an ex officio, non-voting member.

2. All allegations and complaints relative to a member's violation of the legislation or regulations of the Association shall be channeled through the Executive Director to the Committee. The Committee, so far as practicable, shall make a thorough inquiry and investigation of all reasonably-substantiated charges received from responsible sources. The Committee may conduct a preliminary inquiry to determine whether there is adequate evidence to warrant an official inquiry and investigation. It also may initiate an inquiry on its own motion when it has reasonable cause to believe that a member is or has been in violation of its obligations as a member of the Association.

3. If the Committee on Infractions determines that an allegation or complaint warrants an official inquiry, it shall direct a letter to the chief executive officer of the member involved (with copies to the faculty representative and athletic director of the member, to the executive officer of the conference of which the institution is a member, and to the Association Vice-President of the district in which the member is located) fully informing him of the matter under inquiry and requesting his cooperation to the end that the facts may be discovered. By this letter, the Committee shall call upon the chief executive officer of the member involved for the disclosure of any relevant information and may arrange for his appearance or the appearance of his representative before the Committee at a time and place which is mutually convenient, if such appearance is deemed necessary by the Committee. Similarly, a member which is subject to inquiry shall, upon its request, be given the opportunity to have representatives appear before the Committee.

4. When the Committee has completed its investigation it shall submit a written report to the Council. This report shall include:

- (a) A statement of the history of the case, including the charges of misconduct.
- (b) A detailed summary of the evidence before the Committee.
- (c) The findings of fact made by the Committee, its conclusions as to whether the member has been in violation of its obligations as a member and, if so, the particular respects in which the member has been in violation.
- (d) Disciplinary or corrective actions taken by the institution or conference or any other agency involved in the particular incident.

- (e) The Committee's recommendations for the disposition of case. (The Committee's recommendations shall be advisory only.)

The report of the Committee, less its recommendations if such are made, shall be made available to the member involved and it shall be notified that it is entitled to appear before the Council to challenge the findings of fact and the evidence upon which the report is based, to produce additional evidence and to argue such matters of Association law as may be involved. The Council shall not act upon the report of the Committee until the report has been forwarded to the member involved and the member has had an opportunity to appear before the Council. [NOTE: If the particular institution involved is a member of an allied conference, the Committee's report also shall be forwarded to the executive officer of the conference.]

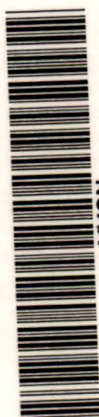
5. The Constitution of the Association provides that disciplinary or corrective actions other than termination or suspension of membership may be effected during the period between annual Conventions by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Council present and voting at any duly called meeting thereof, provided the call of such meeting shall have contained notice of the situation presenting the disciplinary problem. Among the disciplinary measures which may be adopted by the Council are reprimand and censure, probation for one year, probation for more than one year, probation and ineligibility for National Collegiate Championship events, probation and ineligibility for National Collegiate events and a specified list of invitational and post-season meets and tournaments. This listing is not all inclusive.

When the NCAA Council finds that there has been a violation of Article III, Sections 1, 3 or 4 of the Association's Constitution affecting the eligibility of an individual student-athlete or student-athletes, the institution involved and its conference (if the institution holds such affiliation) shall be notified of the violation and the name(s) of the student-athlete(s) involved, it being understood that if the institution (or its conference) fails to take action, the involved institution shall be cited to show cause why it should not be disciplined for failure to do so. It is understood that if an institution or its conference concludes that enforcement of the rule(s) would work an injustice on any individual or individuals involved, an appeal shall be submitted to the Council and promptly acted upon by that body.

6. The Committee on Infractions and the Council shall treat all cases before it as confidential, except as provided above, until the same have been reported to the Council and announced by it.

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